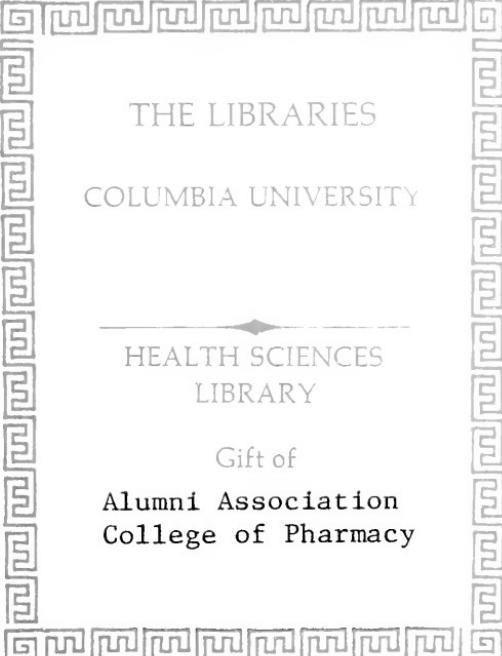




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in the City of New York

ANNUAL REPORTS

1926



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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PRESIDENT AND TREASURER
TO THE
TRUSTEES

WITH ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1926

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

TO THE TRUSTEES:

The Annual Report on the condition and needs of the University prescribed by the Statutes, together with the reports of the chief administrative officers, is submitted herewith. Each year it is the privilege, as well as the duty, of the President to invite the Trustees and their appropriate Committees to give attentive consideration to the statements of fact, the discussions, and the recommendations that are contained in these most important reports. Rarely have they presented so much of significance as in the present instance.

A real difficulty in attempting to record, however briefly, the main activities of the academic year is found in the fact that it is quite impossible to mention more than a few of the outstanding happenings and undertakings, and that it is easy to do unintentional injustice to the work of some distinguished scholar, or to the eager and zealous industry of some one or more of the great army of faithful University servants.

The Year
1925-1926

Of particular significance during the year are the appointment by the Trustees of a Special Committee of Seven to study questions relating to the protection of the site of the University and its future development, and of a Commission to report on the financial requirements of the University as outlined by the President, and to recommend a plan for providing additional capital funds; the purchase by the Trustees of Teachers College, for residence hall purposes, of two apartment houses, Nos. 512 and 514 West 122nd Street, known as the Sarasota and the Grant; the naming by the Trustees of

Barnard College of Barnard and Hewitt Halls in memory, respectively, of Frederick A. P. Barnard, tenth President of Columbia, the eager pioneer in the movement for the higher education of women, and Abram S. Hewitt, of the Class of 1842, sometime Mayor of New York and Chairman of the Trustees of Barnard College from 1897 to 1903; the gift to the University, by a notable group of citizens of Italian descent under the leadership of Judge John J. Freschi and with the most generous cooperation of Messrs. Joseph Paterno, Michael E. Paterno and Anthony A. Campagna, of a beautifully designed Casa Italiana, to serve as the University's center for advanced study and research in all that pertains to the history, the language, the literature, the art, and the institutions of Italy, both ancient and modern; the transfer to the Presbyterian Hospital of the endowments and administrative control of the Sloane Hospital for Women and the Vanderbilt Clinic, with the approval of the surviving donors of each, thus consolidating under one responsible control the oversight and direction of the entire hospital and out-patient service of the University's educational system; the completion on the Green of the Physics Laboratories, a model of their kind, and the completion and equipment of the Chandler Laboratories for advanced instruction and research in chemistry in the building erected as a memorial to Mrs. Evelina M. Harris pursuant to the terms of the will of her daughter, Miss Ellen C. Harris, thereby multiplying the University's physical equipment for research in these two great departments of experimental science; the progress toward completion on South Field of John Jay Hall as a residence hall and a center of social and undergraduate activities for students of Columbia College; the transfer of the Departments of History, Economics and Social Science to newly prepared quarters in Fayerweather Hall, and the rearrangement of the space thus vacated in Kent Hall for the better service of the School of Law; the retirement of David Eugene Smith, Professor of Mathematics in Teachers College, a scholar of rare equipment and international reputation in his chosen field, the history of mathematics, and of William Henry Car-

penter, Provost of the University, who brought to a successful end a service at Columbia of forty-three years, covering the most significant period of the University's development and history, to which he made constant contribution as teacher, as scholar, and as high officer of administration; the establishment of the DeWitt Clinton Professorship of American History, in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Manhattan Island and the one hundredth anniversary of the completion of the Erie Canal, as well as the end of a full century since the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon DeWitt Clinton of the Class of 1786, then Governor of the State of New York; the establishment by the Faculty of Columbia College, in cooperation with the Faculty of Union Theological Seminary, of a combined undergraduate and professional course specially designed for future students of theology and constructed with a view to giving such students a thorough grounding in the principles and methods of modern scientific knowledge, of history, of economics, and of the social sciences; the establishment by the Faculty of Columbia College of a similar undergraduate course adjusted to the special needs of the future student of law, as well as new and solidly built survey courses in the fine arts, in physics, in chemistry, and in mathematics, designed to instruct and inspire students who have no present intention of becoming specialists in any one of those fields; an important change in the status of the courses offered in optometry, in order to enable the University to comply with a new statute of the State of New York, by which these courses are brought under the direct supervision of the University Council and given such conditions of admission and such content as to entitle those who successfully pursue them to candidacy for the degree of Bachelor of Science; the steady development of the work in public health under the stimulus of the bequest of the late Joseph R. DeLamar, and the giving of Mr. DeLamar's name to the Institute of Public Health, which now has supervision and direction of a substantial group of advanced courses as well as of the work of research; the organization and inclusion in the

University's educational system of a School of Library Service with which are absorbed and combined the New York State Library School at Albany and the Library School maintained by the New York Public Library, both of honorable history and effective service, thereby carrying to final consummation a plan first entered upon by the University in 1883; the carrying forward of the organization and work, in cooperation with the University of Porto Rico, of the School of Tropical Medicine at San Juan, Porto Rico, under the educational direction of the teaching and research staff of Columbia University; the carefully arranged and most representative exhibit, by the Associated Publishers of Germany, of their printed books and maps during the past decade, an exhibit which revealed an astonishing excellence of content as well as of form and which covered all fields of science, letters and the arts; enthusiastic and impressive dinners at the Faculty House, largely attended by members of the Faculties and their wives, in appreciation of the services to the social life of the University of Professor Henry E. Crampton, of the Department of Zoology, and Mrs. Crampton, and in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the service of Professor Edward L. Thorndike, of the Department of Psychology and Director of Psychological Research in Teachers College; establishment of more effective cooperation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art for the purpose of giving vitality and richer content to the several courses in the fine arts; the steadily expanding work of the Council for Research in the Social Sciences, supported by gifts of generous donors, individual and corporate, which make possible the planning and execution of a variety of interesting and hopeful schemes for scientific inquiries of various sorts in widely scattered countries; marked progress on the preparation for publication of the Columbia University edition of the Works of John Milton, authorized in 1908 in celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of Milton's birth, and carried on since that time with scholarly devotion by a group drawn from the membership of the Department of English and Comparative Literature under the leadership of Professors William P.

Trent and Frank A. Patterson, with a view to providing for scholars and collectors the first complete edition of the writings of that man who, in the history of the whole literature of the English tongue, stands second only to Shakespeare; the many-sided and patient research that is going forward in almost every department, and the constant publication by officers of the University of scientific papers, reports and books which of themselves make a vast literature of knowledge and of the methods and results of higher education in America; the calling to membership in the faculties of a significant group of younger scholars from other parts of the United States, including Professor John Maurice Clark of the University of Chicago in Economics, Professor Louis Herbert Gray of the University of Nebraska in Oriental Languages, Professor Joseph F. Hudnut of the University of Virginia in the History of Architecture, Professor Alexander M. Kidd of the University of California in Law, Dr. Benjamin P. Watson of the University of Edinburgh in Obstetrics and Gynecology and to be Director of the Sloane Hospital for Women, and Dr. Charles C. Williamson, formerly of the New York Public Library, to be Director of the University Libraries and of the School of Library Service; the most effective continuance by Professor Shotwell of the Department of History of his work in cooperation with leading scholars in every land, as Editor of the Economic History of the World War being published under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; the extensive researches being carried on in England and France as to various social and economic problems that have followed the War, by Professors Shepherd, Hayes and Hazen of the Department of History, Professor Ogburn of the Department of Social Science, Professor Haig of the Department of Economics, and Professor Lindsay Rogers of the Department of Public Law; the exceptionally useful activity, under the general supervision of the Department of Romance Languages, of the Instituto de las Españas, organized in 1920, the Istituto di Cultura Italiana, organized in 1923, and the Institut des Études Françaises, organized in 1924, the

Institute of Rumanian Culture, organized in 1926, and the Romanic Review; the service of Professor Kemp of the Department of Geology and Mineralogy as official delegate appointed by the President of the United States to the International Geological Congress held at Madrid in May and June 1926; the service of Professor Douglas W. Johnson, also of the Department of Geology and Mineralogy, by appointment of the Government of the Dominion of Canada in the study of physiographic aspects of the Labrador boundary question; the exploratory and research work in China and Mongolia carried on by Professor Berkey, again of the Department of Geology and Mineralogy, acting as chief geologist for the Third Asiatic Expedition organized by the American Museum of Natural History with the cooperation of the Governments of China and Mongolia; the successful establishment, under the direction of the Department of Germanic Languages, of the Germanic Review for the publication of research material relating to the history, literature and culture of the German and Scandinavian countries; an important and significant journey of Professor A. V. Williams Jackson of the Department of Indo-Iranian Languages to the Orient for the purpose of meeting leading personalities and delivering lectures on subjects connected with oriental literature and history before the Parsis and Hindus of Bombay and Poona, as well as in Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Persia; the important service by Professor H. Parker Willis of the School of Business as official adviser to the Government of the Irish Free State on matters relating to the re-organisation of the system of banking and currency in that country; and the promotion, following the adoption of the Budget, of twenty Associates, Instructors and Lecturers to be Assistant Professors, of four Associates, Instructors and Lecturers to be Associate Professors, of twelve Assistant Professors to be Associate Professors, of one Associate to be Professor, of one Assistant Professor to be Professor, and of seven Associate Professors to be Professors, as well as the increase in compensation of eighty-six officers of administration and instruction without change of rank.

The mere enumeration, partial and incomplete though it be, of these activities and accomplishments, is an impressive and significant record of the daily life of the University and its literally world-wide contacts and influences. So far has it come from its starting point as a minute provincial college only a century and three-quarters ago.

There are many evidences of interest, not only among the alumni but in the general public, as to the administrative organization and methods of the University. From one point of view that organization appears to be exceptionally simple, from another it often appears to be exceptionally complicated. In theory the organization is simple. If in practice it gives the impression of being complicated, that is only because of the many-sidedness and variety of the University's functions. Each of those functions is carefully provided for in the University Statutes and confided to the care of a single legislative authority and a single administrative officer under the general authority of the Trustees and subject to the statutory powers of the President. The ultimate source of authority is, of course, the Charter which constitutes the Trustees and defines their corporate powers. Subject to the provisions of the Charter, the Trustees have enacted very precise and definite Statutes for the organization and government of the University, and have adopted By-Laws for the ordering of their own corporate business. More and more the Trustees have tended to become simply the court of final appeal in respect of all University business, and, so far as funds are concerned, the sole appropriating power. For many years they have not concerned themselves with matters of detail, and, under existing conditions, they could not possibly do so. These are left to the faculties, administrative boards and executive officers.

For some forty difficult years, beginning about 1845, the general administrative policies that were followed by no means commanded public approval and support. The business affairs of the corporation were at that time too often looked upon as matters of no public concern, and the reports that

were made as to the University's condition were usually fragmentary and unilluminating. The Trustees were then grappling with the very difficult problem of holding on to the Upper Estate because of its prospective value, while meeting the demands that were made by the municipality for heavy assessments to meet the cost of the rapidly developing city. It was at this time that questions of educational policy and adequacy became subordinated to those of financial administration. The effect was most unhappy both within and without the University, and there can be no question that a large body of public support was alienated at that time. That this alienation was in large part due to misunderstanding is probably true, but nevertheless the alienation was certainly brought about and its effects have not wholly disappeared even now. It was then that the legend gained currency that Columbia was rich, in the sense that it had enough income, actual and potential, to support its educational plans and policies. Unhappily, this legend still persists and does infinite harm. In the year 1885 a sharp change was effected. At that time, under the leadership of Stephen P. Nash, Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, W. Bayard Cutting, George L. Rives, and John Crosby Brown, the Trustees took steps definitely and permanently to subordinate financial administration to educational policy. It was formally provided that thereafter no Trustee should be eligible to the office of Treasurer of the corporation and that the Treasurer, when chosen, should be elected for a fixed term. Later, with the strong support of Charles M. Da Costa, Seth Low, Francis Sedgwick Bangs, and John B. Pine—to name only those who are no longer living—this principle was affirmed and extended. As a result, the chief concern of the Trustees became, not the accumulation of their properties and the investment of their funds, but the maintenance in full vigor of a progressive educational system for which new and large sources of support must constantly be sought from a generous and appreciative public. A glance at the record of gifts printed on pages 50–51 will illustrate more forcibly than any words can possibly do, the most satisfactory results from this change of policy. Gifts in

money, which had been practically *nil* from 1754 to 1890, now began to multiply year by year and almost month by month, in number, in amount, and in helpfulness. As a consequence, the three Standing Committees of the Trustees on Education, on Buildings and Grounds, and on Finance, have for a full generation worked in complete harmony and mutual understanding. The Committees on Education and on Buildings and Grounds, having an exact knowledge of the University's financial condition, frame their annual recommendations for appropriations after careful consideration and with the utmost care. There is no recent instance in which these recommendations have not had the prompt concurrence of the Committee on Finance. These are the natural and fortunate results of policies, themselves sound in principle, that are operated by men of large mindedness and good will.

The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York, which is the corporate title established by an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 17, 1912, are the successors of the Trustees Governors of the College of the Province of New York in the City of New York in America, who came into existence under the terms of the charter granted by George II, which passed the seals on October 31, 1754.

After the War of Independence, and largely by the efforts and diplomacy of Alexander Hamilton, who was a Member of Assembly in 1787, there was enacted as Chapter 82, Laws of 1787, a statute which is known as the Charter of 1787, by the terms of which the Charter of 1754 is fully and absolutely ratified and confirmed, with the exception that the college thereby established is henceforth to be called Columbia College. The number of Trustees is fixed by this act at 24, and they are given the right of perpetual succession.

In 1810, on the request of the Trustees themselves, the legislature passed Chapter 85, Laws of 1810, being "An act relative to Columbia College in the City of New York," which is known as the Charter of 1810. This consolidates and simplifies the charter provisions previously existing, and confirms the Trustees in the usual corporate powers and gives

them full authority to direct and prescribe the course of study and the discipline to be observed in the College, to select and appoint a President of the College who shall hold his office during good behavior, together with such professors and tutors to assist the President in the government and education of the students as may be necessary, as well as such other officers as to the Trustees shall seem meet. All of these officers hold office during the pleasure of the Trustees. It is expressly provided that no professor, tutor, or other assistant officer shall be a Trustee, thus making impossible the existence under the charter of a proprietary institution in any form whatsoever.

These charters were reviewed and judicially interpreted in an important unanimous opinion written for the Appellate Division of the First Department in 1903 by Mr. Justice Edward Patterson.¹

When the College was small, the Trustees met at irregular intervals and passed in minute detail upon every proposal having to do with college administration. Individual professors of strong personality frequently exercised much influence with the Trustees, but the faculty as a body had very little real authority until the complete revision of the statutes which took place in 1890 and the years immediately following. These revised statutes transferred the right of initiative in everything that relates to educational policy to the faculties, or, in respect to certain matters, to the newly established University Council. For more than 30 years, the Trustees have not entertained, and would not think of entertaining, any motion or resolution having to do with educational policy (other than one to institute an inquiry) that did not bear on its face the fact that it was the recommendation of a faculty or of the University Council. In the revised statutes, the Trustees reserved the right to pass upon any exercise of the powers conferred on any faculty or the Council, which involves a change in the educational policy of the University, but it is many years since this reserved power has been exercised.

¹Appellate Division reports 87 : 440.

Some 30 years ago, the Trustees abolished the elaborate system of committees which had long existed and substituted the very simple and effective system of three committees, and three only, to consider and report upon matters requiring the attention of the Trustees which affect educational policies, the construction and maintenance of buildings, or the care of the endowments and investments of the corporation. These committees are, respectively, those on Education, on Buildings and Grounds, and on Finance. The five elected members of each committee are chosen for a five year term and no Trustee is eligible to succeed himself upon any one of these committees until at least one year has elapsed. Under this system, a very considerable part of the membership of the Trustees finds opportunity for service on one or more of these important committees, and thus comes in personal contact with the daily life and administration of the University.

The President, with the assistance and cooperation of the officers of educational administration, prepares and presents business to the Committee on Education. Being directly charged by the statutes with the care of the University generally, of its buildings, of its grounds adjacent thereto, and of its movable property upon the same, the President, with the assistance and cooperation of the Director of Works and the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, prepares and presents business to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. He also, when occasion serves, presents business to the Committee on Finance, but by far the greater portion of that committee's business, having to do with the routine financial administration, is prepared and presented by the Treasurer. In addition, there is a Committee on Honors which ordinarily meets once or twice each academic year and prepares a list of names to be presented to the Trustees as candidates for honorary degrees at the next following Commencement. There is also a Committee on Legal Affairs, instituted some ten years ago, to give advice and make recommendations on matters arising in the administration of the University which have a legal aspect.

The Trustees have for many years met stately on the first Monday afternoon of each month from October to May,

inclusive. Each session lasts from an hour and a half to two hours. The minutes of the several committees and the minutes of the University Council and of the several faculties are laid before the Trustees for their inspection if they so desire. The President reports matters that affect the University generally, and uniformly submits a brief sketch of every officer who dies in service, as well as a statement regarding gifts received, that each donor may receive a formal vote of thanks from the Trustees themselves. The several committees report in order, and their reports are discussed and acted upon. Routine resolutions approving or confirming action taken by some administrative officer or faculty are then offered for adoption, with appropriate explanations. The last item on the order of business is the receiving and disposition of formal communications made to the Trustees from any source. At each meeting a resolution is adopted adjourning to a date fixed. Eleven Trustees constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but thirteen must be present when a President is elected or when authority is given to transfer or to mortgage real estate.

As the committees on Education, Buildings and Grounds, and Finance meet at least once every month, it is difficult for a Trustee residing at any considerable distance to give effective service without great personal sacrifice. Where University Trustees meet but once or twice annually, this embarrassment does not exist, but in the case of Columbia, with its multiform activities and many-sided business, it is a very real obstacle to the effective cooperation of anyone whose home or place of business is at some distance from New York.

The Annual Report of the President, reviewing the state of the University and offering reflections and recommendations on matters of University interest, is presented at the November meeting each year and printed as soon thereafter as may be for general distribution to the alumni and the interested public.

The administrative and legislative work of the year centers about the budget, which is adopted at the meeting in April, to become effective on July 1 following, and which controls the expenditures in general and in detail authorized

for the following academic and fiscal year. The University budget is a model of its kind and under its operation the work of University administration goes forward as would that of a government, a railway, or a great industrial corporation that happened to be as well organized as is Columbia University. The assembling of material for consideration in connection with the budget begins in the month of December, and every administrative officer and head of department is called upon for recommendations and criticisms. These preliminary estimates and requests are then passed upon by an Advisory Committee on Educational Policy which the Committee on Education brought into existence some years ago in order to lighten its own increasingly heavy labors. This committee consists of the President and the Secretary of the University and various deans and directors named by the Committee on Education. The report of this Advisory Committee is ordinarily ready by the middle of January, and it is considered in one or more evening sessions by the Committee on Education, usually in conference with some or all of the members of the Advisory Committee. The Committee on Education endeavor to make their budget report at the February meeting of the Trustees or, at the latest, at the March meeting. The recommendations of the Committee on Education are for Schedules A and C of the budget, having to do with Educational Administration and Instruction and the University Libraries, respectively. Schedule B of the budget dealing with Buildings and Grounds is prepared for consideration by the Committee on Buildings and Grounds by the President and the Director of Works. Schedule D, having to do with the business administration of the corporation, is prepared for the consideration of the Committee on Finance by the Treasurer. The budget reports and recommendations are referred to the Committee on Finance which considers and assembles them and reports its recommendations at the April meeting of the Trustees when these are considered and the budget formally adopted. Not until the adoption of the budget can new appointments be formally made, promotions announced, or salaries increased, for unless provision is specifically made in the budget, none of these desirable happenings can take

place. No resolutions of appropriation, save such as may deal with the capital funds of the Corporation, are ever adopted except in the form of amendments to the budget of the year. In general, it may be said that all new appointments as well as appropriations, changes in salary or grade, and substantial alterations in established University policy must be authorized by formal action of the Trustees.

The University Council is the outward and visible sign of that administrative unification of the University which was the cornerstone of the reconstruction University Council that began with the revised statutes of 1890.

Before that time the President and the Trustees were the sole symbols of community of interest, if such there were, between Columbia College, the School of Mines, the School of Law, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the School of Political Science.

In 1888, the Trustees appointed a special committee, the purpose of which was to consider the feasibility and expediency of bringing about a true University organization under the authority of the Trustees. The various faculties, as well as individual professors, were called upon for expressions of opinion, and among these was the suggestion that each faculty in the University should elect two or three representatives who, together with the President, should constitute a University Council. The purpose of this Council was defined to be "the control of non-professional University degrees and the consideration of all educational matters except those having to do with the first degree." This meant that Columbia College and the degree of bachelor of arts were to remain outside of the jurisdiction of the proposed Council. There was much opposition to this proposal as carrying with it a possible limitation of the authority or autonomy of the several faculties; but as a result of two years of study and discussion, the Council was constituted in 1890, but only as an advisory body without definite powers. It was therefore, to all intents and purposes, not a University Council, but a President's Council, because it could only be the President that such a Council might advise. This anomalous and obviously impossible situation came to a natural end in two years' time, and in

June 1892 the Trustees so amended the statutes as to give to the University Council certain definite legislative and administrative powers which are substantially those that it now possesses. So far as non-professional faculties are concerned, the Council is, to all intents and purposes, a Senate or upper legislative chamber. As regards the other faculties, it is a body with large, if somewhat undefined powers, especially in regard to anything that may relate to general University policy or to cooperation or conflict between the work of two or more faculties.

The University Council, as now constituted, consists of the President, the Deans of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science, of Columbia College, of Applied Science, of Law, of Medicine, of Barnard College, of Teachers College, and of the College of Pharmacy, and the Directors of the Schools of Journalism, of Architecture, of the Summer Session, of University Extension, of the School of Business, of University Admissions, of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery, and of the School of Library Service, together with three elected members of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science, two elected members of the Faculties of Columbia College, Law, Medicine, Applied Science, Barnard College, Education, Practical Arts, and one elected member of the Faculty of Pharmacy. By invitation of the Council, the Presidents of the Union Theological Seminary and of the General Theological Seminary have seats, with the right to advise and debate, but not to vote. Elected members of the Council serve for a three-year term and are eligible for re-election if the electoral body so chooses.

The University Council meets stately on the afternoon of the third Tuesday of October, December, February, and April. Its sessions last from one to two hours. It has before it a variety of matters of general University concern, and at the April meeting appoints the holders of University fellowships and scholarships for the ensuing year. At a time of reorganization or change of policy, the Council would play a very important, perhaps a determining, part. When the administration of the University is proceeding on normal and conventional lines, its activities are correspondingly

free from difficulty and rarely excite extended debate.

The University Council has large powers of initiative. It may submit such proposals to the President, to the Trustees, or to the several faculties as in its judgment may serve to increase the efficiency of University work. It may consider any question that arises as to the conduct or efficiency of any officer of administration or instruction, and may report thereon to the Trustees, through the President. It fixes, or concurs with the proper faculties in fixing, the conditions upon which the several degrees of doctor and master shall be conferred in course. It has authority to adopt regulations governing the relation of the work of the Summer Session and of University Extension to the other work of the University. It is called upon to encourage original research, to secure correlation of courses by the several faculties and administrative boards, and to decide all questions involving more than one faculty or administrative board. It fixes the academic calendar, as well as the date of Commencement and the order of Commencement exercises.

In short, the University Council represents the legislative unity of the University, while the several faculties and administrative boards represent the University's legislative diversity. The system works well, because it has been worked with good feeling and with sympathy and understanding of the problems of others. The Council has never made any attempt to overstrain, much less to abuse, its great powers, and the various faculties and administrative boards feel that their interests and ideals are wholly safe in its hands.

The several faculties and administrative boards are the originating legislative bodies in the University in respect to

Faculties and Administrative Boards everything that has to do with educational policy, except only as to such matters as are specifically committed to the original jurisdiction of the University Council.

The scope of the authority of the faculties and administrative boards as defined in the Statutes is very great and subject simply to a reserved power of control by the Trustees, which has in practice not been exercised for a generation.

The faculties and administrative boards have full juris-

diction over that part of the University's educational work which is committed to their care. They make all appointments to such posts on the teaching staff below the grade of assistant professor as may be provided for in the annual budget. They, or representative committees chosen by them, participate in all recommendations for appointment to the grades of assistant professor and beyond, such recommendations taking their origin in the department or group most immediately concerned.

With the growth of the University, the faculty membership has tended to become very large and the modes of transacting faculty business have been slowly but markedly altered in consequence. The Faculty of Columbia College now consists of 79 members, Applied Science of 57, Medicine of 40, Political Science of 40, Philosophy of 58, Pure Science of 66, Law of 18, Barnard College of 54, Education of 79 and Practical Arts of 45. The effect of this increased membership has been to make the main business of these faculties that of electing representatives on a small committee of administration, which then acts for the faculty in all but the most important matters, subject, of course, to faculty revision and control. The faculties meet much less frequently than was formerly the case and the business transacted by them is in large part routine in character. Opinion is formed and action initiated at informal conferences from time to time, as well as by the various administrative committees which the faculties have constituted. One fortunate result of this development is to release a largely increased number of scholars from the more or less perfunctory duty of attendance on formal meetings, from committee service and from participation in administrative detail, which are often found so irksome.

The administrative boards vary from five to nine in membership and are the controlling legislative authorities for the work in Architecture, Business, Cancer Research, Dental and Oral Surgery, Graduate Studies in Medicine, Institute of Educational Research, Institute of Public Health, Journalism, Legislative Drafting Research Fund, Religious and Social Work, School of Nursing, and University Patents, as well as of the Summer Session and University Extension. The adminis-

trative board as a substitute for the faculty was first suggested by President Gilman at the time of the organization of the Johns Hopkins University in 1875. It was his purpose to relieve productive scholars so largely as might be possible from the routine work of university administration, and to put consideration of legislative proposals in the hands of a small and compact group. At Columbia the system of administrative boards, where it has been introduced, works admirably, and the older faculties are tending more and more to turn over their business to administrative boards of their own choosing, in the person of their committees of administration. Where there is so much routine business to be done, it is expedient to have as much of it as possible done by purely administrative officers, leaving to the faculties and administrative boards the task of fixing policies and defining purposes.

This brief survey will indicate how at Columbia University the business of legislation is ordered and carried on. It is obvious that, however elaborate the system may seem because of the University's size and complexity, it is simple enough in its daily working.

In order clearly to understand the financial condition of the University and the impossibility of carrying forward its work with anything approaching satisfaction unless there be prompt and large addition to its capital funds, it is only necessary to summarize the appropriations for the year 1926-27 as these are contained in the Budget adopted by the Trustees on April 5, 1926 for the work of this Corporation alone, and amended previous to June 30 following.

For Educational Administration and Instruction	\$6,125,232.48
For Buildings and Grounds	864,590.00
For the Library	290,577.24
For Business Administration	186,795.00
For Annuities	25,400.00
For taxes and other charges upon the Loubat Property . .	125,820.00
For interest on the corporate debt	316,736.82
For payment on account of Redemption Fund, due June 30, 1927	100,000.00
Amortization of Loan of 1925	95,000.00
Making in all the sum of	\$8,130,151.54

which sum is made chargeable as follows:

To the income of the Corporation	\$5,780,191.86
To the income from special endowments	1,027,786.57
To gifts.	139,848.11
To moneys to be paid by the Carnegie Foundation	99,970.00
To moneys to be paid by the Presbyterian Hospital	34,000.00
To moneys to be paid by Barnard College	337,215.00
To moneys to be paid by Teachers College	582,520.00
To moneys to be paid by Vanderbilt Clinic	2,800.00
To Special Real Estate Account—Loubat Property.	125,820.00
	<hr/>
	\$8,130,151.54

Of the items set out in the foregoing statement, the most significant is that making a charge of \$5,780,191.86 against the general income of the corporation. The amount of estimated general income available to meet these charges is \$5,441,280.54, thereby showing an estimated deficit for the year ending June 30, 1927 of \$338,911.32. It must be borne in mind that in order to keep the estimated deficit at even this very large figure it has been necessary to deny scores of recommendations and requests from faculties, administrative boards, and departments, to postpone greatly desired appointments and increases of salary, and to forego any additions to the educational equipment of the University, particularly in its libraries and its laboratories, that are all but necessary.

The base line for an understanding of the University's financial condition may be fixed at July 1, 1907, when the corporate debt of \$3,000,000 incurred in the purchase and development of the site on Morningside Heights was refunded. From that time to the present each annual Budget has made provision out of general income not only for the interest on this debt, but for a payment of \$100,000 to the Redemption Fund in order to secure its complete retirement in 1939. The operations of each subsequent year, so far as these affect the general income of the corporation, are shown in the following statement:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Surplus</i>	<i>Deficit</i>
1907-08	\$ 52,885.18	
1908-09	59,540.58	
1909-10	52,528.46	
1910-11		\$ 3,093.11
1911-12		19,711.20
1912-13		67,769.12
1913-14		42,952.64
1914-15		13,592.55
1915-16		40,855.14
1916-17	30,547.37	
1917-18		211,106.17
1918-19	82,214.74	
1919-20	71,590.93	
1920-21	89,571.82	
1921-22	156,630.54	
1922-23	98,786.81	
1923-24	54,982.74	
1924-25		122,909.21
1925-26	157,205.79	
	\$906,484.96	\$521,989.14

The Alumni Fund Committee was happily successful in raising the sum of \$199,218.36 to reduce the sudden and unexpected deficit incurred in the year 1917-18 because of war conditions. Making allowance for this gift, the net surplus for the period since July 1, 1907 is \$583,714.18.

On the surface, this statement appears to be satisfactory, but it must be repeated that this is only appearance, since in reality these results are reached by crippling and impeding the work of the University in many ways. There is a kind of economy which apes the most extreme form of extravagance, and that happens when those who carry on the intellectual and spiritual work of the world are denied the wherewithal to make their activity in the highest degree successful and effective.

It cannot be too often emphasized that to make the University a trustee for a special fund to be used for a definite

purpose very often merely increases the burdens of the Trustees and of the administrative officers. What the University needs, and what the University has a right to ask from those men and women who value the things of the mind and of the spirit, is benefaction in the form of gifts or bequests for the general purposes of the University. Such gifts and bequests, and these alone, lighten the University's increasingly heavy burden and help to meet its most pressing needs. If a given school or department now in existence and part of the University's plan is made the beneficiary of a special gift or bequest, that act in effect helpfully relieves the pressure on general income and makes it possible for the University to go forward in other directions; but simply to pile up on the Trustees new obligations of investment, of watchful care, and of judicious expenditure, for purposes which lie outside the University's plans or desired forms of activity, is, frankly speaking, not helpful,—certainly not directly so. With the history of Columbia's literally stupendous service before them, the time has assuredly come when no man or woman of wealth in New York or within the range of the University's contact and influence should wish to plan benefactions, whether by testament or otherwise, without putting Columbia University at the head of the list. It certainly is a cause of joy and satisfaction, as well as of high honor, for any individual to be associated, with large measure of helpfulness, in keeping this lighthouse of learning and service alight so that the whole world may see.

The reader who permits himself to be more than diverted by the clamorous criticisms of American universities that are thrust upon his attention from time to time will doubtless be mystified by their contradictory and self-destroying character. He reads, on the one hand, that these universities are hotbeds of radicalism, of revolution, and of all that is signified by the mystic word Bolshevism. Doctrines destructive of morality, of religion and of public order are taught within their walls, and the influence of this teaching upon the public mind is revolutionary and pernicious in

Criticisms
of American
Universities

the extreme. Insistent demand is made that such teachers, however learned and successful, be silenced by fiat or turned loose to do their destructive work as individual disturbers of morality and the public peace, without the advantage of university association and university authority. If then the page be turned, the reader finds himself asked to believe that these self-same universities are the entrenched strongholds of privilege, of reaction, and of capitalism, whatever that may mean. They are managed by capitalist Trustees and subservient Presidents whose minds are fixed on cultivating with servility and subservience all possible sources of benefaction. An ardent exponent of this point of view not long ago contributed to an English weekly publication an article on the American university, appropriately enough unsigned, in which he asked with heated passion these two questions: "Is it any wonder that, at least openly, not a single professor of economics in America is a Socialist? Is it a matter for remark that no work of importance in political science has come from an American university these fifty years?" Having thus established by the simple process of interrogation two facts which are rather more astounding than true, the anonymous writer then goes on to mention the names of six English men of letters, all of whom would be pretty certain of dismissal from their posts were they on the staff of an American university. It so happens that each one of the six has lately been invited to teach or to lecture at an American university and that three of them accepted the invitation, with every appearance of physical and intellectual security. Five other Englishmen are named as those whom students would not be allowed to invite to address them. Three of the five have been so invited and have accepted, and the remaining two have been invited in vain. One can only smile at the self-deception and credulity which elevate these questions and these statements to the plane of argument or of fact; but devotees of the economic interpretation of history find in these assertions all proof that is needed to establish the doctrine of the economic interpretation of university policy and university administration.

In the field of mathematics these two contradictory and self-refuting criticisms would cancel each other and disappear from the calculation. Psychology, however, and particularly the psychology of the group or mob mind, as well as the psychology of him who would uplift all humanity in the twinkling of an eye, knows nothing of mathematical limitations or mathematical precision, and it finds no impossibility in performing the acrobatic feat of keeping these two contradictory judgments in effective operation at one and the same time.

The simple truth is that both of these extreme and wholly unjustified forms of criticism converge on the conclusion that the American university has increasingly tended to become a genuine university, a home of intellectual liberty and freedom of the spirit, and that of course it gives hearing to doctrines and opinions held by sincere and scholarly seekers after truth which are by no means universally accepted and which may indeed excite more or less violent opposition. In the church such exhibitions of freedom of thought would lead to expulsion; in the state they invite political attack, and if possible personal humiliation and suffering and loss. The university remains the only present home of liberty and apparently its only hope. If the voice of liberty be silenced there and the intolerance that now prevails in church and in state be permitted to invade the precincts of the universities of the world, then indeed must we be prepared to enter upon a new and dismal Dark Age that will cast the thoughts and the activities of man in common and uniform molds, there to remain until such time as the unquenchable thirst for liberty shall again effectively manifest itself among men.

No one who really believes in the power of truth fears liberty. However man may stumble, however wrongheaded or however blinded he may be by passion or by interest, we are forced to believe either that truth is real and can be found, or that there is no such thing as truth and therefore that interest or passion may properly enough be enthroned in the place that has been reserved for truth to occupy. It is plain enough that the most popular of present-day philo-

sophical teachings do not aid us much when we reflect upon these great questions. But these pseudo-philosophies are having their little day and will shortly pass. The Great Tradition will again assert itself and the current of intellectual and spiritual understanding and appreciation will be found to flow unbroken from the classic springs and sources of insight and interpretation down to the time in which we live, and once again to assert its commanding power and to make manifest its lofty inspiration.

There was a time when the Bible was a household book throughout the English-speaking world. Then the spot called The New Philistia could be indicated on the map by almost any child, and the doings of those doughty warriors, the Philistines, were by no means unfamiliar. The original Philistia covered an area some forty miles long, by from ten to twenty miles broad. On this quite insignificant bit of ground deeds were done and chronicled that have passed through the gateway of literature into history.

Today there is a New Philistia, occupying a space indefinitely greater than the land for which it is named and peopled by an active, restless and highly nervous company of men and women who have turned it into what the Prophet Jeremiah described as "the land of graven images, and they are mad upon their idols." These new and numerous Philistines are concerned with displacing discipline for indiscipline, scholarship for deftly organized opportunities for ignorance, thoroughness for superficiality, and morals for impulsive and appetitive conduct. They are the proud discoverers and possessors of a doctrine of behavior which finds nothing to behave and no purpose in behaving. Where they have touched education—and they have touched and are touching it at many points—they are reducing it to a costly pantomime. They are the blind leading the blind, as well as no inconsequential part of the cause of those intellectual, moral, social and political ills which afflict modern man and which greatly multiply the difficulties of carrying forward a constructive and a progressive civilization. It is they and their influence who provide abundant illustrative material for the teachings of

the Dean Inges and the Dr. Spenglers among contemporaries.

The word Philistinism appears to have made its way into the English language some two hundred years ago, but it remained, characteristically enough, for Coleridge, Carlyle, Froude, Swinburne and Matthew Arnold to deal with it in no uncertain terms. If Carlyle trampled it under his hoofs and tossed it upon his horns, it was Matthew Arnold who dissected Philistinism and laid bare its deformities and its grotesqueries. He never tired of insisting upon scholarship, upon reflective and interpretative thought and upon open-mindedness to ideas. In his own particular field of literary criticism he passed the judgment upon the English poetry of the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century that, with plenty of energy, plenty of creative force, it did not know enough. "It is this," said Arnold, that "makes Byron so empty of matter, Shelley so incoherent, Wordsworth even, profound as he is, yet so wanting in completeness and variety." If Byron, Shelley and Wordsworth are to come under the ban, what is to be said of those later makers of prose and verse whose cacophonies and emptinesses invite us to harken?

The modern Philistine is just what Matthew Arnold described him, inaccessible to and impatient of ideas. Facts are his delight, especially if they be isolated and uninterpreted. He does not think because he cannot, and at every opportunity he weakens or destroys the necessary tools of thought.

It is one of the curious and unexplained phenomena of human history that long before man had any but the most general and superficial knowledge of the structure and laws of the physical universe, his spirit poured itself out in amazing revelations and conquests. The high-water mark of religious thought and feeling, of philosophic insight and interpretation, of poetry, of oratory and of the plastic arts, was reached when men had not so much as an inkling of that elementary knowledge of the material universe which is now possessed by every intelligent child. Standards in all that has to do with mental activity and expression were set early and amazingly high. That is why no real education is possible without some appreciation of those standards and some knowledge of their

meaning and their significance. When the modern Philistine says that all time and effort spent upon the study of the civilizations of Greece and Rome is wasted, he thereby writes himself down not only as without education, but as incapable of being educated. Like a squirrel in its revolving cage, he may go through the motions of progress, but of real progress he can make none for the simple reason that he has no point from which to start and no ideal at which to aim.

Modern education needs nothing so much as stout resistance to Philistinism in its every manifestation, and a revival of the classic spirit, which no one has described better than Kenyon Cox:

"The Classic Spirit is the disinterested search for perfection; it is the love of clearness and reasonableness and self-control; it is, above all, the love of permanence and of continuity. It asks of a work of art, not that it shall be novel or effective, but that it shall be fine and noble. It seeks not merely to express individuality or emotion but to express disciplined emotion and individuality restrained by law. It strives for the essential rather than the accidental, the eternal rather than the momentary—loves impersonality more than personality, and feels more power in the orderly succession of the hours and the seasons than in the violence of earthquake or of storm. And it loves to steep itself in tradition. It would have each new work connect itself in the mind of him who sees it with all the noble and lovely works of the past, bringing them to his memory and making their beauty and charm a part of the beauty and charm of the work before him. It does not deny originality and individuality—they are as welcome as inevitable. It does not consider tradition as immutable or set rigid bounds to invention. But it desires that each new presentation of truth and beauty shall show us the old truth and the old beauty, seen only from a different angle and colored by a different medium. It wishes to add link by link to the chain of tradition, but it does not wish to break the chain."¹

These firmly knit sentences contain as much solid truth and reveal as much straight thinking as any like number of words can possibly do. Enthrone the classic spirit as here described, and education—elementary, secondary, and higher—will again become something really worth while. We should then be in position to smile at James Russell Lowell's sarcastic

¹*The Classic Point of View*, by Kenyon Cox, New York, Charles Scribner's Sons 1911, pp. 3-5.

reproach, uttered a long generation ago, that the American people are the most common-schooled and the least educated in the world. There can be no escape from Plato's time-old distinction between the learning of those arts that are ἐπιτέλεσθαι and those that are ἐπιτέχνη. Perhaps no more profound or illuminating distinction was ever drawn.

Not only are graduates of Columbia University to be found at work in every corner of the civilized world, but there come each year to Morningside Heights increasing groups of eager and devoted students from other lands. More than seven hundred students now give foreign countries as their permanent residence, and indicate that they are divided among some sixty different national groups. In addition, a large and indeterminate number of such students fail to give any other address than one in the City of New York and, therefore, fall outside of this enumeration. The Registrar of the University is of opinion that the number of students enrolled from foreign lands would be doubled if those falling in this latter group were to register from their permanent homes.

International
Contacts and
Service

Moreover, the work of Home Study, which is the University's direct contribution to the cause of adult education, is already reaching students in China, Egypt, India, Japan and Java. Nearly two hundred and fifty students register annually from China and about half as many from Canada. Japan stands high on the list with some sixty. As an evidence of what the University can do in a practical way to make easy the path of these professional and advanced students, it may be remarked that there have recently been sitting side by side in one section of a University Extension course in elementary English thirty-one students, of whom thirty were foreign born, representing sixteen different national groups. All these students while carrying on their advanced and professional studies, were taking this method to improve their knowledge of both spoken and written English.

A most extraordinary development has taken place at Teachers College under the influence of the International Institute of Education, directed by Professor Paul Monroe.

Not only have members of the staff of the Institute been carrying on studies and field work in Porto Rico, Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay, in Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia, but also in China, India, Korea and Persia. An exceptional number of advanced students of the highest type, in most cases nominated for the privilege by the ministers of education in their respective countries, are at the moment pursuing advanced studies under the Faculty of Education at Teachers College. These are men and women of experience and large influence, and they have sought Morningside Heights to spend a year or more of intensive and advanced study and research in order that they may more effectively serve the peoples to whom they belong and with whom their life work is cast.

The Maison Française, the Casa Italiana and the institutes organized for advanced study and research in all that pertains to the languages, the literatures and the institutions of Germany, of Spain, of Rumania and of Czechoslovakia, to which it is hoped the name of Japan will shortly be added, taken in connection with the provision made by the Dean Lung Fund for the study and exposition of the civilization of China, constitute a unique and well-knit series of agencies for the development of that international mind which the world so sadly needs for its satisfaction, its progress and its peace. For be it remembered that "the international mind is nothing other than that habit of thinking of foreign relations and business, and that habit of dealing with them, which regard the several nations of the civilized world as friendly and cooperating equals in aiding the progress of civilization, in developing commerce and industry, and in spreading enlightenment and culture throughout the world".¹

The presence of International House in the immediate vicinity, with its admirable provision for the lodging and comfort of students from near and from far, is a factor of great importance. Here are gathered some nine hundred or thousand students coming from sixty or seventy different countries,

¹Butler, Nicholas Murray—*The International Mind: An Argument for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes*, New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1913, p. 102.

most of whom are enrolled in Columbia University and who find at International House not only every material comfort and satisfaction, but personal and social associations and opportunities of the greatest value.

It may be said without reservation that the Faculty of Law is today more effectively constituted and more abundant in promise not only of educational effort but of scholarly research, than at any time since the ^{Study of} Law School of Law was opened with much trepidation in 1858 under the direction of Professor Theodore W. Dwight. That brilliant and accomplished teacher himself doubted whether, in view of previous failures in New York, a school of law could be successfully established at Columbia, particularly since in other places the law schools were having a desperate struggle for existence. These institutions, then some eighteen in number, did not command a total enrollment that was more than two-thirds as great as that which is now found at the Law School of Columbia University alone. They played a very minor part in the preparation of candidates for admission to the bar. These candidates were generally prepared, guild-fashion, and often admirably prepared, in the offices of their seniors and preceptors. As standards of admission to the bar were steadily raised and as a better conception of legal scholarship gained ground, the law schools began to attract a larger number of students and to perform an increasingly important service. They have now for a long time been not only one of the most powerful elements in American university education, but seats and centers of very active and productive scholarly effort.

It was in 1870-1871 that Professor Langdell of Harvard, by his discovery and application of the so-called case method of teaching law, revolutionized the procedure that had hitherto prevailed in practically every American law school. The academic teaching of the law up to that time had been almost exclusively expository and didactic, by far the major portion of the work being done by the teachers themselves. It was an immense and an accurate legal knowledge, coupled with a fascinating personality and an almost unrivalled power of

clear exposition, that constituted the so-called Dwight method of teaching law. It was not so much the Dwight method as Dwight's method, and not susceptible of successful imitation with like results by personalities of lesser learning, lesser charm and lesser teaching power.

It is curious that the introduction of the case method of teaching law should have seemed to lawyers so revolutionary, for it was nothing more or less than the application of the inductive system of study which was at that time making its rapid way into almost every department of learning. If the inductive method be a very important instrument of intellectual effort, it is also a very delicate one, and its use demands careful study and thorough understanding. Every teacher of law who undertakes to use it should first of all read with attention the classic analysis and exposition of induction contained in the Third Book of John Stuart Mill's *System of Logic*. Here will be found set out an illuminating account of how the mind proceeds from individual experiences to generalizations and what are the dangers and the pitfalls as the process proceeds. He will also discover that so soon as one undertakes to ascertain facts, not merely for purposes of scientific classification but for some practical end, a chief difficulty will be found to be one as to which the principles of induction will afford him no assistance. "That difficulty," says Mill, "lies not in making his inductions, but in the selection of them; in choosing from among all general propositions ascertained to be true, those which furnish marks by which he may trace whether the given subject possesses or not the predicate in question. In arguing a doubtful question of fact before a jury, the general propositions or principles to which the advocate appeals are mostly, in themselves, sufficiently trite, and assented to as soon as stated: his skill lies in bringing his case under those propositions or principles; in calling to mind such of the known or received maxims of probability as admit of application to the case in hand, and selecting from among them those best adapted to his object. Success is here dependent on natural or acquired sagacity, aided by knowledge of the particular subject, and of subjects

allied with it. Invention, though it can be cultivated, can not be reduced to rule; there is no science which will enable a man to bethink himself of that which will suit his purpose. But when he has thought of something, science can tell him whether that which he has thought of will suit his purpose or not." There is a warning in these weighty words to be taken to heart by him who would rather use a method of inquiry or of exposition than be used by it.

There is another point of highest importance that is often overlooked. The psychological order of learning and the logical order of classifying and expounding are by no means always the same. The highest type of teacher uniformly subordinates the logical to the psychological order in presenting his subject to those immature and unfurnished minds which he is endeavoring to train. For example, when a navigator sets out upon a voyage, whether the seas be familiar or unknown, that for which he first asks is a chart. That chart is his constant reliance and dependence because it gives him the general setting or framework of every detail that is about to happen on the voyage which he has undertaken. The same applies, with greatest force, to the young student of the law. He needs first of all a chart, and that chart will indicate in a general way the relation of the law and its chief parts or divisions to those other interests and knowledges with which he has already become familiar. Here is the field of government, its organization and its functions; here is the field of the social sciences, their discoveries, their ordered knowledge and their interpretations; here is the field of economics with its massive array of carefully arranged facts and laws; here is the vast and complicated world of business with its own methods, its processes and its aims; and here is the domain of ethics with its survey of the principles, the moving forces and the ideals of human conduct. To show how each one of these is related to the others and how each and all are related to the law and the law to them, is to provide a chart for the young navigator on the high seas of jurisprudence, the existence of which would immensely facilitate his understanding of his voyage and his satisfaction in it.

In other words, for the proper and best use of the inductive method there must be preparation and, indeed, unless induction, deduction and interpretation go together, there will be very little practical result of permanent value.

Sir John Herschel put the matter in a nutshell when he said, "The inductive and deductive methods of inquiry may be said to go hand in hand, the one verifying the conclusions deduced by the other; and the combination of experiment and theory, which may thus be brought to bear in such cases, forms an engine of discovery infinitely more powerful than either taken separately."

There are signs on every hand that a larger conception of what is meant by the study of the law is making its way in the legal profession as well as among the judges and among the teachers and scholars of the law. The wide and distressing gap between membership of the bar and a knowledge of law must be closed. Some acquaintance with the statutes and decisions of a given jurisdiction and some familiarity with legal procedure, are a sorry substitute for genuine legal knowledge and training. When fifty years ago it was proposed to give stately to the students of law in Columbia University instruction in public law, in constitutional history and in the principles of the social and economic sciences, there was a roar of dismay and disapproval which shook the institution to its foundations. What was prophecy fifty years ago at Columbia is fortunate promise now, and the Faculty of Law are of one mind in their deep concern for this development. They are ready and anxious to study it from every point of view, to gain a close and firm grasp upon the facts involved and to reform and liberalize the program of studies in the Law School so as to break down once and forever the old guild-like conception of the lawyer's training and field of intellectual interest.

A sarcastic humorist has said that our American laws are as good as the lawyers in our federal and state legislatures will permit them to be. Whatever measure of truth may lie behind this obvious sarcasm, it suggests a specific problem that lies ready for attack by and under the direction of

such thoroughly competent legal scholars as constitute the group charged with legal instruction and research at Columbia.

Work on the construction of the essential buildings at the Medical Center proceeds steadily and it is now hoped that the instruction and research under the direction of the Faculty of Medicine may be transferred from 59th Street to the Medical Center at the beginning of the Spring Session, February 1, 1928. By that time the Presbyterian Hospital will be in full possession of its new and thoroughly equipped buildings, the Sloane Hospital and the Vanderbilt Clinic will be well provided for, and the Residence Hall for Nurses will, it is hoped, also be ready for occupancy. The State authorities have completed and approved plans for the State Psychiatric Institute and Hospital and work on these buildings has begun. Plans for the erection and equipment of the Babies and Neurological Hospitals are being carried forward, but await the provision of the funds necessary to carry these plans to completion. It is apparent that the cost to the University for construction and equipment of the new Medical School buildings will exceed the estimate of \$3,000,000, made some seven years ago, by about \$530,000. It is earnestly hoped that this additional sum may be quickly provided by new gifts. Otherwise the University will be again crippled and hampered in all its operations. This increase beyond the original estimate is due in large part to the rise in building costs which has marked the last few years, and in part to the provision of equipment for research in excess of that first planned. Every dollar of the additional expense can be easily justified and the expenditures have been carefully guarded.

With the occupancy of the new Medical Center the University will be faced by new questions, as important as they are interesting, both of finance and of educational administration. It is quite plain that the maintenance of the new buildings, with their extensive laboratories and arrangements for the convenience and comfort of the teachers of medicine and their students, will require appropriations for

annual maintenance much in excess of those now made. This amount is roughly estimated at some \$100,000. In addition, it is certain that the work of the Medical School itself under the new conditions will demand increased annual appropriations of from \$125,000 to \$150,000. These demands can only be met if the capital funds of the University are increased by gift to an amount sufficient to provide an income equal to these new appropriations. Medical education has become enormously, some think preposterously, costly. But, whatever fault be found with the costs, there seems to be no practicable way to reduce them at the moment. They must either be met or medical education must be permitted to drift from reasonable excellence to certain mediocrity.

The new administrative problem has to do with the interrelation of University and Hospital administration in a way that will strengthen both and interfere with neither. This can be accomplished by the continued exercise of the same good sense and good will that have already marked the close and intimate cooperation of the University and the Presbyterian Hospital in formulating and carrying forward this great development. All that is needed is the extension to the Medical Center of the same principles, *mutatis mutandis*, of organization and administration that have enabled the Trustees of Columbia University to unite with them in one educational system Barnard College, Teachers College and the College of Pharmacy. There should not be, and must not be, any weakening of the control which the charter vests in the Trustees or any division of that control. Whatever Administrative Board or other body is set up for the permanent oversight of the work at the Medical Center can and should be organized on well-defined lines that are indicated and justified by the experience of the University itself. The time has certainly arrived to make it plain that it is now possible to rise above and beyond the personal feuds, the institutional jealousies and parochialisms, and the group interests and ambitions that have both marked and impeded medical education and hospital work in New York City for nearly a century and a half. All these must be subordinated,

by the joint and combined authority of the University and the Hospital, to the dominant public and scientific interests for which the Medical Center has been brought into being. There can be no place in this enterprise either for individuals or institutions whose full and free cooperation is hampered by any personal or factional consideration whatsoever. The cause and the ideal are to dominate every act and every policy. The success of this stupendous undertaking and the new and generous support which it is certain to receive as its existence and work become more generally known and appreciated, will make New York, what it should long ago have been, a chief center, perhaps the chief center of the whole world, for medical instruction and research and for public health service.

The proper and adequate development and equipment of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery has become a problem of pressing importance. It is quite plain that this School should be made part of the work at the new Medical Center and that it should be related as intimately as conditions will permit to the organization and work of the Medical School. To accomplish these ends will require very large funds, but unless the work of the University in this important field of public interest and service is measurably to fail, those funds must be provided without delay.

Columbia was late in entering this field and, because of lack of financial resources, entered it reluctantly and only under considerable pressure. The motive was a desire to improve a situation which cried aloud for such improvement. Like most other professional instruction, that in dentistry had grown up in New York on the basis of individual effort and was without any other financial support than such as came from its own earnings. This tended to make the schools of dentistry of the proprietary type, with all the limitations and even abuses which that type fosters. Some twelve or fifteen years ago a number of prominent dentists, among them Drs. Henry S. Dunning, Henry W. Gillett, Leuman M. Waugh and Frank T. Van Woert, interested themselves to

School of
Dental and
Oral Surgery

bring about the establishment in Columbia University of a school of dentistry of the highest and most approved type. Their hopes and plans were warmly supported by Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, then Dean of the Medical Faculty. Courses in dentistry were organized at the Medical School, and in September, 1916, two students in dentistry were admitted to these courses. A generous gift of \$125,000, made by Mr. James N. Jarvie, was of greatest assistance in making this beginning.

Following this gift and because of the expectation of other support of like nature, a School of Dentistry was established by resolution of the Trustees, adopted March 5, 1917. As in the case of other new undertakings as to which there was some element of uncertainty, the work of this School was ordered to be administered temporarily through the department of University Extension. This department, it may be said, has proved the very helpful and kindly nurse of more than one important University enterprise during the period of its infancy. Shortly thereafter a number of prominent dentists who were eager to support the new School gave to the University as its first equipment in this field a small laboratory and a well equipped infirmary at 35 West 39th Street. By the aid of this equipment, the University was able to offer in 1917-1918 advanced courses in dentistry for practitioners in the hope that by giving this advanced or graduate work, together with instruction in oral hygiene, the framework of this School could be kept in existence while funds were being obtained for its permanent support and development.

The exigencies of the War period interfered gravely with these various enterprises and expectations, and it was not until the annual reports for 1920 that the name of the School of Dentistry appears. In July, 1923 the existing College of Dental and Oral Surgery was merged with the School of Dentistry of Columbia University with the expectation that its standards would be elevated, its equipment and teaching staff improved and the way prepared for the removal to the Medical Center of a school of dentistry of the best type. Dr. Frank T. Van Woert was made Director of the School in

recognition of his long and unselfish devotion to its interests and of his years of unrequited toil in trying to serve his chosen profession by bringing into existence in New York a school worthy of its highest ideals. From the beginning it was the intention that the School of Dentistry should have a program of studies parallel to that of the School of Medicine. Two years of undergraduate college work were required of candidates for admission and the course of study itself consisted of four years of work in the medical and dental sciences. Meanwhile, the Regents of the University of the State of New York had been actively using their influence to elevate the standards of dental instruction, and Dr. Van Woert and his associates worked closely and heartily with them. The work of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery has been carried on under many embarrassments and difficulties, chiefly because of the lack of suitable laboratories and equipment and also because of the lack of anything approaching adequate financial support. Nevertheless, so substantial are the improvements made under Dr. Van Woert's vigorous administration, that the University is now prepared to deal with the problem of dental education on its merits and in accordance with the highest University ideals.

The problems of the moment could be solved speedily were funds available for the purpose, since a series of conferences has developed the fact that there is substantial unanimity of opinion both on the part of the Medical Faculty and on the part of the Dental Faculty as to what steps should be taken. Provision should at once be made to move the work of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery to the Medical Center when the latter is ready for occupancy on or about January 1, 1928. Laboratories and equipment should be increased and improved and several new appointments to the teaching and research staff should be made that will enable the School to bear the burden expected of it as a part of Columbia University. The ground has, therefore, been cleared for the development which is now eagerly awaited. The City of New York and the dental profession are greatly the gainers by what has been done, not through the destruc-

tion of an existing school but through its reorganization and the elevation of its standards. This has been done and is being done with the cordial and unselfish support of leaders of the dental profession. There appears to be no reason why within a short time the work in dentistry could not be organized as a part of the general work in medicine and surgery and given the place which belongs to a special field of knowledge and service of such importance to the University and to the public.

By action taken on May 3, 1926, the Trustees authorized the organization of a School of Library Service as a constituent

School of Library Service school of the University in accordance with plans that had been prepared and approved. This School, like all other professional and technical schools in the University, rests upon the successful completion of a designated amount of undergraduate work in college and is therefore itself advanced or graduate in character. It offers courses one year and two years in length that lead to appropriate University degrees. The subject-matter of instruction includes everything that relates to the care, classification and use of books in accordance with the best experience in this and other lands.

Pursuant to the terms of a resolution adopted by the Trustees on May 5, 1884, the School of Library Economy, to give instruction in the principles of library management and in which learners might qualify themselves to discharge the duties of professional librarians, was established and authorized to begin instruction in October, 1886. Three years later this School was discontinued and its organization removed to Albany, where in due time it became part of the work of the State Library. On April 22, 1926 the Regents of the University of the State of New York expressed a willingness to transfer the Library School maintained by them as part of the State Library at Albany back to Columbia if the University were able to accept responsibility for its continuance. On March 10, 1926, the Trustees of the New York Public Library approved in principle the transfer to Columbia University of the Library School under their care. The

Carnegie Corporation, which had made a grant of \$25,000 a year for ten years toward the maintenance of the Library School of the New York Public Library, expressed a willingness to have this grant follow the School were it transferred to Columbia University. With these facts before them the Trustees accepted responsibility for a School of Library Service and provided for its organization and the appointment of a staff. They were fortunate in procuring as its first Director a competent and experienced library administrator in the person of Charles C. Williamson, Ph.D., whose status and experience had peculiarly qualified him for this task. Dr. Williamson was appointed at the same time to be Director of the University Libraries and given general oversight of the entire Library administration. The student body of the new School will be composed of college graduates together with a few specially qualified students of irregular preparatory training, who will, upon completion of a two-year course, go out to take administrative positions in the public and institutional libraries of the country. Their presence at the University will have influence in increasing the effectiveness of our own Library administration and will provide us with a series of contacts with the library work of the country that have been seriously lacking heretofore.

Library administration is one of the fields of intellectual endeavor in which the United States occupies a leading, perhaps a commanding, position. The relation of the library to the cultivation and formation of public opinion and its influential place as an agency for adult education unite in giving to library administration a new and peculiar importance. The life of the world has become so varied and so complex, and the means of almost instant communication have been so multiplied and so cheapened, that the most intelligent of men may readily become submerged under the vast mass of views which are pressed upon him, and unless he has the guidance of a well-established set of standards and judgments of worth he may readily be overwhelmed and mystified rather than instructed. The aim of the trained library administrator is not merely to collect books, but to

make books useful. It is so to arrange, to catalogue, and to describe them as to make them readily accessible. In other words, books must be made to move in order to do their real work. Judicious reading lists and reference lists must be prepared and circulated, and as new topics of interest attract public attention the library must be ready to point to the sources from which accurate information concerning them may be had. Then behind day-by-day phenomena stand the eternally true, the eternally beautiful, and the eternally good. These are the classics of literature, of history, of science, and of art. To them the library must always point, and smooth the pathway that leads to their familiar understanding.

Particular attention is called to the report of the Director of University Extension. Although this branch of the University's work has been in existence since 1910, it is even now quite imperfectly understood.

University Extension is the agency by which the University puts its scholarship at the service of others than duly enrolled University students. Its chief aim is the building up of the habit of study and reading, and guiding these habits so that they may continue through life. It is, therefore, the education of the adult which is chiefly in view, and it is to this which University Extension is making an increasingly large and direct contribution. The sentimental, and what may without offense be called the evangelistic, view of education looks upon indefinite continuance under school and college instruction as desirable for every youth. Nothing could be farther from the truth than this. School and college are but one set of educational agencies, and after the general foundations have been laid up to the age of adolescence the school and college become a specialized agency adapted to particular talents, ambitions and types of mind. It is almost as important to keep certain young men and young women from going to college as to induce others to do so. Work, systematic, intelligent, productive work, is an educational agency of unequalled effectiveness. If this work be begun, as in so many cases it should be, at the age of adolescence, it must not be permitted to become mere

dull, unreflective routine. If so, the individual will soon be merely a part of the machine which his brain or his hand operates. He is to be kept alive, awake, and intelligent not only by gaining a new understanding of the principles, the methods, and the purposes of the task which occupies him, but by being kept in touch with ideas, with standards of thought, feeling and appreciation, and with books, both new and old. Every such individual should be induced to give a part of his week to the furtherance of his systematic education through instruction and through books and reading, through visiting museums and great collections of science or of art, and through coming to know what these collections signify and reveal. If leisure be the term applied to the hours not given to work, then the problem is the teaching of the best possible use of leisure. When this is effectively done, the argument for a shorter working week will be unanswerable, since the effect of these influences upon the life and effort of the individual will be greatly to increase both his capacity for production and his desire to produce. University Extension and adult education generally are therefore movements which reach to the very foundations of the social and economic order and make for their steady and far-reaching improvement.

During the year increasingly anxious attention has been given by the President and the Trustees to matters affecting the financial condition of the University corporation, together with the very obvious need of providing without delay large additions to the University's capital funds. The striking increase in building costs and in the cost of living that have marked the past decade have strained to the utmost, and beyond, the existing resources of the University. The corporate indebtedness may not wisely be increased. The earning power of the University has apparently reached its maximum, since any farther addition to the annual cost to each student enrolled would undoubtedly result in depriving many most deserving young men and young women of the educational opportunity they so eagerly seek. Such changes

of investment as are made from time to time can at best have only a relatively small effect upon the University's general income. If that income is to be increased—and it must be increased—the one possible source is through new benefactions by gift or by bequest. Most of the gifts that are so constantly and so gratefully received are for special and often new undertakings, and, while increasing the University's prestige and influence, do not contribute to lightening the University's burden in any way or assist it better and more effectively to carry forward the huge task which rests in its hands. At the present time the scholarly work of the University is greatly limited by insufficient physical provision for its libraries and reading-rooms. To complete University Hall as planned and to make it a series of convenient and well-arranged libraries and reading-rooms will require approximately \$3,500,000. To enable the University to meet the new costs that are to follow the removal of the Medical School to the new Medical Center as pointed out on page 37 of this report will require a capital sum of not less than \$6,500,000. The work at Morningside Heights, including the provision of more adequate salaries for the teaching and administrative staff and more complete equipment for the work of the various faculties, will require a capital sum of \$20,000,000. In the Annual Report for 1916 (page 10), the statement was made that the University was under-capitalized for its present work by \$30,000,000. The foregoing are the items which justify that statement and which have been formally accepted as such by the Trustees.

The whole story is not yet. Were one to set out and state to the public what Columbia University would like to do and ought to be doing, and the cost of enabling the University to go ahead with these undertakings, the following items of annual expenditure would at once appear as urgent needs:

To balance the present annual Budget to meet existing appropriations	\$300,000.00
To build up the Law Library and to support research in law, including the publication of results	60,000.00

To strengthen the Faculty of Applied Science by adding several outstanding professors of engineering, and to provide research equipment and material	\$100,000.00
To strengthen and develop the work in Fine Arts by provision for additional teachers and equipment	40,000.00
To support the University Libraries, including increased appropriations for books and periodicals, to strengthen the staff, and to increase the scale of compensation that now exists	100,000.00
To make possible the better upkeep and equipment of the buildings and grounds, to carry forward a systematic program of urgent repairs and betterments, including painting, as well as to plant and care for the grounds themselves	100,000.00
To provide support for the Columbia University Press, to make possible a development of the plan for the publication over a series of years of important contributions to letters and to science, such, for example, as the Cambridge University History and some of the publications of the Oxford University Press	60,000.00
To promote research in the general fields of letters and science, including provision for research assistance, for studies abroad, for material, and for publication of results	100,000.00
To restore the President's "oil can," that was kept filled for so many years by the annual gift of \$30,000 made by the late Charles H. Senff, in order to enable him to deal with unexpected opportunities and emergencies as these arise during each year and which are not considered in connection with the Budget	60,000.00
Total	\$920,000.00

Here are items which call for the annual income of a capital sum of \$18,400,000, which is to be added to the \$30,000,000 already mentioned, making \$48,400,000 in all. Even this great sum, it will be seen, makes no provision for the retirement of that part of the corporate debt represented by the Loan of 1925, amounting to \$4,750,000; or for the cost of the construction on South Field of a new, modern and adequate gymnasium at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000; or for the erection on the Green of a building for advanced instruction and research in Chemical Engineering at an estimated cost

of \$1,800,000; or for an extension to Schermerhorn Hall bearing the same relation to that building as the Chandler Laboratories bear to Havemeyer Hall, to be used by the Departments of Botany, Geology and Mineralogy, Psychology, and Zoology, at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000; or for the erection of a building at a point to be determined for the use of the Department of English and Comparative Literature, together with space for the Brander Matthews Dramatic Museum and a small theatre constructed especially to serve as a laboratory for those engaged in the writing and production of plays; or for the erection of buildings for the Engineering Research Laboratories, the estimated cost of which, including ground, building and equipment, is \$2,500,000. An additional residence hall for women university students can be erected along the north side of East Field as soon as there is demonstrated need for it—since a building of this type earns a sufficient income on its cost to justify its construction as a step toward the accomplishment of the University's larger aims. The same consideration applies to the erection of additional residence halls for men students on South Field.

These several items, each of which is self-explanatory and in no wise either vague or uncertain, make a total in round numbers of \$60,000,000. This is the capital sum which must now be added to the existing funds of Columbia University if reasonable physical provision is to be made for work in progress, if men and women of large scholarship and complete devotion are to receive reasonable compensation, and if the work of scientific research and public service, already so vigorous and so effective, is to be carried forward year by year with new power and accomplishment.

The time has come when these facts must be urgently and insistently pressed upon public attention. No one who cares for the primacy of the city of New York, or who stands in close relation to its commercial and financial activities, can consciously desire to remain aloof from generous and effective participation in strengthening the University's hands for these quite Herculean tasks. The great development of

Columbia began slowly in 1880 and gained rapidly increased acceleration in 1889. From that time to this its progress has been unbroken and it has not looked to the community in vain for support. It is now necessary to appeal in the most direct and emphatic terms to every man and woman who cares for the higher life of New York and of the nation, to come quickly to the aid of this historic institution whose roots are so deep down in the nation's life, and give it the strength which the work of the years just ahead insistently requires of it. What more certain or more lasting monument can there be to any individual or to any family than a stately benefaction to continue and to carry forward the literally stupendous work which has already rendered such unmeasured service to New York and to the nation, and carried the name of Columbia to the very ends of the world?

The report of the Treasurer (pp. 136-142) sets out in detail the gifts and bequests received by the University during the year ending June 30, 1926. From this statement it appears that the University received 201 gifts in money having a total of \$4,007,014.97. The largest items in the list are \$1,000,000 from the General Education Board for the new Medical School buildings; \$1,000,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for the new Medical School buildings; \$700,000 from the Estate of Joseph R. DeLamar for the DeLamar Fund; \$267,796.77 from the Carnegie Corporation for the new Medical School buildings; \$262,993.25 from the Estate of F. Augustus Schermerhorn for general purposes; \$125,000 from an anonymous donor for the benefit of the Medical School; \$101,105.41 from the Estate of Jonas M. Libbey for the Libbey Fund; \$90,000 from the Estate of Robert B. Van Cortlandt for the Van Cortlandt Fund; \$68,000 from the General Education Board for the maintenance of the Department of Practice of Medicine; \$50,000 from Mrs. James P. Donahue for the School of Dental and Oral Surgery; \$35,000 from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for research in the social sciences; \$20,000 from Mrs. Henry Evans for the Evans Scholarship; \$18,000 from the Borden Company for the Borden Research Fund; \$15,000 from the Commonwealth

Fund for the Psychiatric Commonwealth Clinic Fund; \$11,000 from the Alumni Federation for general purposes; \$10,337.16 from the Estate of William A. Dunning for the Dunning Fund; \$10,000 from the General Education Board for the equipment of a research laboratory in Bio-Physics; \$10,000 from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for the study of contemporary France; and \$10,000 from the Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company for research in food chemistry and nutrition.

The total gifts in money received during the year by the four corporations included in the educational system of the University are classified as follows:

Purpose	Columbia University	Barnard College	Teachers College	College of Pharmacy	Total
<i>A. Gifts to Capital:</i>					
1. General Endowment	\$101,178.12	\$100.00	\$11,843.80	\$1,000.00	\$114,121.92
2. Special Endowments	882,977.45	4,687.50	528,812.00	.....	1,416,476.95
3. Buildings and Grounds	2,282,876.67	15,000.00	14,431.83	2,014.49	2,314,322.99
<i>B. Gifts to Income:</i>					
1. General Purposes	274,299.42	50.00	.....	.....	274,349.42
2. Specific Purposes	465,683.31	10,396.25	681,426.27	.....	1,157,505.83
	\$4,007,014.97	\$30,233.75	\$1,236,513.90	\$3,014.49	\$5,276,777.11

The following statement, which is presented annually, records the gifts in money alone made since 1890 to the several corporations included in the University:

1890-1901 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,459,902.82
1901-02 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,082,581.02
1902-03 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,721,895.06
1903-04 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,783,138.18
1904-05 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,960,247.87
1905-06 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,299,909.78
1906-07 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,360,590.80
1907-08 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,077,933.87
1908-09 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	974,637.07
1909-10 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,357,979.30
1910-11 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,932,655.79
<i>Amount carried forward</i>					<u>\$22,011,471.56</u>

	<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$22,011,471.56
1911-12	\$2,242,417.58	
1912-13	1,605,935.33	
1913-14	1,494,648.61	
1914-15	814,111.69	
1915-16	2,287,144.91	
1916-17	1,634,578.78	
1917-18	882,267.76	
1918-19	3,455,356.60	
1919-20	3,724,181.14	
1920-21	2,190,289.85	<u>20,330,932.25</u>
1921-22	\$3,270,380.76	
1922-23	12,728,021.59	
1923-24	2,375,691.92	
1924-25	2,097,108.25	
1925-26	5,276,777.11	<u>25,747,979.63</u>
<i>Total</i>		\$68,090,383.44

From this statement are omitted entirely, for obvious reasons, those hundreds, perhaps thousands of gifts, that have been made to the libraries and laboratories of the University since the removal to Morningside Heights in 1897. The usefulness and service of such gifts are out of all proportion to their monetary value, although that monetary value is in many cases by no means inconsiderable.

Since July 1, 1901, the University has received 2507 separate gifts in money and 127 separate gifts other than in money, apart from those just mentioned as having been made to the libraries and laboratories. Of these gifts, 1 has been more than \$5,000,000; 12 more than \$1,000,000 and less than \$5,000,000; 47 more than \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000; 160 more than \$10,000 and less than \$100,000; and 2287 less than \$10,000. From class organizations or groups 99 gifts have been made to the University during this period, of which 63 have been in money and 36 other than in money. These money gifts amount to \$102,651.36, and the value of the objects other than money, so far as known, is \$85,212.90. Many of these gifts are for the adornment of the University buildings and grounds, for furnishing and equipment of buildings,

or for the comfort and satisfaction of those who carry on the various student activities. They make an imposing total.

The Alumni Fund gains vigor and vitality year by year. For the year 1925-26, as shown in the Treasurer's Report, it reached a total of \$27,714, of which \$11,000 was available for addition to general income, \$3,507.29 for addition to general endowment, \$7,368.55 for addition to special endowment funds, and \$5,838.16 for particular purposes indicated by the donors. It is, of course, by its addition to general income that the Alumni Fund affords real relief and brings new and greatly needed assistance. There would seem to be no reason why within two or three years it should not yield at least \$100,000 annually to be added to the University's general income, and eventually a much larger sum than that. A relatively modest sacrifice on the part of every holder of a degree from Columbia University would be the equivalent of adding productive millions to the general endowment fund.

In the following summary financial statement, the land, buildings and equipment used for educational purposes are entered at cost; the Upper and Lower Estates at their assessed valuations; and all other property at book values.

Property and Endowments	<i>Resources June 30, 1926</i>	<i>Budget Appropriations 1925-26</i>	<i>Income and Expense Account 1925-26</i>
Columbia University	\$85,727,214.35	\$7,545,131.45	+ \$157,205.79
Barnard College . .	7,741,201.18	478,788.74 ¹	+ 76,168.12
Teachers College . .	13,155,144.61	2,931,167.46 ²	+ 9,405.41
College of Pharmacy	833,286.69	137,998.75	+ 27,607.04
	\$107,456,846.83	\$11,093,086.40	+ \$270,386.36

¹ In addition to \$325,549.80 included in the Columbia University Budget.

² In addition to \$569,430 included in the Columbia University Budget.

The following officers of the University have died since the publication of the last Annual Report:

On November 9, 1925, Abraham Yohannan, Ph.D., Lecturer in Oriental Languages, in his seventy-fourth year.

On November 17, 1925, William E. Studdiford, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Director of the Sloane Hospital for Women, in his fifty-ninth year.

On December 2, 1925, Ralph W. Gifford, LL.B., LL.D., Nash Professor of Law, in his fifty-ninth year.

On December 11, 1925, Solomon B. Griffin, A.M., L.H.D., Member of the Advisory Board of the School of Journalism, in his seventy-fourth year.

On December 14, 1925, Nathan E. Brill, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine, in his sixty-sixth year.

On December 22, 1925, Richard M. Hoe, Trustee of Teachers College, in his seventy-seventh year.

On January 5, 1926, William K. Draper, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine, in his sixty-third year.

On January 6, 1926, Margaret Van Zandt, Assistant Librarian retired, in her eighty-third year.

On January 26, 1926, Ralph W. Tower, Ph.D., Honorary Curator of the Natural Science Collections in the Library, in his fifty-sixth year.

On March 1, 1926, Albert A. Méras, Ph.D., Associate Professor of French in Teachers College, in his forty-sixth year.

On March 15, 1926, Albert Polon, M.D., Instructor in Neurology, in his forty-sixth year.

On March 21, 1926, Alfred D. F. Hamlin, A.M., L.H.D., Professor of the History of Architecture, in his seventy-first year.

On March 27, 1926, Henry S. Redfield, A.M., LL.D., Nash Professor of Law retired, in his seventy-fifth year.

On April 9, 1926, Max Kahn, Ph.D., Associate in Biological Chemistry, in his thirty-ninth year.

On April 13, 1926, Munroe Smith, A.M., LL.D., Bryce Professor Emeritus of European Legal History, in his seventy-second year.

On April 13, 1926, Lucius W. Hotchkiss, M.D., Professor of Clinical Surgery, in his sixty-seventh year.

On May 26, 1926, Frank N. Cole, Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics, in his sixty-fifth year.

On August 1, 1926, John D. Quackenbos, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Rhetoric, in his seventy-seventh year.

These names are forever held in honor by all who know and love Columbia and who share the ideals for the accomplishment of which their lives gave service.

This is the twenty-fifth Annual Report to be submitted over the present signature. The record of the University's steady progress during that period toward the accomplishment of its ideal of Scholarship and Service is surely one to rejoice the hearts of Samuel Johnson, first President, whose pen wrote the Advertisement of May 31, 1754, of Alexander Hamilton of the Class of 1777, who drafted the Report of 1784, of Williams Betts of the Class of 1820, chief author of the Report of 1858, and of Frederick A. P. Barnard, tenth President, who plead with patient and continuing eloquence for such policies as have been now justified by their results.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
President

November 1, 1926

TABULAR STATEMENTS

TEACHING STAFF

Teaching Staff	Columbia University	Barnard College	Teachers College ¹	College of Pharmacy	Totals ²	
					1925	1926
Professors (including Clinical Professors)	247	13	52	3	249	247
Associate Professors (including Associate Clinical Professors)	110	10	20	3	112	110
Assistant Professors (including Assistant Clinical Professors)	175	14	28	6	158	175
Associates	97	2	18	..	115	115
Instructors (including Clinical Instructors)	287	26	88	14	357	389
Lecturers	67	13	47	1	105	115
Curators	2	..	..	..	2	2
Assistants	135	9	51	..	194	186
University Extension not included above	347	..	..	..	343 ['24-25]	347 ['25-26]
Summer Session not included above . . .	446	..	..	..	429 [1925]	446 [1926]
<i>Total</i>	1,913	87	304	27	2,064	2,132
Administrative Officers not enumerated above as teachers .	56	8	15	3	65	67
Emeritus and Retired Officers	35	..	4	1	32	35
<i>Total</i>	2,004	95	323	31	2,161	2,234

¹ Excluding the Horace Mann, Speyer, Lincoln and Quaker Grove Schools.² Excluding duplicates.

STUDENT ENROLMENT

		Totals	Gain	Loss
I. RESIDENT STUDENTS				
A. WINTER AND SPRING SESSIONS				
<i>Undergraduate Students:</i>				
Columbia College	2,021		5	
Barnard College	1,049		71	
University Undergraduates	85			4
<i>Total Undergraduates</i>	3,155	72		
<i>Graduate and Professional Students:</i>				
Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science	2,270		6	
Architecture	92		10	
Business	390		10	
Dentistry	302			77
Journalism	131			25
Law	725		15	
Medicine	411		5	
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	183			26
Pharmacy	854		2	
Teachers College:				
Education	3,026		126	
Practical Arts	1,883			116
Unclassified University Students	154			32
<i>Total Graduate and Professional students</i>	10,421		102	
B. SUMMER SESSION (1925) including Undergraduate, Graduate, Professional, and Unclassified Students	12,720			196
C. UNIVERSITY EXTENSION				
Regular Courses (Net)	10,132			952
<i>Gross Total Resident Students</i>	36,428			1,178
Less Double Registration	2,678			
<i>Net Total Resident Students</i>	33,750			1,073
II. NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS				
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION				
Extramural Courses	1,595			604
Special Courses	1,105	117		
III. HOME STUDY STUDENTS				
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION				
Home Study Courses	4,462	2,608		

DEGREES CONFERRED

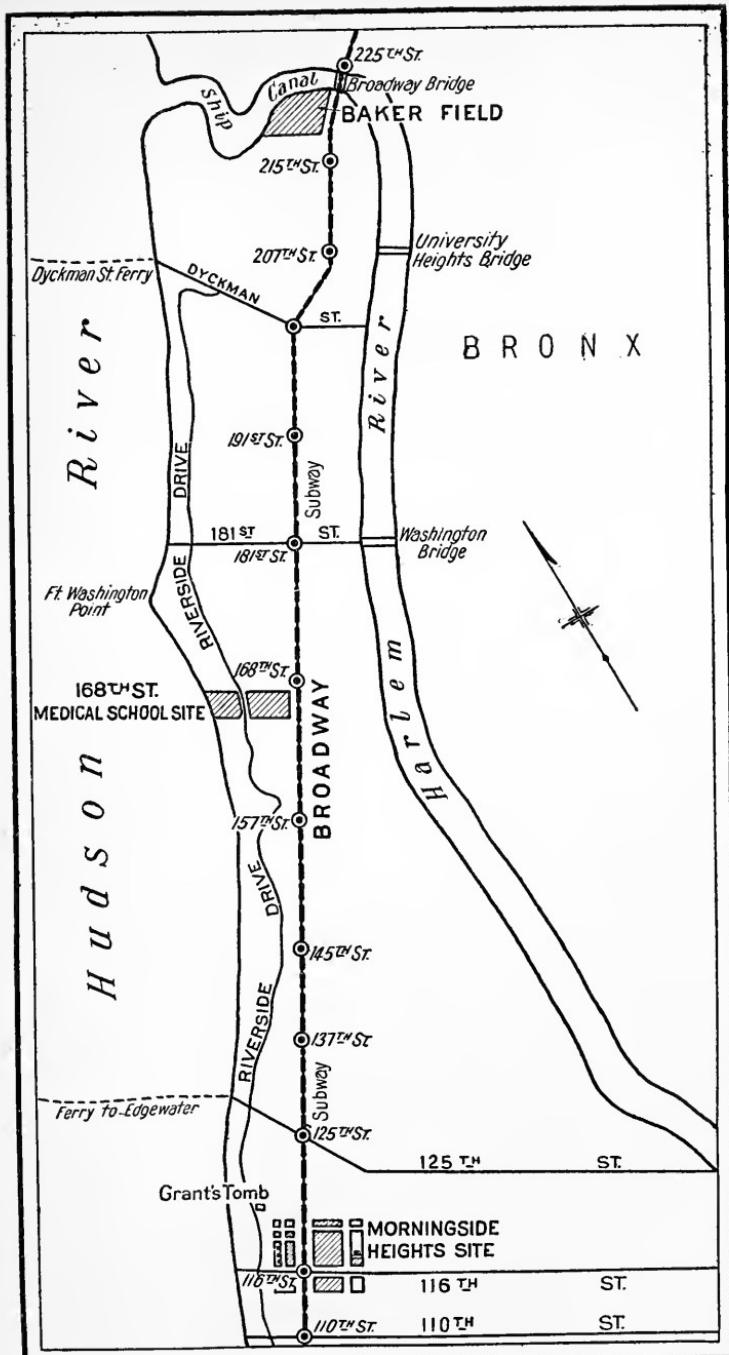
During the academic year 1925-1926, 3,900 degrees and 1,004 certificates and diplomas were conferred, as follows:

COLUMBIA COLLEGE:	
Bachelor of Arts	<u>370</u>
	370
BARNARD COLLEGE:	
Bachelor of Arts	<u>215</u>
	215
FACULTY OF LAW:	
Bachelor of Laws	<u>153</u>
Master of Laws	<u>2</u>
Certificate in Law—Class entering in 1888	<u>34</u>
	189
FACULTY OF MEDICINE:	
Doctor of Medicine	<u>96</u>
	96
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE:	
Bachelor of Science	<u>16</u>
Engineer of Mines	<u>8</u>
Civil Engineer	<u>5</u>
Electrical Engineer	<u>15</u>
Mechanical Engineer	<u>6</u>
Chemical Engineer	<u>9</u>
Master of Science	<u>44</u>
	103
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE:	
Bachelor of Architecture	<u>9</u>
Master of Science	<u>1</u>
	10
SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM	
Bachelor of Literature	<u>44</u>
Master of Science in Journalism	<u>7</u>
Certificate of Proficiency in Journalism	<u>1</u>
	52
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS:	
Bachelor of Science	<u>91</u>
Master of Science	<u>19</u>
Certificate in Secretarial Studies	<u>9</u>
	119
SCHOOL OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY:	
Bachelor of Science	<u>13</u>
Doctor of Dental Surgery	<u>142</u>
	155
UNIVERSITY COUNCIL:	
Bachelor of Science	<u>23</u>
	23
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION:	
Certificate in Business	<u>1</u>
Certificate in Secretarial Studies	<u>33</u>
Certificate in Optometry	<u>24</u>
Certificate in Oral Hygiene	<u>46</u>
	104
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY:	
Pharmaceutical Chemist	<u>9</u>
Bachelor of Science	<u>3</u>
	12
FACULTIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY AND PURE SCIENCE:	
Master of Arts	<u>505</u>
Doctor of Philosophy	<u>162</u>
	667
FACULTIES OF TEACHERS COLLEGE:	
Master of Arts	<u>1,246</u>
Bachelor of Science	<u>652</u>
Master of Science	<u>31</u>
Bachelor's Diploma	<u>294</u>
Master's Diploma	<u>561</u>
Doctor's Diploma	<u>1</u>
	2,785
<i>Total Degrees, Certificates and Diplomas granted</i>	
	<i>4,904</i>
<i>Number of individuals re- ceiving them</i>	
	<i>4,703</i>
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY:	
Graduate in Pharmacy	<u>283</u>
HONORARY DEGREES	
	<u>10</u>

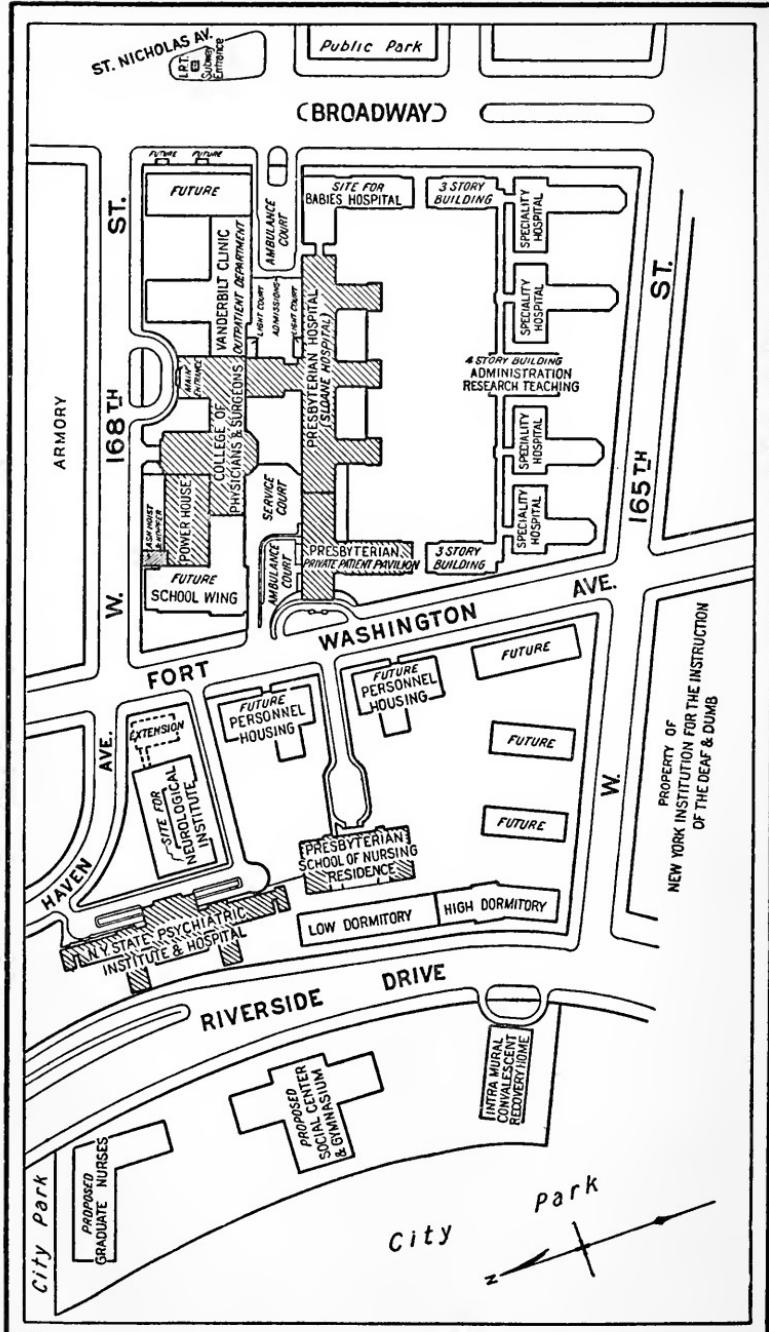
THE SITE

	Square Feet	Acres
A. 1. <i>At Morningside Heights</i>		
Green and Quadrangle	734,183	16.85
South Field	359,341	8.25
East Field	90,825	2.08
Columbia House	3,618	.082
Maison Française	1,809	.041
Residence of the Dean of the College	1,809	.041
Residence of the Chaplain	1,809	.041
Claremont Avenue Property	29,000	.679
Casa Italiana	4,036	.092
	1,226,430	28.156
2. <i>At Medical School</i>	75,312	1.73
[437 West 59th Street]		
3. <i>New Medical Center</i>		
[Broadway and 168th Street]		
Total site, 840,000 sq. ft.		
19.28 acres		
Under ownership of Columbia University	420,000	9.64
4. <i>At Baker Field</i>	1,221,385	28.03
[Broadway and 218th Street]		
	2,943,127	67.556
B. Barnard College	177,466	4.07
C. Teachers College		
1. <i>At 120th Street</i>	156,420	3.591
2. <i>At 509 West 121st Street</i>	17,035	.391
3. <i>At 512, 514 West 122nd Street and vacant lots</i>	16,535	.380
4. <i>Lincoln School</i>	47,500	1.090
5. <i>At 106 Morningside Drive</i>	17,668	.406
6. <i>At Van Cortlandt Park</i>	619,600	14.224
7. <i>At Speyer School</i>	4,917	.113
[94 Lawrence Street]		
Total for Teachers College	879,675	20.195
D. College of Pharmacy	7,516	.172
[115 West 68th Street]		
E. School of Dental and Oral Surgery	16,162	.371
[302-306 East 35th Street]		
F. Camp Columbia, Morris, Conn.		585.3
Total	4,023,946	677.664

ILLUSTRATIONS

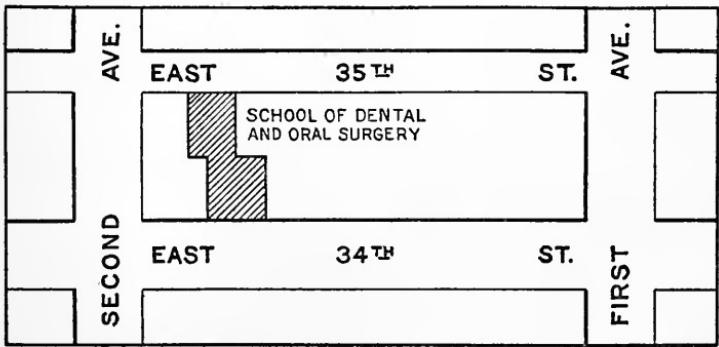
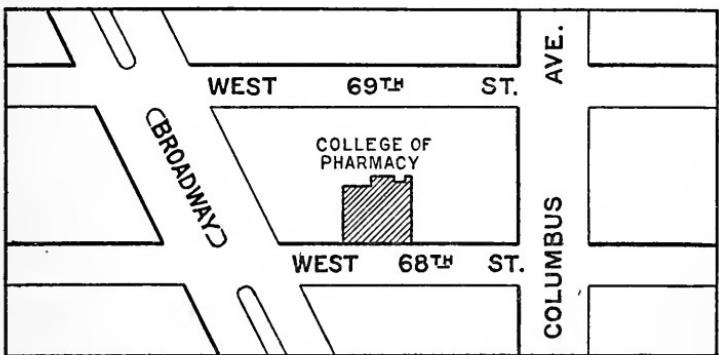
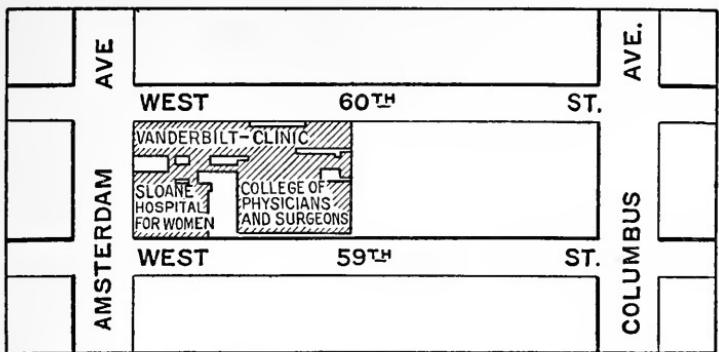


RELATION OF NEW MEDICAL CENTER
AND BAKER FIELD TO MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS



NEW MEDICAL CENTER

PROPERTY OF
NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION
OF THE DEAF & DUMB



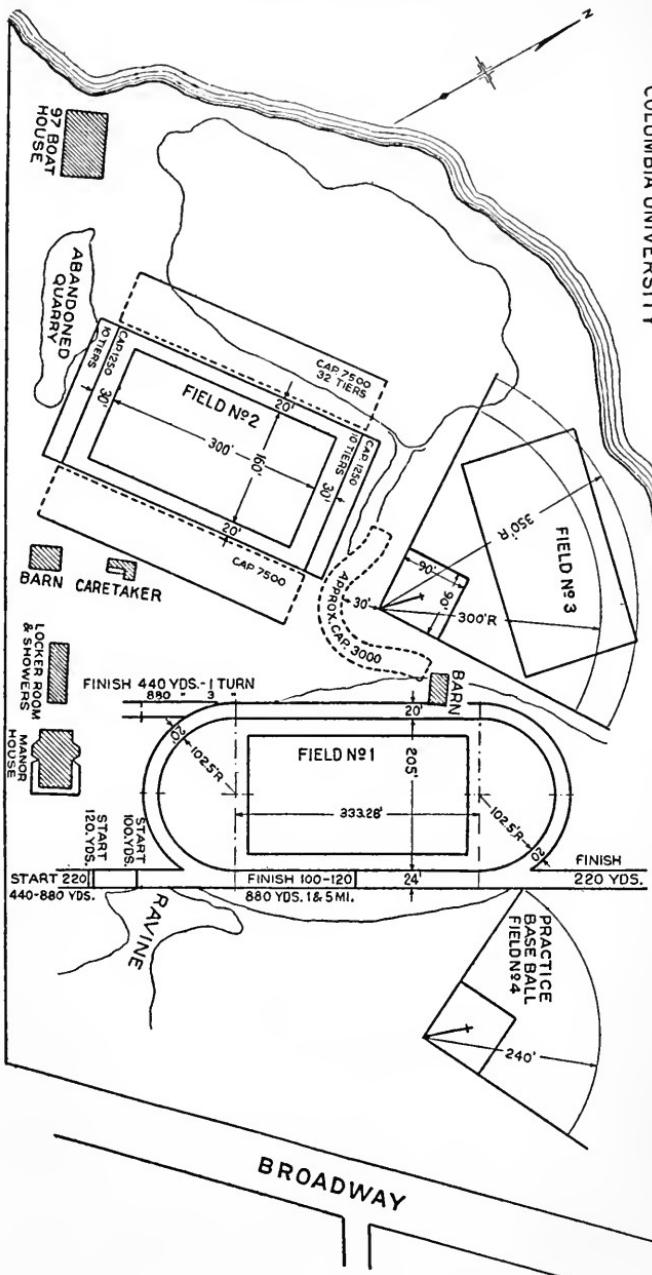
SITES OF THE SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE (PRESENT LOCATION)
PHARMACY AND DENTISTRY

BAKER FIELD
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Harlem Ship Canal

218TH

ST.

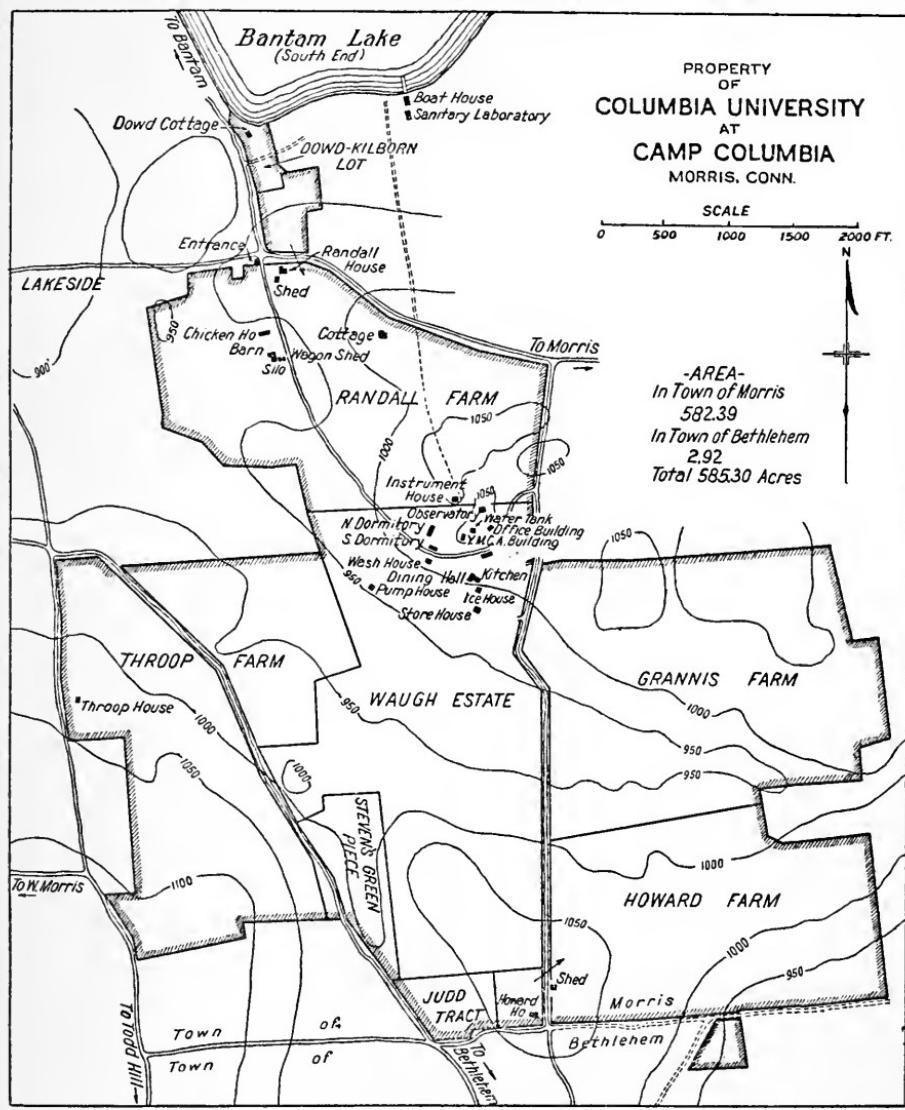


BAKER FIELD

PROPERTY
OF
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
AT
CAMP COLUMBIA
MORRIS, CONN.

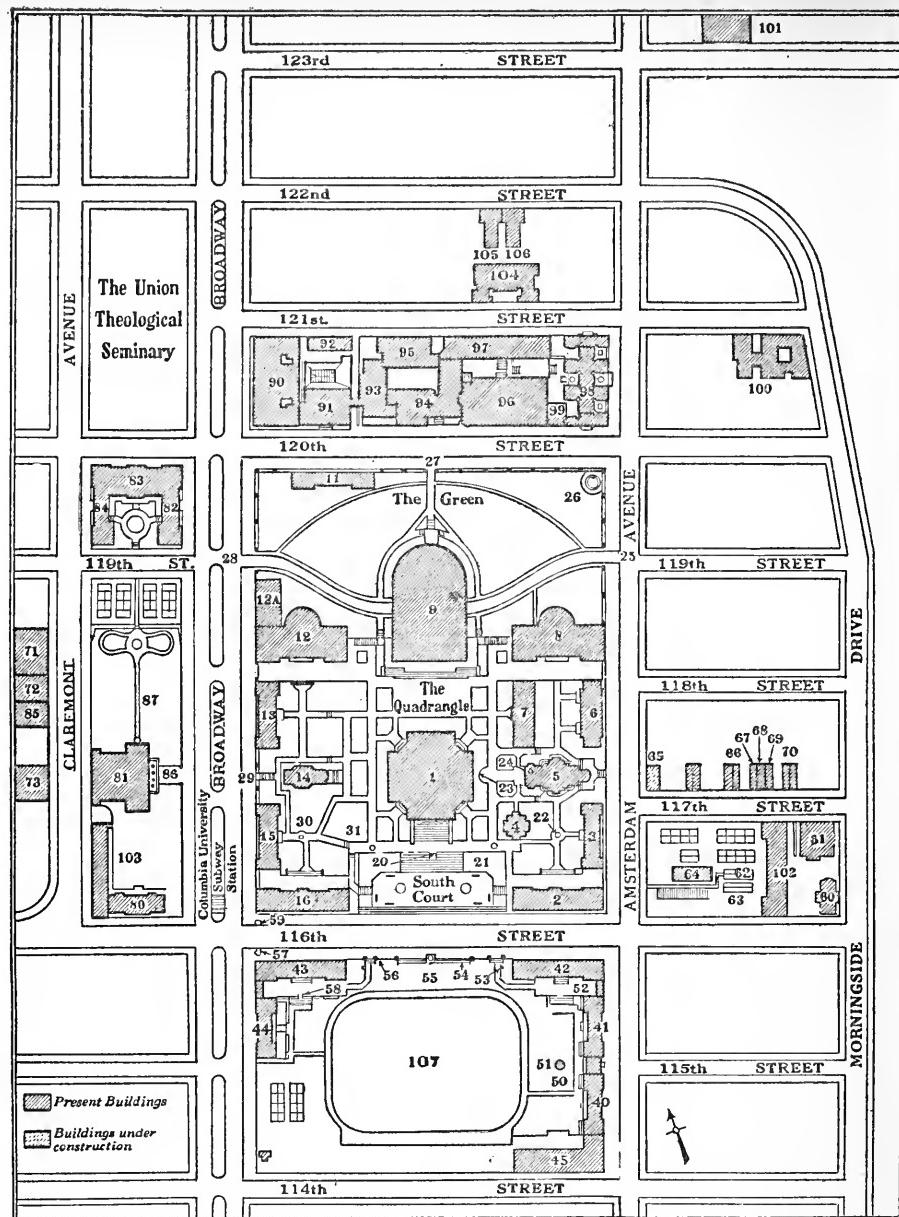
SCALE
0 500 1000 1500 2000 FT.
N

-AREA-
In Town of Morris 582.39
In Town of Bethlehem 2.92
Total 585.30 Acres



CAMP COLUMBIA, MORRIS, CONN.
USED FOR SUMMER COURSES IN SURVEYING

PLAN OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS



QUADRANGLE

1. Library
2. Kent
3. Philosophy
4. East
5. St. Paul's Chapel
6. Fayerweather
7. Avery
8. Schermerhorn
9. University
11. Physics
12. Havemeyer
- 12a. Chandler Laboratories
13. Engineering
14. Earl
15. Mines
16. School of Business
17. Statue of Alma Mater
21. Class of 1881 Flag Staff
22. Class of 1887 Well Head
23. Class of 1886 Exedra
24. Class of '93 Chapel Bell
25. Class of 1888 Gate
26. Statue of Great God Pan
27. Class of 1882 Gates

28. Mapes Gates
30. Meunier's Hammerman
31. Lafayette Post Flag Pole
- SOUTH FIELD
40. Livingston
41. Hartley
42. Hamilton
43. Journalism
44. Furnald
45. John Jay
50. 1906 Clock
51. VanAmringe Memorial
52. Hamilton Statue
53. Mitchell Memorial
54. Rines Memorial Steps
55. Class of 1885 Sun Dial
56. Classes of 1884 and
57. Class of 1890 Pylon
58. Jefferson Statue
59. Class of 1900 Pylon
107. South Field

- EAST FIELD
60. President's House
61. Faculty House
62. Botany Greenhouse
63. Agricultural Greenhouse
64. Crocker Institute
65. Casa Italiana
66. Home Study
67. Dean Hawkes
68. Chaplain Knox
69. Maison Française
70. Carnegie Endowment
102. Johnson Hall

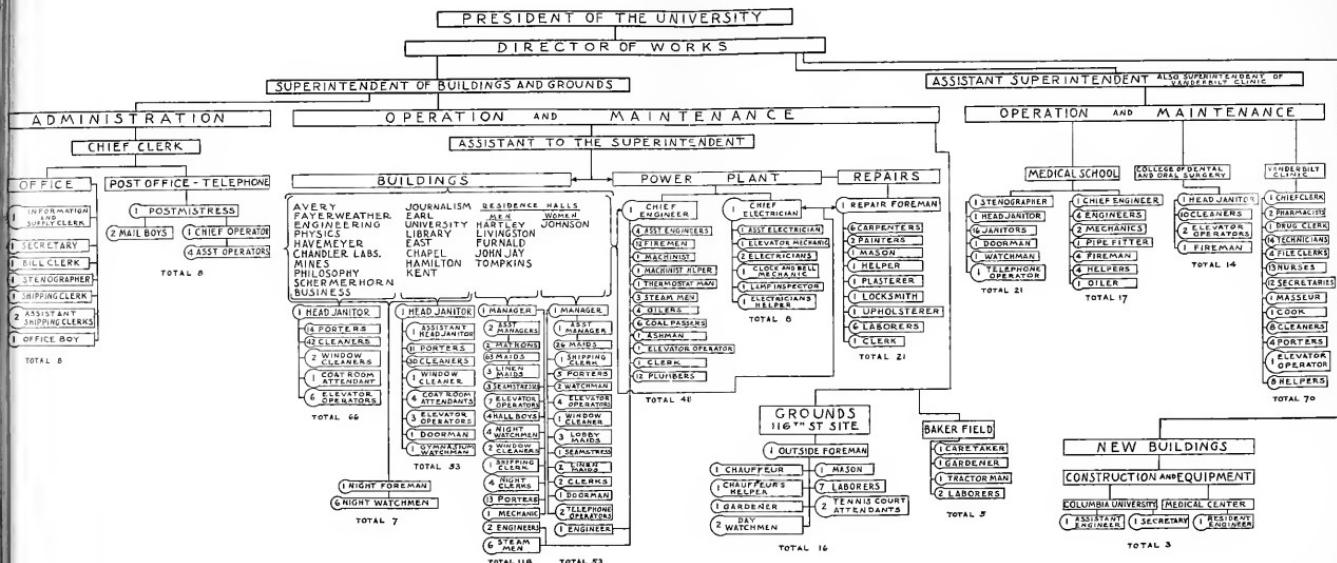
83. Milbank
84. Fiske
86. Helen Hartley Jenkins Geer Memorial Gate
87. Milbank Quadrangle
103. Hewitt
- TEACHERS COLLEGE
90. Horace Mann School
91. Thompson Hall
92. Annex
93. Milbank Chapel
94. Main Teachers College Hall
- Macy Hall
- Russell Hall
- Giacco Dodge Hall
- Whittemore Hall
- Lowell Annex
- Seth Low
- Lincoln School
- Bancroft
- Grant
- Sarasota

- BARNARD COLLEGE
80. Brooks
 81. Barnard
 82. Brinckerhoff
 95. DeWitt Clinton
 96. Russell Hall
 97. Giacco Dodge Hall
 98. Whittemore Hall
 99. Lowell Annex
 100. Seth Low
 101. Lincoln School
 104. Bancroft
 105. Grant
 106. Sarasota

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS
PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION



GRAND TOTAL 536

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Dean of Columbia College, I have the honor to present the following report for the year 1925-1926.

The events of the year under review have contributed materially to the development of the College. The adaption of our work to the individual student is perhaps, the most important and interesting subject on which I have to report. This process shows itself not only in curricular matters, such as the organization of survey courses and the combined course with Union Theological Seminary, but also in the partially successful efforts to increase our scholarship funds, and the great work of completing John Jay Hall. And permeating the whole fabric, is the spirit of helpful interest between student and faculty which shows itself in the development of our adviser system. The experience of each year indicates with increasing clearness the fact that the function of the adviser is neither to coerce nor to mollycoddle, but to enlighten the student. The last pages of this report are devoted to this aspect of the year's progress.

The organization of isolated courses of study into a coherent whole is now approaching a point which realizes the hopes entertained in 1919 when the course in Contemporary Civilization was introduced. This work of organization involves a clear judgment as to what each year in College should contribute to the education of the undergraduate. The place occupied by the first two college years has gradually become somewhat clarified. The growing tendency has been to regard these years as preparatory and exploratory. They are preparatory in the sense that the tools of science and of language which will be used for later scholarly work may then be

acquired. They are exploratory in the sense that the student is afforded an opportunity to survey wide fields of scholarship which he may later cultivate intensively, and possibly to discover his own intellectual interests in the process. Although the pre-professional courses begin in the Freshman year and extend throughout three years, they are administered so as to be in line with the exploratory character of the first two years rather than opposed to it. For the divergence in two pre-professional groups of study does not present serious obstacles to change in case the undergraduate finds that he has been headed toward the wrong profession.

During the past year the scientific Departments have made considerable advance in the direction just indicated. The exploratory character of the early part of the College course is illustrated in the case of mathematics. For many boys mathematics is a tool subject, a very sharp tool, to be sure, which is likely to cut the user unless he has acquired skill in its application. For others the more delicate and powerful methods of mathematics are a sealed book, for reasons, be it said, that for the most part are remediable if taken in time. Many others would gladly devote a little college time to mathematics, especially if it were possible to gain in a course open to underclassmen some idea of the great concepts that bring together the more elementary mathematical topics into a unity not evident to the schoolboy, and to apply some of those concepts to problems otherwise insolvable. After some years of experimentation the Department of Mathematics next year offers a course which may follow elementary trigonometry and which may count as part of the year of mathematics required for the degree, introducing the student gently but firmly to the simpler aspects of the calculus. It is intended for the student who does not pursue his mathematics further, but if well given it will undoubtedly stimulate some of those who take it to go much deeper into the subject.

In a similar manner, the Departments of Chemistry and Physics have organized new courses for those who are familiar with the elements of these subjects, and who wish to discover the significance and setting of these sciences in actual life

as clearly as one can with a limited technical knowledge. The introductory course in geology will be presented as a survey of that vast field of inquiry, providing an approach which those in charge of the course believe will serve the interests of the average educated man, as well as the prospective scholar in geology, better than the more usual narrow and intensive method. It should be mentioned that each of these survey courses in science supplements and strengthens the work done in the course in the History of Science, which has been mentioned in previous reports. This course brings together the material covered both in the survey courses and in the regular departmental offerings, treating it all comparatively from the point of view of the history and development of thought.

Beginning with next year each Department, the work of which begins in College (as for example, Fine Arts or Philosophy) offers a survey or orientation course as an introduction. The advantages of this plan seem to outweigh its disadvantages especially when the courses which follow provide work that satisfies the cravings of the man who has been stimulated by the survey to pursue the subject further. It is true that some types of mind do not take kindly to this survey method of approach. They find it difficult and confusing to be introduced to so many large ideas in so short a time. They revolt against being restricted to a mere introduction to a great idea or broad sweep of events without being able immediately to follow through. They feel that the whole method makes for superficiality and confusion. Such individuals are sufficiently numerous to render it unwise to require any of these survey courses for all students, with the exception of the course in Contemporary Civilization. But the advantages of the opportunity to ascend to the mountain top with a competent guide and to survey the promised land before going down to occupy it are so great and so obvious that survey courses have been encouraged during the last six or eight years in all departments where such courses seem practicable.

For several years the proper approach to the subject of statistics has engaged the attention of a considerable number of the staff. A working knowledge of this difficult and elusive

subject has become a necessity in many fields of scholarship. In economics, business, education, government, sociology, anthropology and biology, one phase or another of the statistical method finds important application. One manner of procedure would be to provide a separate elementary course in statistics for each field, especially adapted for the particular problems that arise in that subject. This method is not uncommon, and in some institutions one finds half a dozen courses in elementary statistics. It has seemed wiser, however, to make the attempt to organize this work in Columbia College consistently with our scheme of survey courses. There is no doubt that the difficulties of organization and of instruction are greater in following this method than they would be if many elementary courses were offered. But the attempt will be made to provide an elementary course in statistics in the College which shall cover the basic principles of the subject as applied with varying emphasis in the different domains of scholarship. Following this course, more advanced courses may be offered by the various specialties providing exactly the developments of the subject that may be useful for them. If the amount of thought and careful planning is any index of probably success, the new course in statistics ought to fill an important place in the curriculum.

Most of the survey courses referred to above may be taken during the first two years of College. No individual can take all of them, but each Freshman is required to take the course in Contemporary Civilization. The results of this course together with the other work that is taken are usually sufficient to give a fairly good idea of the direction that will be most profitable for the rest of the College course. The advisers and teachers are on the alert to observe any interest that may have been awakened. For example, each February a list is prepared of all the men in College whose interest in things of the mind justifies their going out for Honors. The qualities of these men are discussed by those who know them, and informal suggestions are made to students who seem eligible that they ought to consider the possibility of registering for Honors. It is at just this point that the inestimable advantage

of the College in the University comes to the front. If the work of the first two years can be made so stimulating and vital as to arouse the intellectual appetite of the youth, a great deal has been accomplished. But if the institution does not have the resources or equipment to satisfy the appetite once it has been aroused, a precious opportunity has been lost, perhaps permanently. Expressed in one sentence, this is exactly the aim of Columbia College: to discover and to stimulate an intellectual interest as early in the course as possible, and to see to it that the means are available to satisfy and develop it when once aroused.

At the present moment the weak spots in our curriculum are the courses that have become unwieldy because of their size. A curious circle of difficulties has arisen in these courses, which requires consideration and remedy. A course of moderate size becomes large, usually because of its interesting subject matter or the popularity of the instructor. This involves some change in the technique of instruction, usually tending toward the lecture method. Even taking the roll of a large course is not easy, and the limit of error is considerable. To require many essays, or much conference, or frequent tests, involves impossible labor upon the instructor. Hence the final examination becomes all important, and all of the evils attendant upon the critical importance of the final examination ensue. To see to it that the opportunity for self-education, to use Doctor Buttrick's phrase, is actually embraced in each course by every student on whom our degree is conferred is necessary if the degree is to mean anything. The difficulties inherent in the situation are considerable and far-reaching. Conferences will be held in the near future in order to study and if possible to surmount these difficulties.

It is curious that the profession in the interest of which most of the colleges in this country were founded is the only important one that does not receive recognition in our curricula. We hear about the pre-law, the pre-medical, the pre-engineering, the pre-business, the pre-architecture, the pre-journalism student, but never a word about the pre-theological student. A great deal of attention has been paid to the proper

preliminary course for the prospective lawyer, or physician, but little for the clergyman. It is hopeless to expect that the pre-theological course which has been worked out during the year in collaboration with the Union Theological Seminary will please everyone. But it does at least express an idea which is interesting. In the old days, work in the ancient languages would undoubtedly have shared with the study of philosophy in providing the background for any theological course. It is interesting to observe the following main subdivisions of subject matter in the three-year collegiate preparation for professional study at Union:

Languages, ancient and modern, including English	30 points
Mathematics and science	27 points
*History, Economics, and the Social Sciences	28 points
Philosophy and Psychology	24 points

It will be observed that the two groups of language and philosophy which fifty years ago would undoubtedly have been considered worthy of practically all the college time of the student, in this schedule occupy about one-half of his attention, courses in the social sciences, zoology and geology taking the place that the more literary approach to the clerical profession formerly occupied.

The organization of this combined course, by means of which a student may count the first year in the Seminary as his senior year, places the profession of the clergy on the same academic plane as that of the lawyer, the engineer or the physician. Candidates for this course will cultivate the same group consciousness that has grown up among the pre-medical students, and the profession will tend to gain prestige as one of the fields to which a normal young man should give consideration in selecting his life work, by being included in the same category with the other professional groups.

During the entire year John Jay Hall has been in process of erection. The keenest anticipations are entertained regarding the effect of this building on the entire life of the College. Not only in providing an adequate center of under-

* In allocating the course in Contemporary Civilization, six points are placed under History, etc., and four points under Philosophy.

graduate activities, but in providing opportunities for the cultivation of a social life through the medium of eating together both in large and in small groups, will the Hall be of inestimable value. I do not propose to deal in futures by discussing these features in this report. Next year will be a much more favorable time for an evaluation of the advantages of the actual building, and for an estimate of its importance in our College life. It is always difficult for the older generation to make plans for the satisfaction of the social and recreational needs of the younger. It is hoped, however, that in the erection of John Jay Hall the counsel and assistance that have been contributed to the project by students and younger Faculty will prevent any serious misfit.

It is with great pleasure that I report on the increase of the funds available for scholarships in Columbia College. When the Trustees modified the policy of extending financial aid to students, by diverting to the loan fund all of the appropriation hitherto used for scholarships not specified by deed of gift for scholarship purposes, the hope was expressed that this action would serve to bring to both funds resources more nearly commensurate to our needs. This effect has begun to appear. During the past year the Columbia University Club, through a system of monthly payments by members, has established twelve scholarships of four hundred dollars each, especially for men whose homes are outside the metropolitan district. Two other scholarships have been endowed, one yielding one thousand dollars a year, which is adequate for all of the ordinary expenses of a man in College, and one yielding about five hundred dollars. The latter scholarship is endowed anonymously by a graduate of Columbia College who was enabled to go through College only by receiving scholarship award, and who is moved to express his appreciation to the next generation by this means. Even with these additions to our scholarship funds, it has been necessary for the Committee on Scholarships to vacate all ordinary scholarships for seniors, and to cut in two all scholarships for juniors, requiring them to use the loan fund for a part of their stipend. If the loan so taken is the only one that the student finds it necessary to carry, the

plan is entirely satisfactory. But too often he is already borrowing to the limit in addition to a full scholarship, and the extension to him of further borrowing privileges is not an unmixed blessing. Consequently still more scholarship funds are urgently needed.

Closely connected with the problem of selecting the young man who possesses promise of future usefulness, justifying the award of a scholarship, is the question of the treatment of the man of unusual talent after he arrives. Of late this problem has enlisted the thoughtful consideration of many colleges, and many methods of attacking it have been attempted. In some institutions the tutorial system has been organized not merely for the unusual student, but for all. In some colleges outstanding scholars are excused from attendance and from many stated academic duties. Other colleges go to the opposite extreme, and expect closer contact between student and instructor, and more regular and tested accomplishment from the excellent student than from the rank and file. During the past year progress in several directions has been made in Columbia College in providing an elastic and profitable educational opportunity for the high grade student.

The Honors work has been reorganized under a more effective administrative plan. When the present Honors courses were organized it was hoped that this feature of our work with our able students would nearly run itself, and consist merely in the periodical coming together of kindred spirits for the discussion of assigned topics of common interest. Like most alluring educational plans this ideal is realized when only a handful of students are involved. But as soon as the Honors students increased in number so as to require the services of eight or ten instructors, some administration was necessary if the whole thing was not to fall apart. This important step has been taken this year, with the result that the Honors work has been more profitable to students and more satisfactory to teachers than ever before.

The practice of allowing students of high scholarship more freedom in staying away from their College exercises is undoubtedly on the gain in American colleges. In some insti-

tutions students above a certain grade are not required to attend classes at all. The result is very interesting, since under such circumstances they do not attend the classes which they think are not worth attending. In fact, the practice has placed before many an experienced professor the unpleasant alternative of revamping his lectures and putting a little life into his instruction, or talking to empty benches. It has seemed to the Committee on Instruction of the College that we were hardly prepared to make as sweeping a recommendation to the Faculty as the one just mentioned. At the same time, a little flexibility seemed desirable. According to our practice of many years, students who exceed the ten per cent of allowed absence in any course are reduced in credit toward their degree after receiving due warning following a first offense. Attendance is considered a part of the residential requirement for the degree, and the reduction of credit does not depend greatly upon the reason for the absence. At the same time, if a student receives a mark of B for a course which he has over-cut by a slight margin, it seems rather severe to deduct point credit toward the degree when a regular but indifferent student with a mark of C minus is given full credit. About the middle of the year the Committee suggested that in case a man received a mark of B or better on the entire work of the course he should be given full credit toward his degree, even though he might be over-cut. This procedure has been followed, or at least approximated, on the records for the Spring Session.

The educational questions that are suggested by this apparently innocent action are of considerable importance, and will require the attention of the Faculty in the near future. If a student can gain a high grade in a course which he has attended only half or two-thirds of the time, what is the implication? It may be that most of the grading depends on the final examination, and that said examination is of such a character that a good student can pass it by reading books and examining the notes of some classmate. If such be the case, and if a considerable number of men in a given course are able to pass with high grades in spite of considerable

irregularity in attendance, it means that there is very little use in going to college. Supervised study without residence would serve the purpose as well, and should be rewarded by an academic degree if done in accordance with certain prescriptions. One might as well confess that there are a few individuals for whom private study is more profitable than a narrowly supervised régime. Such men are frequently the ablest students, and the college should find ways of releasing them from restrictions that hamper their intellectual development. But the burden of proof is on the student to show that he is built of that kind of stuff, and instructors in our courses should certainly see to it that the final examinations are of such a character as to test the care and thoroughness with which the student has digested the material of the entire course.

On the other hand, there is a great deal to be said in favor of organizing the work expected of students so that term work and conferences with the instructor indicate almost certainly whether or not a student will pass, thus reducing the weight of the final examination. If courses were organized in this manner, it would be difficult for a student to pass a course in which he was badly over-cut unless he received considerable attention from the instructor.

If the reasons for irregularity were uniform it would be easy to devise a uniform treatment of such irregularities. But ill health, both real and imaginary, necessity for part-time work, and all the various activities which many students instinctively put in the place of first importance, render the situation very complicated. It is simple enough to plan for any one individual provided one knows the facts regarding his situation. Consequently the whole thing comes down to the necessity for our developing to a greater degree of perfection our system of advisers, and an attitude of flexibility on the part of the teachers in their treatment of men who have shown themselves to be of unusual ability and seriousness.

If one examines the various plans for reorganization of the curriculum which are proposed by colleges nowadays, it appears that most if not all of them have as their object,

either definitely expressed or implied, the individualizing of collegiate education. It goes without saying that the difficulties in the way of this process in the case of a college of two thousand students are great. But since college graduates take their places in society as individuals rather than as groups of graduates of this or that institution, the college is bound to meet individual needs if it is to serve its purpose. Luckily many individual needs seem to be nearly enough alike to warrant the organization of groups. How large these groups should be depends on their homogeneity in intellectual interests and capacity, or vocational plans. For example, pre-medical students must of necessity form a group in most of their courses, and candidates for the other professional schools may be grouped, so far as half or two-thirds of their academic work is concerned. But when it comes to the men who have not decided on any particular field of intellectual interest, the problem is less definite. It is this ambiguity that has given rise to the organization of tutorial systems, honors groups, experimental colleges, and the like. These efforts to give each individual the stimulation that is most pertinent for him must of necessity be made for small groups, since there is likely to be no common ground from which all may start, or along which all may proceed. It goes without saying that the organization of small groups is more interesting both to teacher and student, more difficult for both, and vastly more expensive for the College. In Columbia College the existence of a considerable number of large homogeneous groups makes our problem simpler than that of the college which does not enjoy the university connection. For instead of being obliged to consider the individual needs of each person with reference to the entire collegiate offering, we need only to determine whether he belongs in one or another of the pre-professional groups. If so, his course is fairly definite and his motivation for good work strong. If not, the problem is wide open, and is in fact precisely the problem which the college without the large pre-professional groups faces for each and every one of its students.

If either the College or the student had the wisdom to do so, it would be desirable to learn the vocational aim of each student on his admission to College, not in order to jam him into a narrow pre-professional groove, but in order that his course could be planned around his major interest as an axis. If this could be done the thousand questions that arise with each individual would be answered by the blanket selection of a group. As a consequence in a curriculum where carefully prepared pre-professional courses are suggested, a great deal of personal work with students is accomplished en masse.

It should be observed that this kind of group is not one of the artificial aggregation of courses made up on the desk of some Committee and enacted by some faculty after all of the departmental jealousies have been compromised. It is a group that depends on something real, and leads to something real in the life of the boy. It does not mean that the student may not change his mind, but it does mean that if and when he does change his pre-professional group he has done something significant.

There is a vast amount of misunderstanding on the part of the public and even on the part of some members of our faculties as to what all of the present day discussion concerning the individual is about. Many inquiries reach my office indicating that young men and their parents expect us to see into the inmost soul and mind of the youth by some kind of incantation, and tell him just what he ought to do for the rest of his life. Others resent any test or objective questioning which may serve as a basis for tentative advice, preferring to make decisions and mistakes for themselves. It cannot be too often or too vigorously stated that there is no likelihood that there will be any test devised on the sole basis of which one would be justified in telling a young man that he ought to go into this or that business or profession. It is altogether likely that the ablest ten or fifteen per cent in our colleges would find genuine satisfaction and reach solid achievement in any field that they might wish to enter so far as capacity for doing the work of that field is concerned. The deciding factors are usually elements that it is difficult or perhaps im-

possible to show up in any test, as for example, the result of trivial incidents that happen to catch the imagination, the influence of friends, or the effect of family tradition. The test, or even a complete cumulative report of the life history of the individual, would not solve his problem for him. Identical experiences for two individuals may have had quite different effects upon them, and any attempt to standardize completely our treatment of students on the basis of any information that they or their teachers or friends can give us is the furthest possible removed from what is intended.

Most problems are easily solved if one has clearly in mind all of the facts which bear on them. Most of the difficulties that face an adviser of students arise from his not having the facts on which the situation depends. All that any test or life history can furnish is a collection of naked facts. The adviser can prepare tests, and gather information significant for the making of decisions, but this material must be evaluated by each individual student for himself. No one can do more than make a guess at this evaluation for another. Consequently the function of the adviser of students is not at all that of settling their questions for them. Those who try to settle other people's personal problems for them are perhaps the greatest nuisances in modern society. The adviser's business is to find out in a more orderly manner than the immature young man is able to do, the facts and elements on which the solution of his question depends. He can relate to the student the experience of others. But the adviser has no business to tell a young man that he should be a lawyer, or an engineer, for the simple reason that very likely the young man does not want to be a lawyer or an engineer.

The pertinence of these remarks in this report lies in the fact that during the past year a considerable advance has been made in strengthening the advisory system of the College. The Assistants to the Dean who have served as advisers for the larger pre-professional groups have been continued, and in addition advisers for the pre-law and pre-architectural students have been appointed. Furthermore, beginning the first of February an additional full-time Assistant to the Dean

was appointed whose duties for the present will lie partly in the office of the Director of Admissions and partly in that of the Dean. It is expected that he will carry on in a more complete manner than hitherto the gathering of significant material concerning the students who are not looking toward any profession, and who are frequently more in need of a stabilizer than the pre-professional men. He will also establish relations with the high and preparatory schools from which our students come, so as the more effectively to aid them in their college experience.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the Assistants to the Dean need more time in order to interview their students and to bring to their attention in orderly fashion, facts that seem significant for their College work. Whether it will be found wise to lighten their teaching load, or to bring about relief in some other way is not at present evident. It is certain, however, that if the work is worth doing at all it is worth doing well, and that provision must be made for time in which to do it.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT E. HAWKES,

Dean

June 30, 1926

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR BEGINNING JUNE 30, 1926

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work at the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the year ending June 30, 1926:

ENROLLMENT

403 students registered for the courses leading to the M.D. degree. There were 107 First Year students, 93 Second Year, 96 Third and 95 Fourth Year, with 12 special students. There were 67 registrants in the various departments of the School of Medicine under the Faculties of Pure Science, of whom 61 were working for the Master's degree, 2 for that of Doctor of Philosophy, while 4 others were special students. In the courses for graduates in Medicine there were 370 students.

CHANGES IN STAFF

The following new appointment has been made:

Benjamin P. Watson, M.D. Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology
and Director of Sloane Hospital for Women.

The following promotions have been made:

Hugh Auchincloss, M.D.	Professor of Clinical Surgery
William C. Clarke, M.D.	Professor of Experimental Surgery
William Darrach, M.D.	Professor of Clinical Surgery
J. Gardner Hopkins, M.D.	Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology
George M. MacKee, M.D.	Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology (resigned)
Fordyce B. St. John, M.D.	Professor of Surgery
Frederic W. Bancroft, M.D.	Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery

Seward Erdman, M.D.	Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery
George M. Mackenzie, M.D.	Associate Professor of Medicine
George Clinton Andrews, M.D.	Assistant Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology
Richard Travis Atkins, M.D.	Assistant Professor of Laryngology and Otology
Louis Bauman, M.D.	Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine
A. Benson Cannon, M.D.	Assistant Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology
Henry T. Chickering, M.D.	Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine
Robert L. Levy, M.D.	Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine
Maxwell Karshan, M.D.	Assistant Professor of Bio-Chemistry
William Barclay Parsons, M.D.	Assistant Professor of Surgery
Wilder G. Penfield, M.D.	Assistant Professor of Surgery
Israel S. Wechsler, M.D.	Assistant Professor of Clinical Neurology
I. Ogden Woodruff, M.D.	Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine

VACANCIES

Dr. William E. Studdiford, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Director of the Sloane Hospital for Women, died on November 17, 1925. He had succeeded Dr. Edwin B. Cragin in 1919. As outlined in the Annual Report for 1925, he had completely reorganized the Department and the Hospital and had built up a machine that was respected throughout the country. The most notable features were first, the establishment of the standpoint that the obstetrical patient was the responsibility of the department from the early days of pregnancy until she and her baby were well started on the road to healthful living, rather than simply during her labor; and second, the recognition of the fact that the best management of these cases required the cordial and continued cooperation of most of the other departments, both laboratory and clinical. Each of these other groups was represented on the Sloane Staff by men chosen because of their especial interest in maternity and infant problems. Dr. Studdiford came to the School from Bellevue with few friends on the Faculty. But within a short time he had won a lasting place in the hearts of his colleagues, staff and students by his ability and skill, by his unselfish devotion to his work and by his rare charm and delightful personality. Through his work the condition of the pregnant woman has been distinctly

improved for all time and her chances for comfort and a successful outcome increased.

After his death his loyal friend and able associate Dr. William E. Caldwell was made Acting Director, and during the interim has maintained the high level of the Sloane Service. It is sincerely hoped that his valuable aid will be available for many years to come.

Dr. Benjamin P. Watson of Edinburgh has been appointed to the Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology and as Director of Sloane Hospital for Women and will assume his duties during the summer. The policy of combining these two subjects was thoroughly discussed by the Faculty and the decision to continue the former policy was almost unanimous. The outstanding advantage of this plan is that in this way the undergraduate student can more rationally visualize his problems and be better prepared for his future work. In the curriculum of today Obstetrics holds one of the major positions while Gynecology, with the other specialties, is afforded but a minor place. If the two are disassociated one or both are apt to suffer in the teaching. From this standpoint it was felt that while there were many outstanding men in the United States in both fields, there seemed to be no one who so well represented both branches as does Dr. Watson.

Dr. Benjamin P. Watson was born in Anstruther, Scotland, in 1880. He was educated in Ward Academy, University of St. Andrews and the University of Edinburgh, receiving the degrees of M.B. and Ch.B. in the University of Edinburgh, class honors in 1902, gold medal in 1905 and fellowship in the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in the same year. In 1905 he also became home surgeon, Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and Edinburgh Maternity Hospital, gynecological tutor in the University of Edinburgh and lecturer on Obstetrics and Gynecology in the Royal College of Edinburgh, School of Medicine. In 1912 he was called to Toronto as Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and in a comparatively short time built up a department which attracted the attention and admiration of most of the American men in this field of Medicine. At the same time he was Obstetrician and Gyn-

cologist in the Toronto General Hospital. In 1915 he was elected fellow of the American Gynecological Society and soon became one of the most popular and respected members of this group. When the Edinburgh chair became vacant he was selected as the most outstanding man in the whole British Empire in this field. He is a man of unusual technical ability. He has been a teacher for many years and is spoken of by his students in terms of the highest enthusiasm. He was recently the Buchanan Scholar in Gynecology at the University of Edinburgh and Freeland Barlow Fellow at the Royal College of Edinburgh. He is a member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, Edinburgh Obstetrical Society and the Royal College of Surgeons.

The vacancy in the Chair of Dermatology (made vacant by the death of Professor Fordyce) has been filled by the appointment of Dr. J. Gardner Hopkins. The policy of the School for some years has been to introduce into the clinical departments as opportunities made it possible men whose training and experience in the fundamental branches are such as to enable them to apply to their clinical problems the more recent methods and knowledge of the basic sciences. At the same time it is realized that broad clinical experience and wisdom are essential not only for the teaching of students, both graduate and undergraduate, but for the management of the Clinic. Dr. Hopkins, in addition to clinical experience over a number of years in the field of Dermatology, has been intimately associated with the Departments of Bacteriology, Pathology and Medicine and has contributed quite a little to the literature in these fields. He has the complete confidence of those who have been working with him and their hopes are high that he will continue and broaden the investigative work so ably carried on by his predecessor.

Dr. George Miller MacKee, who for many years had been Dr. Fordyce's Chief of Clinic, was promoted to a full professorship and it was expected that he would continue to bring to the Department the results of his long clinical experience and able leadership. Unfortunately, Dr. MacKee felt it necessary to resign from the Department.

Dr. Hopkins was born in Brooklyn, New York, on June 30, 1882, receiving his A.B. degree from Columbia in 1902 and his medical degree from Johns Hopkins in 1907. After a two-year internship at Johns Hopkins Hospital he was for two years the resident pathologist at St. Luke's Hospital and for three years after that bacteriologist and assistant attending physician for several years at the same place. He then joined Dr. Zinsser's staff in the Department of Bacteriology, being made Assistant Professor in 1915. During part of that year he served as bacteriologist with the Red Cross Commission, Serbia; he served during the war in the Medical Corps, being in charge of Base Laboratory, No. 3 in Winchester, England in 1918 and 1919. On his return he became associated with the Dermatology Department both at Presbyterian Hospital and Vanderbilt Clinic, in which he has continued up to the present time. For the last six years he has also been affiliated as Associate in Roentgenology with the Crocker Laboratory. Just previous to his new appointment he held the title of Associate in Pathology with Dr. Jobling.

Dr. Hopkins has had an unusually broad and thorough training in Bacteriology and Pathology, as well as General Medicine and Dermatology, and is preeminently fitted to guide and head the development of this branch of clinical medicine along scientific and clinical lines.

ORGANIZATION OF CLINICAL DEPARTMENTS

The organization of the clinical departments is intimately associated with the problem of the relationship of the professional staff to the hospital. The recompense that these men receive for their academic work and their hospital responsibilities is gradually reaching a more rational and more satisfactory basis. Regarding the service rendered to the hospital it is fair to state that the profession of Medicine has always been lavish in the amount of charitable work done. There is no one of us who is worthy of his calling who is not glad to offer free service when he feels that any real fee would be a burden on his patient. But most of us, I think, would prefer to have this a voluntary act of our own.

The hospital has recognized that the ward patient shall pay what he can toward the expenses of his board and lodging. Many hospitals, especially those west of the Atlantic area, have taken the next step and allowed a small fee for professional services. But this idea has not yet reached many of the eastern hospitals. The boards of managers feel that it is just to collect three or four dollars a day from ward patients but insist that there shall be no professional charge made to these same patients! I think we would all agree that the hospital should have the first lien, but it has always seemed a perfectly proper policy for a very moderate fee to be paid by such ward patients as can afford it for their professional care. When no charge was made in the wards the physician was very glad to give his services to the hospital with no other recompense than the kudos that went with the position, the chance to enlarge his practice and the satisfaction of giving service. Under those conditions the time he spent in the hospital was usually not enough to interfere with an active outside practice. In many hospitals today this still holds true, but where the demands of the service are such as to require perhaps the major portion of his time, some additional reward is not only just but is becoming necessary to attract and hold the type of staff desired. This recompense can be furnished either by providing facilities for private practice within the hospital or by a definite salary. Both methods are in vogue, sometimes not only in the same hospital but within the same service. Facilities for private practice should include not only the opportunity to make use of the private rooms, the operating room and diagnostic laboratories, but also examining and consulting offices for ambulatory patients. Many hospitals are now paying definite salaries to the staff of the out-patient department. This has come about partly from a sense of justice but more often from meeting the old laws of supply and demand and of competition. In the laboratory service of the hospital there is so little opportunity for remunerative private practice that if the hospital is to obtain the full services of men in these departments a reasonable salary must be paid. This has proved so necessary that some pathologists in charge of laboratories in

non-teaching hospitals receive salaries higher than the professors of pathology in the medical schools! In the clinical departments it seems wiser to make it possible to adjust the method of financial reward to the needs or preferences of the individual. There are men, especially in the teaching hospitals, who desire to devote all their time and energy to the hospital work. Some of these prefer a fixed salary, while others would rather obtain their financial reward by individual private practice within the hospital.

In teaching hospitals the duties of the professional staff are constantly broadening and if these are to be carried out well it will require a group made up of individuals of different talents. The care of the patient, the teaching, the investigation of the mysteries of the art and science of medicine and the application of new principles or methods to the prevention and cure of human ills, must all be carried on by such a group. Each member should share in all of these activities, but there will always be wide variation in the relative proportion each individual is fitted for or interested in. Therefore the policy of such a teaching institution should include in such a group, men of different aptitudes and interests and should be broad enough to allow an adjustment of recompense to the individual needs. To some the opportunity to carry on research work unhampered by the responsibilities of private practice is the most attractive life. It should be possible to reward such a man for his hospital service by a definite salary. For others whose talents and interests lie more along clinical lines, opportunities for a reasonable amount of private practice offer the best reward. Such a policy permits men to voluntarily adjust their lives and work more happily and efficiently than where a more fixed and narrow method is applied. Men usually do better when they may than when they must.

In the hospitals closely affiliated with medical schools the question of recompense has often been solved for the hospitals by the salaries these men receive from the medical school. In these teaching hospitals we are more apt to see the individuals who have come to prefer to devote all their energies to their hospital work, including, of course, with this the

teaching responsibilities. A good deal of attention has been paid to this group of so-called full-time clinical men in recent years and many experiments are being tried in order to find out the best method of meeting the situation. The type itself is not new. For many years there have been clinical men who were so intent on the investigative side of clinical medicine, whether it was in the ward or in the laboratory or both, that they devoted the major part, if not all, of their efforts to this work. The reason was "I want to" and not because someone said "Thou shalt!" In order to lead this life they voluntarily gave up most of the luxuries which more lucrative practice would have enabled them to buy, but they were content perhaps with the sense of satisfaction of what they were learning and doing for themselves and for others. A few, perhaps, were influenced by a far-sighted vision that if they applied themselves in this way a time would come when their services would be sought to such a degree that a harvest would result. At first the numbers were few but later others were quick to profit by their example, realizing the greater opportunities for investigative work if laboratory principles were applied to clinical problems. By their very numbers they demanded a better solution of the situation than formerly existed. To lead this sort of existence in the older days one had to be either a single-minded enthusiast or possess private means. Before long it was realized that if hospitals, and especially teaching hospitals, were to obtain the services of men who desired to devote all their energies to the hospital, proper salaries must be provided for them. It soon became evident that to obtain and hold the services of the proper type of men for these positions the ordinary academic scale of salaries was insufficient. In the past few years the salaries paid to the full-time clinicians have rapidly increased. One effect of this has been to increase the diversion of the stream of investigative minds away from the fundamental departments toward the clinical departments. This drift had already begun to take place because of the opportunity for the combination of clinical and investigative work, but the tendency has undoubtedly been magnified by the differential in salaries. This aspect

of the so-called full-time problem is one of the most important and needs serious consideration by medical school administrators and the men in the clinical departments as well as those in the fundamental departments. It is not only of interest to the physician but also should be of interest to the hospital managers. Unless the staff of the laboratory departments can be consistently recruited with able, eager, young men, the future of the hospital is as seriously threatened as is that of the medical school.

It is perfectly logical to say that if the professor of Latin or of history can live respectably and raise his family on the usual academic salary, the same thing should be true of the professor of pathology or of bacteriology, and it is always perfectly logical to make the same claim about the professor of medicine or of surgery. It may be logical, but at the same time it is awkward, if they are unwilling to. It is usually accepted as true that if a man is to continue to teach philosophy he should philosophize, and if a man is to teach pathology then he must continue to practice pathology. If he is to teach medicine or surgery he must practice medicine or surgery. It also seems to be true that there is a certain amount of stress and strain and wear and tear on the human mechanism involved in the practice of surgery or of medicine which does not hold true of philosophy or of the study of Latin or Greek. The practice of medicine and surgery is a twenty-four hour job for seven days in the week and usually a good many more months in the year than are contained in the academic calendar. The same is more true of the pathologist and the bacteriologist than of the student and teacher of French or physics. It may be that this is a perfectly good reason for men in these positions receiving more than the usual academic scale of salaries. But no matter how we reason, a marked differential in university salaries will always result in unhappiness and unrest. Therefore, they must be kept reasonably commensurate.

There is a method by which the situation can be somewhat simplified and perhaps helped. It is not a new method, being already in vogue in several places. In hospitals affiliated with medical schools it is accepted that the professional staff is

serving two masters. The members of the staff receive academic appointments from the University and are responsible to them for their educational and research work. They also receive appointments from the hospital and are responsible to its board of managers for the professional care of the patients or for the responsibilities connected with the laboratories. It is perfectly reasonable and proper that each of these responsibilities should be accepted and proper recompense made for such service. In the case of the hospital, such recompense can be afforded in two ways: by the professional opportunities for private practice within the hospital, in return for which the individual physician has direct business dealings with the patient, or in other instances the hospital should pay an annual salary to the individual for the service he renders the hospital, whether these services be in the wards or in the laboratories. The opportunities for private work in the laboratory departments are usually so limited as to be negative, and in most instances these men would naturally prefer and deserve a reasonable salary. If this principle is accepted by teaching hospitals and if at the same time the men in the laboratory departments can have what clinical opportunities they crave, a step forward will be made in the solution of the future of these departments.

The non-teaching hospitals whose laboratories are doing enough work to require the full time of those in charge are paying salaries to the staff, and in many instances, generous salaries. It is proper and right that the teaching hospitals should pay these men salaries in addition to the salaries they receive from the university for their teaching and research activities. By this means the differential between the laboratory and the clinical departments can be adjusted to a better basis.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

The School of Tropical Medicine which the University of Porto Rico has been organizing under the auspices of Columbia University is to be officially opened on Wednesday, September 22d. Dr. Robert A. Lambert entered upon his duties as Professor of Pathology and Director of the School on the first of January, 1926, and arrived in Porto Rico on April fifth. The

new building at San Juan has been completed and equipped and work in the laboratories has already started. Dr. Donald A. Cook, Associate Professor of Chemistry, was actively engaged under the direction of Professor Henry C. Sherman from August, 1925, until the time when he went to Porto Rico with Dr. Lambert. After a preliminary visit to the Island he undertook the study of chemistry and vitamine content of some of the native vegetables. Dr. William A. Hoffman joined the staff in July as Assistant Professor of Parasitology.

It is expected that actual construction on the hospital that is to be built adjacent to the School will begin in the early fall. In addition to Dr. Pedro N. Ortiz, and Colonel Bailey K. Ashford, without whose efforts the School could not have been started, a number of other medical men of Porto Rico are cooperating in the work of the School. Arrangements have been made for several visiting lecturers to go down during the school year. Among these are Professor Earl B. Phelps of the Institute of Public Health, Columbia; Dr. Aldo Castellani, Professor of Tropical Medicine of Tulane University; Dr. William T. Councilman, Professor of Pathology, (Emeritus) Harvard University; Dr. Juan Iturbe of the Faculty of Medicine of Caracas and Dr. Andrew Watson Sellards, Assistant Professor of Tropical Medicine, Harvard University.

The opportunities for valuable research work are even greater than was at first realized and it is earnestly hoped that friends of the University will contribute toward this endeavor in a generous manner. The University should have at least \$20,000 a year additional funds to meet the opportunities so generously provided by the insular government and the University of Porto Rico.

COURSES FOR GRADUATES

Courses for graduates in Medicine have again shown a distinct increase in development as well as in enrollment and demands for courses lasting more than two or three months are gradually being made.

MEDICAL CENTER

Construction at 165th Street has progressed rapidly during the past year. Steel and walls and floors of both the Presbyterian Hospital, including the private pavilion, and the building for the Medical School have been completed and excavation for the Vanderbilt Clinic has begun. A source of great anxiety was removed by the news of the generous gift of Messrs. F. W. and Harold S. Vanderbilt of \$500,000 for the building of Vanderbilt Clinic. Up to the time of this announcement it had been realized that the funds actually at hand for this purpose were insufficient to make it possible to carry on this all important branch of the project.

The Presbyterian Hospital has succeeded in raising four of the four and one-half million dollars it requires for its building program and it is sincerely

hoped that the additional funds will be subscribed before the completion of the building. The untiring and devoted efforts of Mr. Dean Sage, the President of the Board of Managers, and Mr. Thatcher M. Brown, Chairman of the Finance Committee, as well as the other members of the Board and their many friends, are deeply appreciated by the University and its School of Medicine. The gifts of Mrs. S. V. Harkness and her son, Edward S. Harkness, have made possible the erection of the private pavilion adjacent to the ward building of the Presbyterian Hospital. This has been in addition to their former gifts of both land and generous sums for endowment.

Excavations have been completed for the Nurses' Residence and construction begun. This building is situated on the western portion of the upper plateau overlooking Riverside Drive and the River to the Palisades beyond. The Babies' and Neurological Hospitals are still occupied with plans for their buildings and the raising of funds for their erection.

Plans for the State Psychiatric Institute and Hospital have been completed and approved and excavation actually begun for the erection of this branch of the State Hospital System for the Insane. In addition to the two hundred beds and an Out-Patient Department, there are generous laboratory facilities of the various types for psychiatric and neurological research. The building has been so planned that the lower ten stories on the level of Riverside Drive are available for the patients who remain within the hospital, who are thus segregated from the Out-Patient Department and the research laboratories. The latter are reached from the upper plateau, with the entrance on the eleventh and twelfth stories.

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY

The Department of Anatomy, since the resignation of Professor Huntington, has been under the direction of Assistant Professor Elwyn as Executive Officer. The latter has given the instruction in Histology and Embryology. The course in Gross Anatomy has been under the direction of Dr. Mather Cleveland.

The courses in gross and microscopic anatomy were given as in previous years, but the embryological course has been extensively changed. The teaching of embryology has always been a problem difficult of solution, due to the large scope of the subject and the limited time available in the curriculum, and for a number of years the course has been spread over two years and given to the combined first and second year classes. The results have not been quite satisfactory for various reasons, hence an attempt was made last fall to condense the course to a single year. The two hours set free in the second year could be used for an elective course or for the relief of the congested curriculum of that year.

After a lapse of one year the presentation of student papers was again resumed and a fifth volume of such reports was published by the department.

The graduate course in neuro-anatomy, given by Professors Tilney and Elwyn were attended by thirty-five students composed of physicians, clinical psychologists and candidates for the Ph.D. degree. The summer course in histology was given as usual.

The department bibliography for the year is as follows:

- Cleveland, Mather: A Case of Complete Situs Inversus Viscerum. *American Journal of Surgery*, Summer, 1926.
- Elwyn, Adolph, Strong, Oliver S. and Bailey, F.: Text Book of Histology. 7th Edition. Wm. Wood & Co. New York, October, 1925.
- Elwyn, Adolph: Studies in Mediaeval Anatomy. *Bulletin Academy of Medicine*, June, 1926.
- Elwyn, Adolph: Students' reports on Assigned Topics in Histology. *College of Physicians and Surgeons*, 1926.
- Elwyn, Herman: Nephritis. The Macmillan Co., N. Y., 1926.
- Elwyn, Herman: A new Explanation for the Occurrence of Eclampsia in Pregnancy. *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, October, 1925.

DEPARTMENT OF BACTERIOLOGY

The staff of the Department remains essentially the same as last year, with changes only in the minor appointments. Dr. Gay, Director of the Department, will be absent on Sabbatical leave during the year 1926-27. In addition to visiting a number of laboratories in Europe, Dr. Gay has accepted the appointment of Visiting Professor to Belgium under the auspices of the Committee for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation.

The regular course in Bacteriology in relation to disease, as required in the Medical and Dental curriculum, has occupied the greater part of the attention of the entire staff throughout the fall session. The dental students are given essentially the same course as the medical students and with the present requirements of two years of college for pre-dental training the average of student ability has been surprisingly high. Owing to these requirements the number enrolled in the dental section was only thirty-one.

In addition to the professional students, twenty-two students from the University at large have been accepted for instruction in the Department. Of these, all but two are graduate students, five are candidates for the Master's Degree and six for the Ph.D. Degree. Seven students are doing special research in the Department who have already received the M.D. or Ph.D. Degree. Of these latter, three are Fellows in Medicine of the National Research Council.

RESEARCH:

1. Mechanism of Local Streptococcus Immunity—Gay, Clark, Linton.
Histological changes in the nature of granulation tissue have been discovered to be the cause of increased resistance and immunity to local

streptococcus infection. An effort is being made to trace the relation of these conditions to a more generalized form of immunity; possibilities of transfer of this protection from one area of the body to another; the relation of the reticulo-endothelial system to antibody formation and numerous problems growing out of this work.

2. Physico-Chemical Study of Proteins Associated with Various Immune Bodies in Blood Serum.—Coulter.

3. Respiration of Bacteria as Compared with that of Ultra Microscopic Viruses and Bacteriophage.—Coulter and McKinley.

4. The Action of Ultra Violet Light on Bacterial Growth Curves.—Fisher.

5. Bactericidal Action of Egg White.—Sandow.

6. The Effect of Blockade by Dye Stuffs on Antibody Formation as Compared with its Effect on Anaphylaxis.—Isaacs.

7. Studies on Experimental Encephalitis in Rabbits and Its Relation to Herpes.—McKinley and Holden.

Certain aspects of this work are being studied in collaboration with Drs. Tilney and Howe.

8. A Study of the Bactericidal Properties of Normal and Immune Serum.—McKinley and McVickar.

9. Local Tissue Immunity and Immunization to Ricin.—Hazen and Powell.

10. Local Immunity to the Toxins of *B. Dysenteriae* Shiga and *B. Botulinus*.—Nevin and Adkerson.

11. Local Immunization with Avirulent Tubercle Bacillus as a Means of Immunization against Virulent Infections.—Ornstein, Steinbach and Alexander.

12. Enzymes and Proteins of Pleural Exudates in Reference to Their Function in Protection against Bacteria.

The following is a list of publications from the Department within the past year:

Nevin, M., Bittman, F., Hazen, E. L.: The Failure of Dreyer's Defatted Antigen to Protect against or Cure *T. B.* in Guinea Pigs. *American Review of Tuberculosis*, xiii, 2, February, 1926.

Isaacs, M. L.: The Effect of Dye "Blockade" on Anaphylaxis and Antibody Formation in the Guinea Pig. *Proceedings of the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine*, xiii, No. 3, December, 1925.

McKinley, E. B. and Fisher, N. F.: Effects Obtained from Feeding Fresh Adrenal Cortex, Medulla and Whole Gland To the Standard White Rat (in press).

Eggerth, A. E.: Bactericidal Effect of Acriflavine and the Adjuvant Action of Serum (in press).

Gay, F. P.: Local or Tissue Immunity. *Archives of Pathology*, 1, No. 4, April 1926.

Gay, F. P. and Linton, R. W.: The Histology of Local Streptococcus Immunity. *Proceedings of the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine*, xxiii, 325-37.

McKinley, E. B., Fisher, R. and Holden, M.: Action of Ultra Violet Light upon Bacteriophage and Filterable Viruses. *Proceedings of the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine*, xxiii, 1926, 408-12.

Gay, F. P. and Clark, A. R.: The Bactericidal Action of Pleural Exudates (in press).

Gay, F. P., Clark, A. R. and Linton, R. W.: An Histological Basis for Local Resistance and Immunity to Streptococcus (in press).

Gay, F. P.: A Reconsideration of the Function of Fluids and Cells of the Body in Relation to Immunity (N. Y. State Association of Public Health Laboratories, March 1926—abstract of address).

Gay, F. P.: The Function of the Tissues in Immunity—Association of American Physicians, Atlantic City, May 5, 1926 (address).

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY

During the year 1925-26 the Department gave instruction at the School of Medicine, to 212 students and special workers, in the groups and numbers indicated in this summary:

School of Medicine, first-year students; entire year	104
School of Dentistry, first-year and second-year students; second semester	54
School of Pure Science, candidates for the Ph.D. degree; entire year .	11
School of Pure Science, candidates for the M.A. degree; entire year .	13
Other graduate students (25) and advanced workers (5); entire year .	30
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Total	212

Officers of the Department also conducted lecture courses in other parts of the University, for students of oral hygiene, pharmacy and practical arts.

Before the union of the College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York and the School of Dentistry, in 1923, the required course in biological chemistry was given to classes consisting of the first-year medical students and the first-year dental students. During 1923-25, owing to altered conditions associated with the amalgamation of the two dental schools, it was necessary to postpone the course in biological chemistry for dental students to the second year. In 1925-26 the course was given to first-year and second-year dental students together. Hereafter, it will be included in the first year of the dental curriculum and will continue to be given to dental students in separate classes. For the dental students, the course

required of medical students has been abbreviated in various relationships, and adapted to the needs of prospective practitioners of dentistry, without narrowing its scope or lowering its quality.

The Department has continued, in cooperation with the Department of Pharmacology, to give first-year medical students instruction in the chemistry of common typical drugs. It has also provided laboratory facilities for research under the auspices of the Departments of Pharmacology and Dermatology.

Dr. H. G. Turley was reappointed to a University Fellowship in Biological Chemistry, to continue the study of the histochemical qualities of the constituents of skin and connective tissue, which has been supported by a gift for the purpose from Rohm and Haas, Inc., Chemical Importers, of Philadelphia. During the year he has made notable contributions to the knowledge of the staining properties of the protein constituents and of their histological relationships to each other, and has improved the methods for their differentiation.

Max Kahn, who, with Dr. Goodridge, had just completed a volume on the metabolism of sulphur compounds (now in press), was ardently pursuing his researches on the purification and physiological properties of Intarvin, when, on April 8, death brought his important work to an end. Long associated with the work of instruction and research, esteemed by all of his colleagues for his idealism, sincerity and industry, and beloved for his geniality and unselfishness, the memory of his personality and the example of his earnest endeavors will be abiding inspirations for his co-workers and for the Department.

RESEARCH:

1. Histochemistry of skin (Turley—Fellow in Biological Chemistry): chemical constituents of the skin and their histological distribution.
2. Chemistry of the connective tissues (Karshan and Gies); properties of the constituents.
3. Intestinal putrefactive toxins (Miller, Freeman): with special reference to certain skin reactions.
4. Chemistry of the blood in dermatological conditions (Krasnow and Rosen): blood calcium and cholesterol in syphilis and skin diseases.
5. Intarvin (Heft and Kahn): in the diet of white rats through nine generations.
6. Endocrine studies (Berman): parathyroid hormone.
7. Pneumococcus antibodies (Krasnow and Ross): conditions of formation.
8. Pharmacology of glutathione (Goodridge and Kahn): purification of the substance.
9. Amino acids in plant tissues (Samuels): effects of growth.

10. Vitamines in plants (Harrow, Karshan and Krasnow): content in different stages of their development from the seed.
11. Intestinal hydrogen ion concentration (Grayzel and Miller): variations, in the dog, on different diets.
12. Analyses of some special food stuffs in the Japanese dietary. (Inouye)
13. Salivary mucin (Inouye, Miller and Gies): preparation, properties and relation to dental conditions.
14. Dental focal infections (Rhein, Lieban, Krasnow and Gies): treatment of infected pulpless teeth.
15. Study of dental education (Gies): for the Carnegie Foundation.

The departmental bibliography, from July 1, 1925 to June 30, 1926, inclusive, is appended:

Berman, Louis: Anthropology and the Endocrine Glands. *Scientific Monthly*, xxi, p. 157, August.

The effect of a protein-free acid-alcohol extract of the parathyroid glands upon the calcium content of the blood and the electrical irritability of the nerves of parathyroidectomized and normal animals. *American Journal of Physiology*, lxxv, p. 358, January.

The diagnostic criteria of chronic parathyroid insufficiency. *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, clxxi, p. 245, February.

Separation of an internal secretion of the parathyroid glands. *Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine*, xi, p. 412, February.

Freeman, R. G., Jr.: A method for the extraction of total ether-soluble material from feces (with E. G. Miller, Jr.). *Archives of Pediatrics*. (In press.)

Gies, William J.: Discussions of dental research and the Carnegie Foundation's plan for the re-organization of dental education. *Proceedings of the American Association of Dental Schools*, ii, pp. 99, 101, 114, 116, 119, 120, 133, December.

Gies, William J.: Plans for the improvement of dental education. *Transactions of the Minnesota State Dental Association*, xlvi, p. 93, December.

The International Association for Dental Research; a brief outline of its organization and early development. *Journal of Dental Research*, vi, p. 101, March.

Bulletin on Dental Education in the United States and Canada. To be published by the *Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching*. (In press.)

Editor of the *Journal of Dental Research*. (Vols. V and VI.)

Goodridge, F. G.: Sulphur metabolism; a review of literature (with Max Kahn). To be published by *Lea and Febiger*. (In press.)

Harrow, B.: The nutritive value of various layers of the wheat and corn kernel. *American Journal of Physiology*, lxxvi, p. 237, April.

- Kahn, Max: Sulphur metabolism: a review of literature (with F. G. Goodridge). To be published by *Lea and Febiger*. (In press.)
- Krasnow, F.: The availability of synthetic media for streptococci (with H. B. Rivkin and M. L. Rosenberg). *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine*, xxiii, p. 215, December.
- Blood cholesterol findings in syphilis and other diseases (with I. Rosen). *Archives of Dermatology and Syphilology*, xiii, p. 506, April.
- Miller, E. G., Jr.: A method for the extraction of total ether-soluble material from feces (with R. G. Freeman, Jr.). *Archives of Pediatrics*. (In press).
- Stenbuck, F. A.: Studies on the purification of antibodies. V. Nature of the pyogenic factor in pneumococcus antibody solution (with R. Ottenberg). *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine*, xxiii, p. 23, October.
- Stenbuck, F. A.: A simple device for hastening filtration through Herkfeld filters. *Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine*, xi, p. 189, November.
- The isoelectric zone of typhoid agglutinin. *Journal of General Physiology*, ix, p. 345, January.

DEPARTMENT OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN

Third year instruction has continued, as in the past, to consist in the Wednesday morning quiz, the afternoon lecture and the Saturday Clinic. The didactic lecture has not been satisfactory to either instructor or student. It has, however, seemed necessary to continue this type of instruction as the curriculum has made it impossible to divide the class into smaller groups for conference purposes. The Wednesday lectures have been made as much as possible directional and illustrative. In spite of this, it is realized that much of the material might be obtained by the student from his text books. It is planned in the coming year, insofar as possible, to substitute the clinical for the didactic lecture.

In the fourth year those changes in teaching made possible in the spring of 1925 by the entrance of the Babies' Hospital have been carried out with little modification during the current teaching year. Instruction has been given in larger groups at Babies', Bellevue and Willard Parker Hospitals, the small sections going to Presbyterian, Vanderbilt Clinic, St. Luke's and St. Mary's Hospitals. In all of these institutions the students receive instruction in both wards and out-patient department. Elective courses have been offered in laboratory subjects at Babies' Hospital and in clinical subjects at Bellevue Hospital. More attention has been given to this phase of fourth year teaching than ever before—a larger number of students than usual having applied.

In the Dr. William Perry Watson Prize examination this year the subject to be discussed was left to the student's own choice. The subjects chosen

were: The Common Disorders of Childhood, Parental Control, Normal and Abnormal Development, Protein Milk, Mental Handicaps, Rickets, Child Mortality, Preventive Pediatrics, Types of Food, Protein Sensitization, Morbidity and Mortality, Mental Hygiene, Diathesis, Congenital Syphilis and Feeding (3). The character of the subject and method of handling makes it apparent that these students have not only learned something of Diseases of Children but have also well correlated what they have learned with the other branches of the fourth year work.

Regular graduate instruction was begun this winter. The attempt to combine this with the clinical work given the undergraduate of both classes has proven entirely satisfactory. This graduate work is planned to occupy the student's whole time, morning and afternoon, six days in the week, for two months. Mornings are spent at the Babies' Hospital in ward rounds, pay clinic and follow-up clinic, autopsies and laboratory work. Afternoons at the Babies' and Bellevue Hospitals, attending clinics given the Fourth Year class, staff conferences, special out-patient classes in Diseases of the Skin, Congenital Syphilis, Asthma, Sensitizations, Tuberculosis, Nutrition, Cardiac Disease and Feeding.

The following is a list of publications from the Department within the year:

- Amick, A.: Status Lymphaticus in Infancy.
- Bakwin, Harry: The Immediate Effects of Quartz Mercury Vapor Radiation on Concentration of Blood Calcium, Phosphorus and Hydrogen Ion Concentration, and on Gastric Acidity.
- Blanchard, K.: Epiphysitis in Congenital Syphilis, (with Ruth C. Sullivan): Blood and Urine Chemistry of Infants in Diabetes.
- Bell, S. D.: Study of Sensitization in Childhood, Asthma, Hay Fever, Eczema, etc. Observations on a large group of children; (with E. Rooney): Passive Transfer of Skin Sensitivity.
- Chaplin, Hugh: Study on Rickets and Its Treatment with Cod Liver Oil Extract.
- Study of Standards for Judging Optimum Health in Childhood.
- Report of a Case of Paroxysmal Tachycardia.
- Caffey, John P.: Congenital Atresia of the Duodenum—Report of a Case with Recovery Following Duodenal-enterostomy.
- Craig, Howard R., M.D.: Cerebral Sinus Thrombosis in Young Children.
- Chown, Bruce: Scurvy, Early Bone Changes as Evidenced by Roentgen-ray.
- Davidson, Leonard: Pneumococcus Meningitis.
- Doran, J. F.: Hematoma of the Sterno-mastoid.
- Goldstein, J.: The Potential Cardiac; Study of 109 Cases with Late Results.

- Graves, Gaylord: The Thymus Gland, Advisability of X-ray Examination before Operation: Study of 600 Cases.
- Case Report: Strychnine Poisoning.
- Haynes, Royal Storrs: Factors Underlying Incorrect Posture, Its correction.
- The Use of Colloidal Sulphur in Infections; (with S. D. Bell): Spontaneous Pneumothorax in Infants.
- Hill, Miner H.: Constipation in Childhood.
- Home Treatment of Hospital Cases.
- Horwitt, Sigmund: Congenital Macropomia.
- Johnson, F. Elmer: Kidney Lesions in Congenital Syphilis Pyoneumothorax Spontaneous in Infants.
- Leonard, George: Case of Zinc Stearate Poisoning.
- Kuhlman, E. G.: Study of Blood in Lymphatic Leukemia in Infancy.
- Lyttle, John D.: Comparison of the Benedict and Folin-Wu Methods for Sugar in the Blood and Cerebro-spinal Fluid. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*; (with L. Rosenberg): Case of Diabetic Coma in a Girl of Six Years, Maintenance on Diet without Insulin Six Months later.
- Nephritis in Childhood: A Study of the End Results in 160 Cases.
- Laboratory Diagnosis in Childhood (Volume in Appleton Series).
- Lincoln, Edith: The Health Program at the City and Country School and Analysis due to Respiratory Disease.
- Study of Normal Growth, Development from Two to Six Years in Relation to Activity.
- Study of Children with Chronic Lung Conditions; (with G. Nicolson): Study of Normal X-ray of Chest and Electrocardiograms on 190 Children.
- May, William R.: Changes Brought about by Aseptic Technique in Willard Parker Hospital.
- End Results of Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.
- MacLean, Aubrey B.: The Treatment of Chronic Otitis Media, (with Ruth C. Sullivan): Blood Sugar in Status Thymo-lymphaticus; (with Ruth C. Sullivan): Glucose Tolerance of Normal Infants; (with Ruth C. Sullivan): Glucose Tolerance in Coeliac Disease; (with Ruth C. Sullivan): Sugar Metabolism in Tuberculous Meningitis and Encephalitis.
- Matthews, G. O.: Cardiac Malformation—A Clinical and Pathological Study.
- McIntosh, Rustin: (with Ruth C. Sullivan): The Use of Insulin in Intestinal Intoxication; (with Ruth C. Sullivan); Phosphorus Poisoning.

- McLean, Stafford: (with John P. Caffey): Sporadic Meningococcus Meningitis—The Sequellae after Specific Therapy; (with John P. Caffey): The Results of Serum Treatment in Meningococcus Meningitis in Infancy and Childhood; (with John P. Caffey): Blood Platelet Counts in Infants and Young Children; (with Helen Fales): Scientific Nutrition in Infancy and Early Childhood; (with Howard R. Craig): End Results in Cerebrospinal Meningitis; (with Rustin McIntosh): Healing of Bone Lesions in Scurvy; (with John P. Caffey and Katherine Kreidel): Thrombocytopenic Purpura—Report of a Case in a Seven Year Old Child; (with Katherine Kreidel): Results after Splenectomy in Purpura Hemorrhagica—Report of a Case; (with A. Benson Cannon): The Treatment of Angiomata in Infancy and Early Childhood.
- Merritt, Katherine: Urobilin Excretion in Anaemia. *American Journal of Diseased Children*, November, 1925.
- Rheumatic Nodules; Careful Study of all Cases of Rheumatism, Chorea and Endocarditis.
- Nichol, Kenneth (with Katherine Kreidel): Sickle Cell Anaemia in Young Children.
- Nicolson, Gertrude: Survey of 600 Electrocardiograms in Children, with Classification of Findings.
- Unusual Arrhythmias in Childhood, (with E. Lincoln, M.D.). Survey of 500 Electrocardiograms in Normal Children.
- Previtali, Giuseppe: The Central Nervous System, Mental Development and Endocrine System in 50 Cases of Congenital Lues.
- The Results of Treatment in Congenital and Acquired Syphilis.
- Meningitis Following Fracture of the Skull (4 cases).
- Zamkin, Harry O.: The Size of the Liver and Spleen in Apparently Normal Children.
- Reuben, Mark S.: Differential Diagnosis of Diseases of the Hematopoietic System.
- Torsion of Ovarian Cysts in Children.
- A Study in Preventive and Sociological Medicine—Final Report; (with Harold Fox)—Relation of Thymus to Thymic Syndrome; (with Sidney Klein)—Mongolian Idiocy in Both of Twins.
- Silver, Lewis M.: The Vanderbilt Clinic—A Retrospect.
- Smith, Alonzo, DeG. (with Samuel J. Ferber): Arthritis Deformans.
- Smith, Charles Hendee: Diagnosis of Tuberculosis in Childhood. *Atlantic Medical Journal*, August, 1925.
- Diseases of the Heart (Volume in Appleton's Series).
- Relative Value of the Tuberculin Skin Reactions as a Measure of Tuberculous Infection in Childhood (with statistics on 4,000 cases); (with Michael M. Davis): Controlling Infectious Disease in Out-Patient De-

- partments, *Archives of Pediatrics*, October, 1925; (with A. Langmann, M.D.): A Study of Pneumonias in Childhood, with especial reference to X-ray Diagnosis and Pathology; (with H. Schwartz, Assistant Radiologist): A Technique for Bringing out the Retrocardiac Region by Roentgenogram.
- Pulmonary Fibrosis in Childhood, Clinical and X-ray Study.
- Steffen, W. C. A.: Pneumothorax and Pulmonary Abscess Complicating Pertussis.
- Sturtevant, James: Meningococcus Meningitis in Young Infants.
- Sullivan, Ruth C.: (Chemistry Laboratory) B.A.
- Chlorides in Cerebro-spinal Fluid.
- Spinal Fluid Sugar in Pneumonia.
- Blood Sugar in Septicemia.
- Sugar in Spinal Fluid in Purulent Meningitis; (with Edna V. Sheals, B.A., Chemistry Laboratory): Protein in the Spinal Fluid.
- Sturtevant, James: Meningococcus Meningitis in Young Infants.
- Sullivan, Ruth C.: (With Edna V. Sheals): High Protein Diet in Nephrosis in Children; (with Edna V. Sheals): Urobilinogen in Urine in Infants.
- Stevens, A. M.: Chronic Carbon Monoxide Poisoning, Gradual Effects in Young Children, J.A.M.A., April 17, 1926.
- Report of Three Additional Cases of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning; (with John D. Lytle): Differential Diagnosis and Late Results of Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis; (with John D. Lytle): Report of a Case of Brain Tumor.
- Sutton, Lucy Porter: Body Mechanics of Childhood, *American Journal of Diseased Children*, October, 1925.
- The Value and Dosage of Digitalis in Children with Cardiac Disease.
- Abnormal Growth in Girls, with Report of Case of Gigantism.
- Von Hofe, Frederick: Value of Blood Transfusions in Feeding Cases.
- Wilcox, Herbert B.: Developmental Defects: Etiological Factors.
- Infant Feeding (Volume in Appleton Series).
- Acute Leucemia in Infancy; (with Martha Wollstein): Pneumococcus Peritonitis; (with John P. Caffey): Lead Poisoning in Nursing Infants.
- Wollstein, Martha: Renal Neoplasms in Young Children.
- Pathology of the Thymus Gland in Infancy; (with Katherine Kreidel): The End Results in Cases of Splenectomy; (with Ruth C. Sullivan, B.A.): Blood Chemistry and Histo-Pathology in Renal Disease; (with Harold S. Belcher, M.D.): Correlation of Roentgenogram and Pathological Findings in Diseases of the Lungs in Young Children.

DEPARTMENT OF LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOLARYNGOLOGY

The clinical staff at the Vanderbilt Clinic has been slightly increased. At the Clinic, during the twelve months from May 1, 1925, the Depart-

ment has treated 7,508 cases, a decrease of 1,087 over the previous year. There were 2,142 new cases, a decrease of 351 cases. These figures do not represent all the cases examined by the staff, as every day cases are brought from other departments for consultation and, as many of them require no treatment, no credit is given for this work. A record of 1,651 of such consultations has been made. 1,018 operations were performed, 197 of these being under general anaesthesia. The number of interesting cases has been large and the material satisfactory.

The attendance at third year recitations averaged ninety-five percent of the class. A pleasant feature of the year's work has been the interest taken by the students in the section courses at Bellevue Hospital.

There have been but six students in each section to whom eleven, two-hour lessons were given. The continuation of the section teaching throughout the entire year means a considerable increase in the amount of individual instruction and attention the instructors could give to each student, which has made the section teaching much more satisfactory.

The following is a list of publications from the Department within the year:

Atkins, Richard Travis: The Ear, Nose and Throat Complications of Influenza, Read before the Queens County Medical Society, March, 1926.

The Indications for the Radical Frontal Sinus Operation, with a Report of Cases. Read before the N. Y. State Medical Society, May, 1926.

Babcock, James W.: Tuberculosis of the Upper Respiratory Tract, *Archives of Oto-Laryngology*, April 1925, Vol. 1, pp. 406-410.

A Review of Radiotherapy for Chronic Tonsilitis, *Annals of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology*, September, 1925.

Coakley, Cornelius Godfrey: The Routine Examination of the Para-Nasal Sinuses and Exhibition of Radiographs. Read before the Inter-State Post Graduate Medical Association of North America at their meeting in St. Paul on October 12th, 1925, and published in their transactions, p. 83.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

There has been no new nor important change in the system of instruction during the past year in the Department of Medicine. Much attention, however, has been devoted to the elaboration and perfecting of plans described in previous reports. The reorganization of the staff at the Presbyterian Hospital on the team basis with closely coordinated In and Out services, is working more smoothly and has outgrown the experimental stage. There is no question as to its desirability. After a year's trial of the modification introduced in the Dispensary work of the Third Year, it is quite apparent that the more intensive, detailed supervision of the

student's work is of value. Since more emphasis is placed on the disease picture, the student perhaps encounters fewer abnormal physical signs. This gap is filled to a degree by informal exercises with small groups, and the demonstration of unusual and interesting signs at all times. In reviewing the practical work in medicine, it seems desirable to make one radical change. Dispensary work is difficult in character to adapt to the student's needs in the Third Year, although it has been the tradition in most medical schools to teach Third Year medicine in Out Patient Departments. As soon as we are settled in our new quarters, it is proposed to teach the Third Year men in the wards, and the Fourth Year men in the Dispensary. A combination of dispensary and ward work for the Fourth Year men would be the most desirable, but with the limited number of beds assigned to Medicine, it may not be possible to accomplish this in the beginning.

Drs. Dochez and Stevens have shown that during epidemics of scarlet fever individuals who have been previously ill with that disease may have sore throats due to the organism causing scarlet fever, but without a characteristic rash. Furthermore, they have demonstrated that individuals who appear to be immune as determined by the Dick reaction, may develop scarlet fever. This fact is of considerable importance in aiding in the control and spread of the disease. Other work has been made of distinct practical interest in the development of a serum for use in the treatment of erysipelas. The preliminary results are decidedly encouraging. Under Dr. Dochez's direction, Drs. Shibley and Hanger have investigated the bacterial flora in the nose and throat of individuals during health and attacks of the common cold and sore throat, in order to determine whether there may be any causal relation to these two upper respiratory infections of known bacteria. From their studies it appeared that probably none of the well known bacteria bear a causal relation to the epidemic type of common cold. It was quite essential to determine this fact definitely before undertaking a more intensive study to identify a specific organism as the cause of the common cold.

It is believed that a study of the common cold is of the utmost importance since this condition is so frequently the starting point of more serious infections of the respiratory tract, such as pneumonias and sinusitis. As a corollary to the investigation of the significance in colds of the common pathogens of the upper respiratory tract, the immunity reaction in man to these organisms is also being studied.

Dr. Mackenzie has shown that immunity to a specific antigen may be enhanced by non-specific antigens. A study by Dr. Shibley of the mechanism of specific bacterial agglutinates reveals the fact that when the bacteria are coated with the specific immune globulin, the behavior is like denatured protein. A study by Dr. Ladd of children ill with diabetes has brought to light certain facts significant not only in the treatment of this disease, but in children's feeding in general. It appears that with rare exception, the onset in diabetes in children occurred at a time when there was marked

overweight, or there was a history of excessive carbohydrate feeding. Following the onset of diabetes with its concomitant loss of weight, growth ceased. It was not until either by a proper adjustment of diet, with or without the aid of insulin and an increase in weight, that growth began again. It was further shown that previous ideas about normal requirements for growth and nutrition were erroneous, for in the diabetic child normal growth and nutrition were obtained with diets far lower in caloric and nitrogen values.

Dr. Loeb has shown that under proper conditions the calcium in the blood diffuses according to well known laws of physical chemistry. The behavior of calcium in the body is of great interest in connection with growth, rickets and tetany. Dr. Atchley has been studying the distribution of electrolytes in the blood serum and blood cells, clinically and under experimental conditions, and the osmotic pressure of the serum in patients with edema. Dr. West has shown that hexose-phosphate is excreted as sugar. In association with Dr. H. D. Dakin he has investigated the effect of derivatives of duodotyrosine on basal metabolism. Dr. Bauman has continued his work on the purification and chemical investigation of antigens used in skin sensitization tests. Dr. Draper has extended his study of the constitution of man in relation to disease. More and more evidence is accumulating to show that certain types of individuals are more prone to a certain disease than to another. The importance of the observations in preventive medicine is clear.

The clinical use of oxygen in the treatment of pneumonia, asthma and heart disease has been greatly facilitated through the work of Dr. Barach. Heretofore the methods available have been either too elaborate and expensive for general use, or inadequate. Dr. Barach has devised, in addition to several simple methods for bedside administration, an oxygen chamber relatively inexpensive, both in construction and operation, which has proved of great service in the treatment of very ill patients. One advantage of the new chamber over all others thus far devised is that it is fairly portable.

For the past six years, with funds provided by the Committee on Epilepsy, investigative work has been carried on by Dr. H. Rawle Geyelin at the Presbyterian Hospital, involving the study of the nature and treatment of certain types of so-called epilepsy. Over one hundred cases have been treated by fasting and high fat feeding, and this procedure was proved to be of distinct therapeutic benefit to a small number of patients, mostly children. New light has been thrown upon the nature of the disease in that there is a disturbance of the regulation of the neutrality of the blood. Further investigation into the cause of this disturbance and allied problems is under way. Dr. Levy and Dr. Golden suggest an additional aid in the treatment of rheumatic heart disease. Certain it is that x-ray changes the configuration of the electrocardiogram, and in a few cases marked clinical improvement has followed radiotherapy. Dr. McAlpin's work gives prom-

ise of aid in better control and prognostication in the treatment of leukemias by radiotherapy.

The following is a list of publications from the Department within the year:

- Anderton, W. P.: Syphilis of the central vascular system. *Medical Clinics of North America*, 1925, ix, No. 2.
- Atchley, Dana W.: The treatment of chronic nephritis. *Medical Clinics of North America*, 1925, September, p. 427.
- Atchley, Dana W. and Nichols, Emily G.: The influence of protein concentration on the conductivity of human serum. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 1925, lxv, No. 3.
- Barach, Alvan L.: Therapeutic use of oxygen in acute respiratory disturbances. *Medical Clinics of North America*, 1925, ix, 471-487.
- Barach, Alvan L. and Draper, George: Significance of basal metabolism determination; summary of results of 500 determinations on 437 office patients. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1925, lxxxiv, p. 740-745.
- Barach, Alvan L. and Binger, C. A. L.: Portable oxygen tent. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1925, lxxxv, pp. 190-192.
- Barach, Alvan L.: The effects of atmosphere rich in oxygen on normal rabbits and on rabbits with pulmonary tuberculosis. *American Review of Tuberculosis*, 1926, xiii, 293-317.
- Barach, Alvan L.: Methods and results of oxygen treatment in pneumonia. *Archives of Internal Medicine*, 1926, xxxvii, pp. 186-211.
- Dochez, A. R.: Etiology of Scarlet Fever. *Medicine*, 1925, iv, pp. 251-274.
- Draper, George: Observations after ten years on a series of cerebrospinal syphilitics treated by intravenous and intraspinal therapy. *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, 1925, clxix, p. 39.
- Draper, George and Barach, A. L.: The significance of the basal metabolism determination. A summary of the results of 500 determinations on 437 office patients. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1925, lxxxiv, pp. 740-745.
- Draper, George, Dunn, H. L. and Seegal, D.: Studies in human constitution. Facial form and disease correlation. *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, 1925. No. iii, p. 322.
- Draper, George: The relation of human constitution to disease. *Science*, 1925, lxi, No. 1586.
- Draper, George: The influence of sex upon the constitutional factor in disease. *New York State Journal of Medicine*, December 1, 1925.
- Draper, George: Studies in human constitution. III. Physical types in relation to the toxemias of pregnancy. *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, 1925, clxx, No. 6, p. 322.

- Golden, Ross: The effect of bronchostenosis upon the roentgen-ray shadows in carcinoma of the bronchus. *The American Journal of Roentgenology and Radium Therapy*, 1925, xiii, pp. 21-30.
- Golob, Meyer: The significance of digestive complaints in incipient pulmonary tuberculosis. *American Medicine*, 1925, August.
- Golob, Meyer: Case illustrating that an X-ray study of the gastro-enteric tract is not infallible. *Medical Journal and Record*, 1925, September 2nd.
- Golob, Meyer: Objective diagnosis of chronic constipation. *Therapeutic Gazette*, 1925, October, 15th.
- Golob, Meyer: The applicability of gastric symptoms to different maladies—with report of an illustrative case. *American Medicine*, 1925, November.
- Herrick, W. W.: Meningococcus infections including cerebrospinal fever. *Osler's Modern Medicine, McCrea*, Vol. i, 567-586.
- Herrick, W. W.: The medical disorders of pregnancy. *Nelson Loose-Leaf Medicine*, 1926, iii. (Section just coming out.)
- Kantor, John L.: A clinical study of some common anatomical abnormalities of the colon. I. The redundant colon. *American Journal of Roentgenology and Radium Therapy*, 1925, xii, 414-430.
- Kantor, John L.: II. The low cecum. *American Journal of Roentgenology and Radium Therapy*, 1925, xiv, 207-215.
- Kantor, John L.: Developmental anomalies of the colon—their relation to disease. An Editorial. *American Journal of Roentgenology and Radium Therapy*, 1925, xiv, pp. 258-259.
- Levy, Robert L.: Quinidin—A useful cardiac remedy. *Medical Clinics of North America*, 1925, ix, 617.
- Levy, Robert L.: Roentgen ray therapy in rheumatic heart disease. *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine*, 1926, xxiii, p. 351. (With Ross Golden).
- Loeb, Robert F.: The diagnosis of acute rheumatic pericarditis. *Medical Clinics of North America*, 1925, September, p. 455.
- Loeb, Robert F.: The effect of pure protein solutions and of blood serum on the diffusibility of calcium. *Journal of General Physiology*, 1925-26, viii.
- Marcus, Joseph M.: Pancreatic function. I. The quantitative determination of pancreatic enzymes. (With Edward Hollander). *Archives of Internal Medicine*, 1925, xxxvi, pp. 585-591.
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DEPARTMENT OF NEUROLOGY

Dr. Tilney has finished his work on the Mammalian Brain Stem and this will soon be ready for publication in book form as "Evidences of Evolution in the Mammalian Brain Stem" with Dr. Riley as co-author. Dr. Tilney and Dr. Casamajor have been working on "Myelinogenesis in Relation to the Development of Behavior in Young Mammals." "The Kitten up to Fifteen Days" has been published. The rat and guinea pig material is all prepared and will be analysed during the year. With Dr. Pike, Dr. Tilney has been carrying on a piece of work on "Cerebellar Localization in Connection with Muscle Synergy." Drs. Elsberg and Pike are engaged

in a study of "Intracranial Condition in Relation to Convulsion" and Dr. Elsberg is also at work on the problem of "Alteration of Ventricular Shape in Intracranial Lesions—particularly Tumors." Dr. Stookey is working on "Manometric Studies of Spinal Sub-arachnoid Block" and with Dr. Strong on "Deep Sensibility in the Fifth Nerve Distribution." Dr. Pike has outlined a piece of work on "The Organization of the Proprioceptive Systems." Dr. Cornwall is engaged in a study of Myelinogenesis using micro-chemical methods and with Dr. Meyer in the Department of Bio-Chemistry a work on "Arsenic Penetration in Salvarsan Therapy." Dr. Wechsler is engaged in writing a text book of Nervous Diseases which has been accepted for publication by Saunders.

DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

The Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology suffered a staggering loss in the death of Professor Studdiford. Associate Professor William E. Caldwell was appointed Acting Head of the Department and Director of Sloane Hospital for Women until a successor could be appointed and assume his duties. There were no other changes in personnel or policies and the work of the Department was carried out as planned by Dr. Studdiford and the teaching continued on the same basis as that of last year.

One of the most important research problems of the Department has been that of the toxemias of pregnancy. These cases have been separately grouped in the prenatal and special wards in the Hospital during their stay and in the follow-up clinic for their protracted care. The cooperation of the Department of Medicine has been of great assistance and the work of Dr. W. W. Herrick and Dr. Jean Corwin, aided by the laboratories of Pathology, Chemistry and Physiology, has resulted in marked progress in the knowledge of this distressing complication and a distinct improvement in the results to both the mothers and the children. Several articles have been published on the complications of pregnancy and labor due to cardiac diseases, tuberculosis, chorea and epilepsy. Other studies are being carried out on fibroids as a complication of pregnancy and their treatment both by operation and by radium, and similar studies on carcinoma of the uterus and cervix are being made. Analysis is being carried out of pyelitis occurring in the last seven years with the bacteriological, cystoscopic and X-ray findings compared with the end results noted in the follow-up clinic. Special clinics have been established for the study of sterility, endocervicitis and its complications, treatment of the menopause by gland extracts and further study of contraceptive methods. The latter has been under the supervision of Dr. E. E. Bunzel and has included cases suffering from serious medical complications. The majority of cases sent to this clinic have been observed on this service and found to have a medical condition where a pregnancy would seriously endanger the woman's life; other cases are referred by outside agencies, but in these cases the indications for contraceptive advice are verified before the patients are admitted to the

clinic. There are a great many histories among our records where women with serious cardiac or renal disease, or tuberculosis have either spontaneously or artificially aborted five or more times, each pregnancy, of course, making the medical complication worse and shortening the woman's life. Sometimes there is hope that if no pregnancy occurs in the immediate future the condition will so improve that later the patient could safely go through a pregnancy and labor. Cases whose physical conditions are so serious that they should never have further pregnancies are frequently sterilized. The study of contraceptive methods we believe to be a medical subject of great importance which should be scientifically investigated.

The Department has cooperated with the State Medical Society and with the State Board of Health in sending lecturers on obstetrical and gynecological subjects to various county medical societies throughout the state. Members of the Department have also addressed more than twenty other societies on various phases of these subjects.

Professor Benjamin P. Watson will arrive during the summer to assume the duties of Head of the Department and Director of Sloane Hospital.

The following is a list of publications from the Department within the year.

Corsaden, James C., Sharlit, Herman and Lyle, W. G.: Symptoms Associated with the Menstrual Cycle and the Effects Thereon of Ovarian Therapy. *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, August, 1925.

Draper, Joseph W., and Studdiford, William E. Jr.: Report of a Case of Actinomycosis of the Tubes and Ovaries. *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, May, 1926.

Halsted, Harbeck and Wilens, Ira: Need for a Urologic Department in Every Gynecological Clinic. *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, May, 1926.

Toxemias of Pregnancy. (To be published).

Ectopic Pregnancies of More than Six Months' Gestation, with a Report of Five Cases. (To be published).

Herrick, W. W. and Corwin, Jean: Relation of Hypertensive Toxemia of Pregnancy to Chronic Cardiac Vascular Disease. Read before the Association of American Physicians. Atlantic City, May, 1926.

Medical Disorders of Pregnancy. *Nelson's Loose-Leaf Medicine* Vol. iii, 1926.

Van Etten, Royal C.: Further Study of Fibromyomata Uteri with a Report of 150 Cases. *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*. December, 1925. Full-Term Ectopic Gestation. (To be published).

DEPARTMENT OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

There is little to report concerning the Department of Ophthalmology beyond the fact that the Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital is being used more and more for practical section teaching.

The following is a list of publications from the Department within the year:

Knapp, Arnold: Result of an Intro-capsular Extraction. *Transactions of Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom*, Vol. 45, p. 117.

On the Intercranial Extension of Optic Nerve Tumors, Jackson's Birthday Volume, *Contributions to Ophthalmic Science* p. 69.

Glaucoma in Myopic Eyes, *Archives of Ophthalmology*, p. 35, January, 1926.

Report of a Case of Large Exostosis of the Orbit, Successfully Removed by Operation, *Archives of Ophthalmology*, March 1926, p. 128.

Intradermal Test with Uveal Pigment in Traumatic Irido-Cyclitis, *Archives of Ophthalmology*, November 1925, p. 252.

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

In addition to the academic staff of the Department of Pathology, the following have also been actively associated with the research work of the Department: Dr. Alfred F. Hess, Miss Mildred Weinstock, Miss Elizabeth Sherman, Miss B. Johnson, Miss Alma Rosenthal, Mrs. A. Wuorinen. Dr. Homer Kesten, a Fellow of the National Research Council, has been associated with Mr. Zucker in research and has also given valuable assistance in the Department. Dr. F. Lang under tenure of a Fellowship from the Rockefeller Foundation assisted in investigations in the laboratory for a period of four months.

Dr. Robert A. Lambert, who has assumed the directorship of the new School of Tropical Medicine in Porto Rico, has been appointed Professor of Pathology in the Department. This association will unquestionably be of great value in the future in providing opportunity for work in the pathology of tropical diseases.

No radical changes have been made in the content of the second year course in Pathology, nor in the methods of teaching. Through the courtesy of Dr. Morgan B. Vance, Assistant Medical Examiner, and Dr. Maurice Richter, Pathologist to the First Division at Bellevue Hospital, opportunity has been given to groups of students to attend autopsies at the Bellevue Morgue twice weekly. There has in late years been increasing difficulty in obtaining sufficient post-mortem material for proper instruction in gross pathology, and this opportunity to see a large amount of material, and of a type somewhat different from that available at the Presbyterian Hospital, is a valuable one.

The course in Experimental Pathology was again successfully given by Drs. Berg and Sapino. The course in Dental Pathology was in charge of Dr. Larimore assisted by Drs. Sapino and Pierson. They record a distinct improvement in the ability of the class as a whole over the previous year.

The activities of the Department of Pathology of the Presbyterian Hospital under the direction of Associate Professor William C. von Glahn, assisted by Dr. Beryl H. Paige, are given in detail in the fifty-seventh annual report of the Presbyterian Hospital. The percentage of autopsies has remained about the same as in the preceding four years, the total number being 117. The weekly clinical pathological conferences have been successfully carried out as in previous years and have been well attended by the staff and by visitors. There is evidence of an increasing desire to obtain practical experience in pathology as shown by applications from a number of volunteer assistants; thus during the past year the following have worked in the laboratory for periods of from two to six months: Dr. Jerome A. Marks, Dr. Mary Eleston and Dr. W. J. Spring.

For several years there has been evident need for an interne in Pathology. This need has been especially acute inasmuch as none of the staff has resided in the hospital. In October, arrangements were made whereby accommodations were available for an interne. Dr. W. J. Spring filled the position until January first, when it was necessary for him to begin an internship in another hospital. Dr. Carnes Weeks was appointed interne for the period from January to July, 1926. Dr. A. M. McLeod, a graduate from the University of Toronto in 1924, has been appointed for this position from the first of July 19, 1926. The neurological work of the Department has been carried on by Drs. Penfield and Cone, whose special training in this field has made possible a more detailed and thorough study of this part of the material.

The routine gynecological and autopsy pathology of the Sloane Hospital has been conducted in this department according to the same cooperative plan as has been followed in recent years. The greater part of the routine work and also the teaching of obstetrical and gynecological pathology has been carried out by Dr. W. E. Studdiford, Jr., of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. In this position Dr. Studdiford succeeded Dr. Coler, who is now Assistant Resident Physician at Sloane. According to the plan followed at present each man who is to be appointed to the two years' service as Assistant Resident and Resident Physician first spends a year in pathology, at the same time keeping in close touch with the clinical work at the hospital. The results of this method of securing a liaison between the bedside and laboratory have been excellent. The work has been carried out under the supervision of Dr. William C. Johnson.

The course in Obstetrical and Gynecological Pathology which has been gradually developed during the past few years now includes a comprehensive series of microscopic slides, supplemented by a large number of lantern slides and gross specimens. An important part of the work has been the presentation of pathological reports at the weekly meetings of the Sloane Hospital staff. These demonstrations illustrated by the projection of microscopic slides and lantern slides, and the discussions which have followed, have been of considerable value to the members of the staff.

In the study of the pathological material presented, particular attention is being paid to the preventable causes of fetal and neonatal death, and to the important condition, cystic glandular hyperplasia of the endometrium. Dr. Studdiford, with Dr. Draper, has published a report on Actinomycosis of the Tubes and Ovaries. Reports on several other cases are being prepared for publication. During the year ending March 31, 1926, specimens were examined from 425 gynecological operations. The total number of autopsies during the same period last year was 127. There were 20 adult deaths at the hospital, with 6 autopsies, or 30 percent, and 146 fetal and neonatal deaths were recorded, with 121 autopsies, or 83 percent. The number of placentas examined was 372.

The research work carried on in the Department has concerned itself with the following general subjects: (1) Pernicious Anemia; (2) Rickets; (3) The Toxicity of Copper and Its Alloys; (4) Toxin Production by *Staphylococci*; (5) Fowl Paralysis; (6) The Filterable Agent in Mammalian Tumors and (7) The Pathology of Rheumatic Fever.

1. Pernicious Anemia.

The work in Pernicious Anemia, begun last year and again aided by a contribution from the Eli Lilly Company, has been continued along the following general lines: (a) A study of the anemias and blood regeneration following the introduction of physical agents, such as India ink and water. Drs. Berg, Sapino, Lang and Jobling working on this problem induced anemias in rabbits by repeated intravenous injections of India ink and distilled water. Despite continued injections, the animals recovered from the anemias. Further studies are being conducted with respect to the role of the reticulo-endothelial system in anemias of this type. Drs. Berg and Jobling have also worked upon the problem of the origin of erythrocytes. The marrow of pigeons was depleted of cells by starvation; the marrow of rabbits by benzol. No definite evidence was obtained of the derivation of erythrocytes from the endothelium of the marrow capillaries. (b) Dr. Jobling and Dr. Larimore are investigating the effect upon blood of the toxic products elaborated by intestinal bacteria when grown under special conditions. (c) A chemical study of the amines produced by intestinal bacteria and their possible relation to anemias is being carried out in collaboration with Professor Miller of the Department of Biological Chemistry. (d) Dr. Berg in collaboration with the Department of Surgery has produced partial chronic intestinal obstruction and Eck fistulas upon a number of dogs with the purpose of studying blood formation and destruction under these conditions. (e) Mr. Zucker is making a critical study of quantitative iron methods and their application to the study of hemolysis. (f) Dr. Kesten has been developing new methods for determining the rate of hemolysis by use of the photo-electric cell. (g) Mr. Zucker and Mrs. Wuorinen have been studying the changes in the inorganic composition of the blood, particularly the phosphorus distribution, following experimental anemias.

2. Rickets.

Dr. Hess and his assistants have been continuing their observation on cholesterol which has been rendered antirachitic by means of ultraviolet radiations. Cholesterol, activated in this way, was found to possess rickets-protective properties not only for animals but likewise for infants. It was also effective in the laboratory when given subcutaneously and when rickets was brought about by a diet low in calcium rather than low in phosphorus. Chemical studies were undertaken to define the nature of the changes brought about during activation. It developed that only unsaturated products of the cholesterol could be altered by these radiations, the saturated products remaining inert; this points to the importance of the double bond in the activating process. Over-irradiation rendered the cholesterol again inactive, a phenomenon which may be of significance in relation to the dosage of irradiation to be employed in the treatment of human beings. A series of spectral absorption tests demonstrated that a chemical change had been wrought in the cholesterol by means of irradiation. This was shown also by the fact that irradiated cholesterol inhibited the hemolytic action of digitonin to a greater extent than ordinary cholesterol. A study of the phosphatide content of cow's milk and of human milk was carried out by newer methods.

Oil was extracted from the liver of the puffer fish (*Spherooides Maculatus*) which was approximately fifteen times as potent as cod liver oil in protecting against rickets. It was shown furthermore that the specific antirachitic factor can be elaborated in the liver of fish which for many months have been deprived entirely of ultra-violet radiations, indicating that the fish derive this substance from the food.

A recent study has shown that although elementary phosphorus is able to bring about ossification of the bones, it is unable to prevent the occurrence of rickets to any degree whatsoever, nor does it render cod liver oil more effective. Its use in the treatment of infantile rickets is, therefore, of no advantage.

Mr. Zucker in collaboration with the Research Laboratories of Parke Davis and Company has continued his work directed toward the purification and standardization of the active anti-rachitic substance in cod liver oil. He is studying also the effect of factors other than cod liver oil and ultra-violet light in the pathogenesis of rickets—in particular the acid-base relations in the gastro-intestinal tract.

3. Toxicity of Copper and Its Alloys.

This work constitutes a project which is being supported by the Copper and Brass Research Association. The chemical and industrial phases of the problem are in charge of Professor Flinn of the Departments of Physiology and Industrial Hygiene, Professor von Glahn being in charge of the pathological work connected with the problem. The investigation which has recently been begun will be continued over several years.

4. *Toxin Production by Staphylococci.*

With the collaboration of Dr. Hopkins and Miss Gunther, Mrs. Parker has been continuing her work with toxin and anti-toxin for the staphylococcus aureus. She has been studying also the effect on the skin of rabbits of various extracts, autolysates and filtrates of broth cultures of Pneumococcus I.

5. *Fowl Paralysis.*

Dr. Pappenheimer has been associated with Dr. Leslie C. Dunn of the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, Connecticut, in a study of the disease known as Fowl Paralysis. The condition is one of considerable economic importance, and of great biological interest. The underlying pathology has been thoroughly worked out, and experiments on the transmissibility of the disease and the nature of the virus, if the infectivity of the disease can be established, are in progress. A preliminary report of this work was presented before the American Society of Experimental Pathology at the Cleveland meeting in December, 1925. The work is being supported by a special fund provided by Mr. E. Parmalee Prentice.

6. *The Filterable Agents in Mammalian Tumors.*

Dr. Sittenfield and his assistants have continued their work on the etiology of tumors. Their researches have been supported by a fund known as the Rosenthal Fund for Medical Research and by contributions from other private sources. During the past year they have been chiefly concerned with the attempt to verify Gye's reports and experimental evidence on the causation of cancer. Dr. Sittenfield personally visited and worked for a month in Dr. Gye's field laboratory of the National Research Institute of London at Mill Hill. The results of his work in the laboratory so far are as follows: With Mouse sarcoma 37 incubated anaerobically the injection of the supernatant fluid gave 32 percent of tumor takes. With the filtrate through tested Berkfeldt "N" filters, eleven tumors have resulted from 260 injections. Work is also in progress using the filtrates of Mouse carcinoma 63. Following the injection of the supernatant fluid of anaerobic cultures, two positive takes have been obtained, but up to the present, the injection of a Berkfeldt filtrate has produced no tumors. Further studies bearing upon the nature of the filterable agent are now in progress.

7. *The Pathology of Rheumatic Fever.*

Drs. Pappenheimer and von Glahn have continued their work on the histo-pathology of rheumatic fever. Drs. Jobling and von Glahn have begun work upon the etiology of this disease.

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DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

Dr. George J. Bock, who was with us the first semester, resigned in order to avail himself of an attractive clinical position in Watertown, New York. Dr. Irving R. Roth resigned at the beginning of the year because of increasing demands of his practice. Dr. Homer L. Bryant has joined the Department as Assistant in Physiology and is also a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Dr. Barbara Stimson has begun work in the Depart-

ment as a National Research Fellow. Miss Mary Grace Springer has received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy this spring.

The arrangement of work in the course required of medical students has been altered so as to bring the study of metabolism and animal heat into the spring semester and that of the circulation into the autumn semester. This was done mainly to permit a more uniform distribution of the use of mammals throughout the year and seems to offer some advantages in the matter of continuity of work.

Through the cooperation of Mr. Robert and Miss Schramm with Miss Gaines, the department library has been made available for larger use through the loan of books for evening work in the students' library on the main floor. Lack of service prevents a more extensive use of its facilities but it is expected that it will become fully available when the college removes to its new quarters.

RESEARCH:

Professor Ernest L. Scott has completed a Study of the Chemical Properties of Insulin Together with the Development of a Method for its Purification, undertaken in collaboration with Professor T. C. Taylor and Mr. C. E. Braun of the Department of Chemistry, and this was published in the *American Journal of Physiology*, vol. 74, no. 3, November, 1925. A Critical Study of Four Commonly Used Methods for Estimation of Sugar in Blood, undertaken in collaboration with Mr. Walter Duggan, was completed and published in the *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, vol. 67, no. 1, January, 1926. An Investigation on the heartbeat of the lobster, *homarus americanus*, in collaboration with Mr. J. F. Yeager, Jr., has also been completed.

Work is being continued on the other investigations reported last year, namely: A Study of the Relation between the Amount of Glucose Ingested and the Sugar Content of the Blood in Various Succeeding Intervals in Man (in collaboration with Mr. H. F. Pierce); The Development of a Mathematical Method of Analysing Data of Physiological Experiments with a View to Increasing the Trustworthiness of the Conclusions Drawn from Them; Collection of Data from the Literature Concerning Normal Blood Sugar of all Animal Forms insofar as It Has Been Reported in the Last Ten Years.

Professor F. H. Pike has published a study entitled On the Struggle for Existence from the Point of View of the Second Law of Thermodynamics in the *Anatomical Record*, vol. 31, December, 1925.

Investigations have been along three lines: 1. Work on the graphic registration of disorders of muscular coordination in animals, in collaboration with Dr. Frederick Tilney. 2. The investigation of the effects of hypotonic and hypertonic solutions on the susceptibility of cats to convulsions arising from absinthe; and also the effect of artificially raising intercranial pressure mechanically, either momentarily or for periods of some weeks or months upon the susceptibility, in collaboration with Dr. Charles A. Elsberg; 3. The investigation of the effects of lesions of various

portions of the proprioceptive system in cats and the mechanism of the recovery from the effects of circumscribed lesions.

Some time has been spent in working out a philosophic consideration of the driving forces in organic evolution from the point of view of the known principles of energetics in the attempt to get a clearer idea of the course of evolution and the role which the nervous system has played in the adjustment of the organism to its environment.

Miss Mary Grace Springer has concluded her thesis on the neuromuscular mechanism of respiration in the Selachians. This serves as the groundwork for a further study of the evolution of the respiratory mechanism in vertebrates. Professor Frederick B. Flinn has completed a study of the industrial hazard of radium and mesothorium in luminous paints, and a report has been prepared for publication. This study has included observations and examinations of employees as well as animal experimentation. A study is being conducted in conjunction with the United States Public Health Service as to the tolerance of the human organism to lead. This study is being financed by manufacturers of lead products and by lead mining interests. At the request of the Copper and Brass Research Association, a study is being made as to the effects of copper and its allied metals on the organism. This work is being done in cooperation with the Department of Pathology.

Mr. H. F. Pierce is continuing an investigation on collodion membranes of graded permeability. A standard method of making such membranes has been devised, and a new and simpler method is now in the course of development. A research into the nature and properties of bacteriophage is being conducted in collaboration with Dr. Earl B. McKinley of the Department of Bacteriology. He has published: A Mobile Refrigerating Unit, in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, vol. 18, no. 3, March 1926. This article has been reprinted in two Chicago journals, *Ice and Refrigerating*, and *The Nation's Health*. This apparatus was designed and built in this laboratory. It is adapted to maintain *constant* low temperature. Studies in Ocular Fatigue: 1. Convergence. The Ophthalmic Ergograph, Its Evolution and Application to Aviation, by Conrad Berens, LeGrand H. Hardy and Harold F. Pierce, in *Contributions to Ophthalmic Science*, Jackson Birthday Volume, 1926; Studies in Ocular Fatigue. 2. Convergence Fatigue in Practice. This paper is now in preparation. It is to be delivered at the June meeting of the American Ophthalmological Society, and published in the *Transactions* of that society. It describes the ophthalmic ergograph designed and built in this department during the past year, and discusses its clinical application in ophthalmological practice.

Dr. Aleita Hopping has continued the study of circulatory responses during various respiratory conditions which was begun last year. The effect of ligation and release of the adrenal glands upon the rate of the denervated heart and upon systemic blood pressure has been further studied. Sufficient data for statistical treatment is being collected. Mr.

Homer L. Bryant is investigating the sugar insulin curve in the alligator. Nearly one thousand sugar determinations have been made. Preparations are under way to run the sugar tolerance curve, and it is expected that the work will be completed during the summer. A modification of Hagedorn's method of determining reducible substances in the blood is also being perfected.

Dr. Robert A. Lambert has been working in collaboration with A. H. Rosenthal and Nathan Krinsky on a modification of the Starling heart-lung preparation as a preliminary to the use of this method in several physiological investigations. Already a number of improvements of considerable importance in the technic have been effected.

Dr. Barbara Stimson is completing in this laboratory a study of splenic function, begun at Western Reserve University, where she has been working in the Department of Physiology under a National Research Council Fellowship. She will continue in the Department of Physiology at Columbia as a National Research Fellow next year.

Professor H. B. Williams has completed Part II of a paper entitled "The Einthoven String Galvanometer, A Theoretical and Experimental Study," and this is now in the hands of the printer. This paper contains descriptions of the two Einthoven galvanometers designed in this laboratory and a note regarding a third type which will be mentioned below. It also contains a discussion of the principles underlying the design of this type of instrument, methods of determining the physical constants, data as to the performance of the instruments under various conditions and a considerable bibliography of this and related subjects. Several experimental and mathematical investigations were suggested during the writing of this paper which have been carried out during the year. Of these the most important from the practical standpoint has been the development of a new string galvanometer of a very small size, having all the precision and sensitivity of the large instruments.

This instrument is a radical departure in design from earlier string galvanometers and the possibility of constructing it was not realized until it was pointed out by some of the theoretical work in Part I of the paper mentioned above. This implication of the theory was not realized at the time Part I was written, the theoretical work in question having been of a rather academic character. The weight of the new instrument is a little over twelve pounds which may be compared with the two hundred and twenty pounds for the instrument designed in 1914 which followed closely the dimensions of the original Einthoven instrument, and forty pounds for the smaller instrument which was designed in 1920. This small instrument will not only be serviceable for work to which the earlier instruments, on account of their great weight were not adapted, but on account of the very small external magnetic effect it can be used in situations where the disturbances occasioned by the large instruments would interdict their use. It will thus probably be used by physicists and engineers and is adapted for

marine service. A not inconsiderable advantage is the fact that it can be produced at a much smaller cost than the large galvanometers. As an immediate consequence of the development of this instrument it has been possible to develop a portable equipment for electrocardiography. Such an equipment was transported to Texas to be shown at the meetings of the American Medical Association and was handled as ordinary hand luggage without special precaution and without injury or disturbance of any adjustment. The actual construction work was carried out at the factory of the Cambridge Instrument Company, Inc., and valuable suggestions as to details have been made by Messrs. Packard, Digby and Larg.

Work on the further development of apparatus for heart sound registration is continued in collaboration with the Bell Telephone Laboratories. This is being directed toward perfection of the apparatus for converting the sound energy into electrical pulsations and it appears that the improvement of this part of the apparatus will be reflected in improved performance of the electric stethoscope for listening to the heart and lung sounds. This work is at present being prosecuted at the Bell Telephone Laboratories. A joint paper with Mr. H. F. Dodge of the Bell Telephone Laboratories entitled "Analysis of Heart Sounds" has been sent for publication.

A satisfactory feature of the development of the department is the increasing number of applications received for opportunities to do research either on fellowship or as individual volunteer workers. Cramped quarters prevent us from extending the hospitality of the laboratory as freely as could be wished, but there will be several individuals and groups working on this basis next year and it is expected to extend this type of activity in the new Center.

Professor Frederic S. Lee has been elected a member-at-large of the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council. He is also a member of the Division's Committee on the Atmosphere and Man; and a member of the New York State Commission on Ventilation, which has been re-established for additional work supplementary to its very comprehensive investigation of the ventilation problem several years ago. Professors Scott and Williams and Mr. Pierce attended the meetings of the American Physiological Society and the affiliated societies at Cleveland, Ohio, during the Christmas holidays. Professor Scott read a paper on the analysis of experimental data. Professor Williams read a paper on the new small string galvanometer at the Montreal meeting of the American Physical Society in February. He also attended the spring meetings of the Physical Society at Washington, D. C., and the meetings of the American Medical Association at Dallas, Texas. On April thirtieth he delivered the annual address before the Alpha Omega Alpha Society of Western Reserve University.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY

The chief activities in the Department of Psychiatry have been concerned with the extension of the Psychiatric Department of the Vanderbilt

Clinic and the effort to widen its usefulness. This Clinic, which is maintained by a generous grant from the Commonwealth Fund, has now a staff of fifteen psychiatrists, a psychologist, two psychiatric social workers, an occupational therapist, a secretary and a stenographer under the direction of Doctor Charles I. Lambert. The year has seen steady growth in the number of patients treated and, also, a very large increase in the number of agencies referring to the Clinic various psychiatric problems. In addition to the regular work of the Clinic, through the cooperation of the Manhattan State Hospital physicians from that institution attended on certain days to give advice to former patients who have been discharged but who are on parole. Two hundred and seventy-four such cases have been seen during the year. A considerable portion of the regular patients of the Clinic are children for, from the beginning, special emphasis has been placed upon preventive work and it is in the child that mental hygiene has its most productive field.

Most of the patients are now seen by appointment and are assigned to particular members of the staff, permitting an individual relationship between doctor and patient similar to that in private practice. This is especially valuable in psychiatric work. The social service work has been extended and more and more emphasis has been placed upon studies conducted at the physiological and bio-chemical level. The psychiatric camp for boys mentioned in the last report was a successful feature of the work.

The educational value of the Clinic has been greatly extended during the year and a large number of the students of the College attended the conference and took part in the actual examination and treatment of patients. Seventeen nurses from the Public Health Department of Teachers' College have taken the clinic course in mental hygiene in which training is given in methods of observation, social history taking and the value of psychiatric factors in problems of conduct and education as well as health.

The College is indebted to the late Doctor Marcus B. Heyman, Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital and to Doctor Isaac J. Furman who succeeded him as Acting Superintendent for the very valuable clinical facilities afforded to fourth year students. Not only has the practice been continued of having patients brought to the College for the psychiatric clinic given to the senior class, but members of the class in small groups have received instruction in the wards of the Manhattan State Hospital. Until the new State Psychiatric Institute and Hospital is completed, this represents the only opportunity for students becoming familiar with the greater manifestations of mental disease. With these opportunities and those provided in the Clinic for the study of trauma, mild, beginning and border line affections, the facilities, while not entirely adequate, have been very valuable. When the new State Hospital is available and the expense of the last three years in operating the Psychiatric Clinic is utilized in the new department to be established at the Medical Center, students will have facilities not excelled anywhere in the country for the practical study

of fundamental problems in psychiatry and they will become familiar with certain psychological aspects that must be taken into account in all types of disease.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

The five groups of the School of Medicine which constitute the DeLamar Institute of Public Health at present operate under the general direction of the Administrative Board for Graduate Studies in Medicine, with the Professor of Public Health Administration acting as Director of the Institute.

From its inception in September, 1921, under a special committee appointed by the Trustees, the policy of the Institute has been to develop new departments of the University only in those subjects not heretofore represented under any of the various faculties, and to make use of existing departments of the School of Medicine and of other schools for the offering of courses and research opportunities in their respective subjects as may be necessary for the training of health workers, and for the completion of individual studies, in any of the specialties of organized preventive medicine.

Thus the five new groups of the Institute provide a nucleus or crystallization point for the development or rearrangement of many of the long established departments toward a new objective. The five new groups are those of:

Epidemiology.

Industrial Medicine.

Industrial Physiology.

Public Health Administration.

Sanitary Science.

Other departments of the University which will share in the training of health workers are those of:

Bacteriology—School of Medicine.

Chemistry—School of Chemistry.

Nursing and Health—School of Practical Arts.

Obstetrics—School of Medicine.

Parasitology—School of Tropical Medicine.

Social Science—Faculty of Political Science.

Educational Opportunities Offered

By action of the Trustees on February 16, 1926, authorization was given to the Institute of Public Health to recommend through the Faculty of Medicine to the Trustees, candidates for the degree of Master of Science in Public Health, who have completed a twelve months' course including three months of service in a department of health.

For admission to the course leading to this degree, candidates must have earned the degree of Doctor of Medicine from a Class A medical school or hold a degree of Bachelor of Arts or of Science and have completed satis-

factory courses in mathematics and biology, bacteriology, physics and chemistry. The content of this course is equivalent to that of the similar courses offered at the other universities which shared the legacy under the will of the late Joseph DeLamar, Harvard and Johns Hopkins.

Courses in public health in the Summer Session have been offered under the direction of the Institute annually since 1923 and under University Extension since 1924. During 1926 the first courses in this field will be offered under the Home Study office.

Research projects in each of the departments of the Institute have been the chief occupation of the staff, a number having been completed and published while others are still under way. Industry and commerce have sought the assistance of the staff of the Institute in determining the hazards to the workmen producing and the general public using products of various of the heavy metals, and in this way has brought substantial support to the laboratories. A contribution annually from private sources since 1924 has materially aided and encouraged the staff in carrying out studies which the budgetary appropriation from the University could not provide for.

Policy and Development

As the time of the impending move to new and enlarged quarters for the School of Medicine and the Presbyterian and affiliated hospitals approaches, and with the initial stages of selection of personnel and organization of the Institute of Public Health well passed, it is now appropriate to visualize more concretely the future plans and material needs of this new undertaking, created to play an important part in the application of the medical sciences to individual and public services for disease prevention. Such a consideration and prospect of the Institute and its future is particularly appropriate in view of the necessarily close educational relationship and desirable integration with the School of Tropical Medicine recently organized by cooperation between Columbia University and the Government of Porto Rico. The research and public relations of the departments of the Institute, the extent of a well-developed program for teaching and study of preventive medicine for the future, together with the budgetary and building program are offered as the simplest way of expressing the status and ambitions of the Institute.

Departments in Operation

The Department of Epidemiology provides training in the knowledge of disease as it occurs in groups of persons related by some such common factor as race, sex, age, occupation, geographic distribution, immunity or susceptibility. It is upon experience with the methods and results of such studies in epidemiology that the success of official health department practice and unofficial private effort in public health depends. The epidemiologist is an important technical adviser in any public health service, municipal, state or national.

The Assistant Professor in charge of this department has at his disposal half of the time of a clerical assistant trained in the collection of statistical data. As assisting and visiting physician at Willard Parker Hospital, he not only keeps in touch with the every day problems of individual and family infection, but has a desirable first hand relation with the control of communicable diseases by the Department of Health of the City of New York. As regional epidemiologist to an essential food industry, he has an additional field for study, bringing his experience to the direct benefit of the public and the food producers.

The present appropriation for Epidemiology is \$4,700. It is believed that for the full development of this department an appropriation for professorial salary, assistance and supplies, \$10,250 will be needed.

Industrial Physiology

The Industrial Physiology group deals with the normal and abnormal effects upon human function of the environment of employed persons, and with the hazards of those conditions of temperature, light, dusts, fumes and position or duration of work which affects human physiology. The Assistant Professor in charge, together with his technician, is a guest of the Department of Physiology which has permitted the use for his purpose of considerable space and the entire instrumental and technical facilities of this group. From the administrative point of view, the Industrial Health group clears through the Institute of Public Health, while for purposes of scientific direction and approval of publication the responsibility rests with the Professor of Physiology.

The demand upon this department for research and advice for the solution of highly technical problems of occupational hazards facing important industries, and of dangers threatening the public from public use of new commercial products has been incessant from the very month of its creation, to such an extent that many of the studies originating in the department have had to be postponed. Industries concerned with the production of tetra ethyl lead gasoline, with the use of radio illuminating paints, with the use of the metals of copper, zinc, tin and aluminum in cooking utensils have asked for and financed researches which at present bring to the uses of this department a sum of \$21,000 a year in addition to the provision of the \$4,700 made through the budget of the DeLamar Institute of Public Health. While each demand for public service has been met so far, the uncertainty and irregularity of the type of support which this brings, makes the well-proportioned development of laboratories and the permanent engagement of trained assistance difficult or impossible.

At least \$16,000 for professorial salary, for chemical and other technical assistance and for laboratory supplies should be available annually for this rapidly expanding department.

Industrial Medicine

The department of Industrial Medicine deals with the clinical expression, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of occupational diseases, for which purpose a special class, the first to be permanently established in this city, has been included within the Vanderbilt Clinic. The Assistant Professor, for whom the half time of a clerical and technical assistant is provided, has for his chief source of study the patients referred to him from the other special services of the clinic in whose cases occupation is believed to have been a chief or important factor. This service, together with privileges at the Reconstruction Hospital and through the Medical Division of the New York State Department of Labor, gives material for study and teaching. While the administrative relation of this department is through the Institute of Public Health, the professional affiliation and approval of publication fall under the Department of Practice of Medicine.

The present provision for this activity is \$4,700. Development along lines in any way adequate and comparable to the provision made for this work at Harvard will require an annual appropriation of \$15,500 for professorial salary, for clinical assistance, for factory inspection, and for field study of occupational conditions and for supplies.

Sanitary Science

The Sanitary Science group deals with the problems of public health engineering, the effects of general as distinct from occupational environment upon human health and development. The control of human environment, light and air, disposal of wastes, protection of water and milk, storage of foods, the abatement of insects and vermin which convey disease all fall within the province of sanitary science. As a member of commissions under federal and state auspices the Professor of this group deals at first hand with such problems as inter-state stream pollution, ventilation problems chiefly as they affect school children, the safe marketing of oysters, and as a consultant in the fields of water chlorination and commercial pasteurization of milk he has access for study purposes to fundamental sanitary undertakings.

The present budgetary appropriation for this activity is \$5200 to which may be added for the ensuing year the use of a gift of \$3000 for an assistant in bacteriology to carry through a study of the time and temperature factors of pasteurization. An annual appropriation of \$10,500 for professorial salary and assistance and instruments and supplies is essential for reasonably adequate development of this group.

The Department of Public Health Administration deals with the prevention of disease through the instrument of official and unofficial health organizations, and with the methods and results of administrative procedures in health practice. Through membership in local, national and international professional bodies dealing with public health services, the

Professor of this department maintains contact with practical experience and problems which offer material for teaching and study.

It is through this department that the main contribution of the University to the education of the general lay public in health development and the prevention of disease is made as specifically requested in the will of Mr. Joseph De Lamar. By lectures to lay and professional audiences of physicians, health officers and nurses, and through editorship in publications devoted to educational purposes, many channels of distribution of health information and the development of new efforts in these fields are availed of. The direction of the Institute of Public Health rests with this department. For the teaching, research and executive functions of this department, \$10,000 is now appropriated. When the Institute develops as is expected there will be needed an annual appropriation of \$10,500 for the professorial salary and for assistance and supplies for the department proper, and \$5000 for the secretarial and clerical service for the groups of the Institute and for its executive office.

AFFILIATED ACTIVITIES

In addition to the five activities of the Institute just described there is required for adequate training in public health the educational and research cooperation of several departments of the Faculty of Medicine and of other schools of the University, as follows:

For public health diagnostic, analytical and production laboratory training, the assistance of the Department of Bacteriology will be required. An appropriation of \$5250 for such additional work should be available in that department for an assistant professor and supplies. For the special development of vital statistics, demography and population we must look to the Department of Social Science in the Faculty of Political Science, for which the full time of an assistant professor should be available. For salary and supplies an additional annual appropriation in this department of \$5250 should be provided. For training in the public health aspects of the chemistry of nutrition we look to the Department of Chemistry of the School of Chemistry and in order to keep pace with the provision of this fundamental subject as it is arranged for at Johns Hopkins, not less than \$5250 should be added to the budget of this department for a full-time assistant professor and supplies. For education in child hygiene, a subject nowhere provided for adequately at present in this or any other school of public health in this country, it is advised that a Professor of Child Hygiene be added to the Department of Pediatrics of the School of Medicine and that \$5250 be provided for salary and supplies. In the field of parasitology, essential as it is to preventive medicine in other climates, as especially in that of the Tropics, we shall expect to find this department in the School of Tropical Medicine amply provided to meet the needs of students in the Institute of Public Health. For training in the administration of public health nurse services for health officers as well as for nurses, the Institute

of Public Health looks to the Department of Nursing and Health of Teachers College to provide the practical work and educational supervision in this special vocational branch of preventive medicine. As in the case of the School of Tropical Medicine, no additional financial support is called for at present to provide the teaching staff or other assistant in this department of the School of Practical Arts.

The public health aspects of tuberculosis and of the venereal diseases are at present omitted from the teaching in these diseases under the Departments of Practice of Medicine and Dermatology. When a Department of Tuberculosis becomes an established fact, the budget of the Institute of Public Health should provide adequately for such portion of the subject as is essentially sociological, epidemiological and administrative in character. A similar cooperative plan should take effect with regard to the social and public health aspects of the venereal diseases.

BUILDING

Apart from the space provided in one end of the clinical laboratory of the Vanderbilt Clinic for the class in Industrial Medicine, and the laboratory rooms made available in the Department of Physiology for the study of Industrial Physiology, the groups of the Institute are crowded into two rooms where seven persons, including two professors and two assistant professors, carry out their work with much interruption because of lack of privacy and quiet. Tentative plans have been drawn for a building suitable for the purposes of the Institute of Public Health providing for only those few special laboratory and research equipments inappropriate to and not provided for in the new building of the Medical School, and for local district health center offices of the City Health Department where practical training in health administration could be carried out. The floor space included in this plan calls for 27,000 square feet on the lower three floors of such a building as is sketched on the ground plan of the Medical Center for the corner of 168th Street and Broadway and not yet assigned to any other purpose. It is estimated that to provide the space required in this building it would cost about \$350,000.

DISTRICT CITY HEALTH OFFICE

A health office through which a community is served under the law and limited by the practical conditions of civil government is as essential for the training of health workers whether physicians, nurses, social workers, dietitians, sanitary inspectors, etc., as is a hospital and dispensary for the training of physicians and nurses in the phenomena of disease and its treatment in individuals.

MEDICAL CENTER HEALTH SERVICE

There will be needed to safeguard the personnel of the medical center, to protect the health of the student groups of the medical and nursing

schools, a well organized medical or health service office. These two activities could with advantage be provided for, i.e., a district office of the Health Department of the City of New York and the health office of the Medical Center, in the proposed Health Building or Institute of Public Health, and for these purposes an annual appropriation of \$10,250 would be necessary for salaries of physicians, nurses and clerical assistance for the health service of the Center. If Columbia University is to serve the City of New York, the professional workers in public health and the general public of this country, through the development of the sciences and art of the practice of preventive medicine, as wisely and as generously as she has met her opportunities and responsibilities in other fields of human knowledge and effort, an annual budget of at least \$100,000 as above proposed will be needed, and to house the activities not elsewhere provided for in the Medical Center, a building devoted to the study and teaching of preventive medicine, a true Health Center for the medical sciences should be added to the buildings now nearing completion and devoted to the diagnosis and treatment of the sick.

The investment in plant, equipment, teaching and research personnel for the undertaking as proposed amounts to \$2,500,000, a sum less than half that already provided in each instance for the schools of public health at Harvard and Johns Hopkins. The economies made possible by the plan of organization and the cooperative utilization of existing university departments in contrast to the expense of the creating of new and duplicating services for teaching and research, are substantial and justify confidence in the soundness of the present plan and the propriety of a public appeal for support.

The active researches in the DeLamar Institute of Public Health during the year include the following:

Determination of individual tolerance and storage of lead, to complete the evidence of the public health hazard of tetra ethyl lead gasoline.—Flinn.

Study of the health hazards involved in the use of various metals in cooking utensils.—Flinn.

The causes of seasonal variation in growth of children in Canada, Hawaii and New York.—Emerson.

Evidence of probable communicable character of acute rheumatic fever.—Emerson.

Death rates among male physicians of the United States compared with those of other occupied males.—Emerson.

Mortality of occupied males in New York City by occupations.—Pedley.

Effect of race on incidence and death rates of the acute communicable diseases of children in New York City.—Pope.

Effects of diphtheria immunization in Providence 1923-25.—Pope.

- Epidemiology of colds in a controlled country school population.—Pope.
- The role of chlorination of water and pasteurization of milk in the reduction of typhoid fever.—Phelps.
- Effect of radio active substances upon employed persons.—Flinn.
- The publications of the Institute of Public Health in the academic year, July, 1925 to June, 1926, are as follows:
- Emerson, Haven: Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Measles at Willard Parker Hospital, New York City, 1924. *American Journal of Public Health*, 15:7, pp. 590-4.
- Emerson, Haven: Accuracy of Certified Causes of Death. Report of a Committee of the Vital Statistics Section of the A. P. H. A., Haven Emerson, Chairman, U. S. Public Health Report 40:40, October 2, 1925, pp. 2081-2123.
- Emerson, Haven: Health Examinations—Their Increasing Use and Value. National Tuberculosis Association Transactions of Twenty-first Annual Meeting, pp. 417-21.
- Emerson, Haven: Necessity for Securing and Using Statistical Data in Health Programs. Transactions of Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association, pp. 53-62.
- Emerson, Haven: Maintenance of Health in Adults. *American Journal of Public Health*, 15:8, pp. 705-9.
- Emerson, Haven: What Adequate Health Service Costs. Transactions of National Conference of Social Work, 1925. Reprinted Hospital Social Service xiii, 1926, pp. 108-14.
- Phelps, Earle B.: Some of the Engineering Aspects of Pasteurization. *American Journal of Public Health*, xv:11, pp. 958-64.
- Flinn, Fred B.: Some of the Potential Health Hazards from the Use of Ethyl Gasoline. *Journal of Industrial Hygiene* iii:2, pp. 51-67.
- Emerson, Haven and Phillips, Anna C.: Hospitals and Health Agencies of Louisville, Ky., 1924. A Survey.
- Emerson, Haven and Phillips, Anna C.: Health and Hospital Survey of Bethlehem, Penn., 1926. Published by Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Penn.
- Phelps, Earle B.: Chlorination of Water and Sewage. *Journal of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers*, Vol. xiii, Nos. 4 and 5, April and May, 1926.
- Pope, Alton S.: Studies on the Epidemiology of Scarlet Fever. *American Journal of Hygiene*, Vol. vi, No. 3, 389-430, May, 1926.

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

There are few changes to report in the work of the Surgical Department for the year 1925-1926. This is largely due to the fact that with the new

buildings nearing their final form, contemplated changes in curriculum and hospital work are necessarily deferred until another year when with the move to the Center and the combining of school and hospital, many changes will have to be made. This does not mean that new plans are not being considered. As a matter of fact these are being studied and discussed with our own staff and with men from other surgical departments, so that with the change to the Medical Center the Surgical Department will be better ready to undertake its new responsibilities.

In the Second Year course there have been no changes made. There are two features to this course which can be added in the Medical Center. One is the study of wound healing in hospital patients in a bi-weekly dry clinic where hernia, celiotomy, osteomyelitis and hand-infection wounds can be presented both from out and in patients cases. This will be a great improvement in the instruction which is limited by the present Vanderbilt Clinic material. The second feature is an increase in the instruction of the students in the bacteriology of wound healing. With an increase in assistance, Dr. Meleney can help Dr. Clarke very materially in the new laboratory in teaching Second-year students the bacteriology of wound infections, especially in the presentation of cases in the bi-weekly clinic.

The Third Year course can be improved very definitely when school and hospital are geographically united. Many of the hours at present devoted to lecture and quiz work can be changed to the presentation of patients having the lesions under discussion. Case history teaching in the clinic can replace a large part of our present work at the College. The students can be given the notes of lectures to read at their convenience, but without the ability to see patients, presenting the lesions under discussion, every two or three days, to study the progression or regression of the lesions, to note the pre-and post-operative care and, most important, the follow-up results, the third year students get a very theoretical point of view and cannot visualize the disease that they are supposed to know at the end of this very important year.

In this connection the need of some form of ambulance service for the new Hospital should be stressed. The attempt is made to teach the diagnosis of and the indications for surgical therapy in the lesions most frequently seen, and in the lesions where delaying surgical therapy may mean immediate disaster. But the majority of these lesions are in patients that are brought to a hospital by vehicle and frequently by ambulance. Such conditions as perforated ulcer, ruptured appendicitis, fracture of the femur and of the skull, and gun-shot wounds are examples. Unless equipment is provided to bring in such cases to the hospital our students, limited as they will be to the instructions given at the Medical Center, will lose the most valuable and the most necessary part of their surgical teaching. Alike for students, for interne and nursing staff and for the hospital itself, an ambulance service is essential and the community that the hospital aims to serve is entitled to such a service. The problem of interesting the medical

profession of the district into which we are moving will be made easier if they know that they can call upon the hospital to transfer by ambulance their urgently sick patients for immediate surgical therapy.

Two present difficulties in the Third Year teaching will be greatly improved in the new Vanderbilt Clinic. The instruction in Surgery in Clinics, combining as it will on one floor the Emergency Unit, the Fracture Unit and the Out-Patient Unit, will make possible an ideal we have looked forward to for many years. Uniform and carefully supervised instruction in Surgery in Clinics on patients coming in with freshly acquired lesions can be followed through from start to finish and through the follow-up —a form of instruction hitherto impossible because of old time hospital and clinic architecture and geographical separation of school and hospital. With a thoroughly organized Fracture Service and a specially organized Emergency Unit, the patients as well as the students will benefit in untold measure in the Medical Center. The future Out-Patient Vanderbilt Clinic, as now planned, promises to be the most important single feature of the Surgical Clinic when it moves to the Medical Center.

The past year has brought two changes in the Fourth Year courses. The first of these has been the substitution of one week in each quarter's instruction at the Lincoln Hospital to take the place of the last week of the surgical clerkship at the Presbyterian. The active ambulance service and the large numbers of accident cases treated at the Lincoln afforded an opportunity to supplement the instruction at the Presbyterian and to equalize to a certain extent the work of the clerks at Bellevue. Dr. Bancroft and his assistants put a great deal of time and effort in making this part of the course interesting and worth while. This past year for the first time there has been part-time service of an experienced record room worker available for editing the case histories prepared by the students for our Students' Case History File. By means of these typical case histories and some unusually interesting records, we are using these as texts and hope in time to have histories representing every type of lesion seen in the Clinic. These histories are copied from the unit records but do not have the long course and nurses' notes which in many instances are confusing to a student.

The loss of the instruction of the surgical clerks at Bellevue will be seriously felt when the move is made to the Center. The large amount of material there available and the valuable instruction given by the surgical staff of the First Division will be very hard to replace in the new hospital. In this respect the third and fourth year courses differ in the advantage of the geographical consolidation. In the Fourth Year again the disadvantages of losing the Bellevue instruction will largely depend upon the securing of an ambulance service.

At the Presbyterian we have finally succeeded in organizing with the Medical Division combined clinics in gastro-intestinal and thyroid diseases. By seeing patients before and after various forms of therapy, medical or surgical, the men on both surgical and medical staffs are appreciating the

results of various forms of therapy and will acquire a critique in therapy that is greatly needed in all hospital clinics. We have this year benefited on the Surgical Division by this combined study. Dr. St. John is especially interested in recording on graphs the results of ulcer therapy. This same method of plotting symptomatic results as worked out by him is applicable to many other groups of follow-up cases. Dr. Meleney has added greatly to our interest in the bacteriological problems that are constantly present on every surgical service. His studies of the relation of throat and nose streptococcus carriers in the wound infections that occur from time to time have attracted great interest in other clinics. The study of wound healing is more uniform and valuable as a result of the charts that are being kept under his supervision. As a result of an unusual wound complication following an acute appendicitis, Dr. Meleney has become interested in the problem of symbiosis in pyogenic cocci. He has also been studying the anaerobic flora of the upper intestinal tract in collaboration with Dr. Berg of the Pathological Department. This is a field that offers interesting possibilities in connection with both peritonitis and acute ileus.

Dr. Penfield, with Dr. Cone and their assistants, has been continuing the work in the study of normal and pathological processes by means of the Spanish staining methods. Dr. Cone has investigated the role of embolus production in the cerebral vessels in relation to various types of nerve cell degeneration and necrosis. Dr. Penfield has been continuing his studies in the problem of operative therapy in hydrocephalus.

There are several changes in the Surgical Service that must be made when the hospital moves and these are being studied with the idea of beginning the work during the coming year. These are the organization of a Fracture Service, the establishing of a system of rotating fellowships, and the better definition of the work in thoracic and plastic surgery.

The experience of surgeons at the Massachusetts General Hospital and at industrial plants such as exist in Pittsburgh, has demonstrated the advantages of an organized Fracture Service where all fractures, both out and in patient, are under the supervision of a group of surgeons qualified by experience and interested in fracture work. This forms an invaluable link between general surgery and orthopedic surgery and a service in which men from both these divisions would work both continuously and in rotation. The new hospital by virtue of its O. P. D. plan and because of its five and four-bed wards on each floor, will be equipped to handle such a service. The thoracic and plastic work are special branches of surgical therapy and need intensive study by groups especially trained for this work. By using the small units in the hospital this can be done and the plan for such an organization is being studied at present.

The Surgical Service in the new hospital will need a somewhat different organization than at present and a group of rotating fellows having teaching, resident and research duties will best meet this need. This will facilitate

the executive work of the enlarged service, will afford the best opportunity for training post-graduates in surgery and will provide an essential liaison between the General, Orthopedic, Urological, Gynecological, Oto-laryngological and Children's Surgical Services. Four such fellows in General Surgery and one each in the above specialties would provide an opportunity for post-graduates, after completing an internship such as is now found in but few clinics in this country. If maintenance in the hospital were provided an annual fellowship of \$500-\$700 would be an ample inducement to secure the best of our own graduates as well as those from other schools. It is earnestly hoped that before the move to the new buildings is made endowment for such fellowships can be secured.

The work on the First Surgical Division of Bellevue Hospital has continued with little change, the Division continuing to take charge of one-half of the Fourth Year Class for their terms as clinical clerks in Surgery. As before the general oversight of that course has been in the hands of Dr. Berry who will continue in charge during the next year. The thorough grounding these clerks have received has been largely due to his interest and devotion to this task.

Dr. Lambert's work in the surgery of the chest has progressed. The weekly conferences with Dr. Miller have been stimulating and of great value both to the students and to the divisional staff. Dr. Hooker has continued his general oversight of fractures and is preparing a course in this subject to be given next year to third year students. Dr. Vance has continued to make available to the clerks the tremendous amount of material of the Medical Examiner's Office. The clerks are assigned to him in small groups for intensive instruction in the autopsy room. This course in connection with the accident cases admitted to the wards constitutes a most unusual experience in traumatic surgery.

RESEARCH:

1. Investigation of normal and pathological tissue in brain and spinal cord by the newer cytological staining methods of the Cajal School by Drs. Penfield and Cone.
2. Dr. Penfield is studying the gliomas from the Neurological Institute with the purpose of classification and comparison with the study going on at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston.
3. Dr. Cone is studying the earliest cytological changes in the brain in various types of coma, and comparing them with the early degenerative changes in thrombosis and embolism of cerebral vessels.
4. Dr. Meleney is studying the subject of descending infections of the respiratory tract in anesthesia in its relation to post-operative pneumonitis.
5. Dr. Meleney has completed an investigation of wound infection caused by the hemolytic streptococcus from the nose and throat of one of the operating teams at the Presbyterian.

6. Working with Dr. Berg of the Pathological Department Dr. Meleney has been studying the anaerobic bacteria in the upper intestinal tract of dogs, in their relation to intestinal obstruction.

7. Dr. St. John has been studying the late results of ulcer therapy, both medical and surgical, in an endeavor to determine the rationals of partial gastrectomy in ulcer therapy.

8. Dr. Auchincloss has been investigating the deep fascial paths of infection in osteomyelitis of the phalanges following tendon-sheath infections.

9. The subject of pulmonary embolism and post-operative lung collapse has been studied by Drs. Colp and Louria.

10. Dr. van Beuren is continuing the study of the lethal factors in intestinal obstruction.

The following is a list of publications from the Department within the year:

Auchincloss, Hugh: An Instructive Case of Abscess of the Lung Associated with Mediastinal Tumor. *Archives of Surgery*, January, 1925, Vol. x, pp. 419-427.

Bauman, Louis: Question of Metabolism and Diet in Surgical Patients. *Journal of the American Diet Association*. 1925, Vol. 1, No. 3. (with Woodford, Julia): Note on the Preparation of Iodofats. *American Journal of Roentgenology and Radium Therapy*. 1925, Vol. 14, No. 5.

Berg, B. N., Cone, William V. and Jobling, J. W.; Phenoltetrachlorphthalein Test of a Liver Function in Eck Fistula Dogs Kept upon Meat Diet. *Proceedings of the New York Pathological Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine*, 1925, 23, 81-84.

Colp, Ralph: Dermoid Cysts of the Floor of the Mouth. *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*, 1925, February.

The Relation of the Submaxillary Salivary Glands to Infection of the Submaxillary Triangle of the Neck. *Annals of Surgery*, 1925, March.

Colp, Ralph and Louria, Henry: Liver Function in Acute Intestinal Obstruction. *Archives of Surgery*, 1925, March.

Dyspnoea Following Thyroid Operation. *Archives of Surgery*, 1925, August.

Colp, Ralph and Klingenstein, Percy: A Roentgen Ray Study of the Injected Knee Joint. *Archives of Surgery*, 1925, November.

Cone, William V.: A Case of Anterior Poliomyelitis as Studied by the Newer Staining Methods. *Proceedings of the New York Pathological Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine*, 1925, 25, 77-85.

Cutler, Condict W., Jr.: Fractures of the Head and Neck of the Radius. *Annals of Surgery*, 1926, February.

Gile, Harold H.: Efficient Suprapubic Suction Drainage. *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*, 1926, May.

- Meleney, Frank L. and Zung-Dau, Zau: Action of Acriflavine on the Blood and Certain Tissues of Rabbits with Particular Reference to Hemolytic Streptococcus Septicemia. *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, January 31, 1925. Vol. 84, Pages 337-343.
- Meleney, Frank L. and Miller, G. Gavin: A Contribution to the Study of Thrombo Angitis Obliterans. *Annals of Surgery*, May, 1925.
- Penfield, Wilder G.: Obligodendroglia and Its Relation to Classical Neuroglia. *Boletin de la Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural*, April, 1925.
- Microglia and the Process of Phagocytosis in Gliomas. *American Journal of Pathology*, 1925, 1, 77-89.
- Phagocytic Activity of Microglia in the Central System. *Proceedings of the New York Pathological Society, N. S.*, 1925, 25, 71-77.
- Cerebral Pneumography, Its Dangers and Uses. *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 1925, 13, 580-591.
- Surgical Aspects of the Sympathetic Nervous System in the Work of Rene Leriche. *Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital*, 1925, 37, 369-375.
- The Neurological Mechanism of Angina Pectoris and Its Relation to Surgical Therapy. *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, 1925, 170, 864-874.
- Smith, Alan DeForest and Von Lackum, Herman L.: End Results of Operation for Claw Foot. *Journal of A. M. A.*, 1925, February 14, Vol. 84, 499-501.
- Subastragaloid Arthrodesis. *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*, June, 1925.
- Smith, Alan DeForest: The Pathology of Joint Tuberculosis in Its Earlier Stages. *Archives of Surgery*, March, 1926.
- Titus, Norman E.: The Physiotherapy Department of Beekman Street Hospital, New York, N. Y. *The Modern Hospital*, May, 1925, Vol. xxiv, No. 50.
- A Department of Physical Therapy. *The Journal of the A. M. A.*, January, 23, 1926, Vol. 86, pp. 261-263.
- Physiotherapy in Hospital Team Work. *Medical Journal and Record*, May 5, 1926, Vol. cxxiii, No. 9.
- A Method of Localizing the Effects of Diathermy: Physical Therapeutics. May, 1926, Vol. xliv, No. 5.
- Whipple, Allen O.: Immediate Mobilization after Aseptic Arthrotomy as Compared with Immobilization. *American Journal of Surgery*, March, 1925.
- A Study in Subdiaphragmatic Abscess with an Analysis of Thirty-two Cases, *American Journal of Surgery*, January, 1926.

- Splenectomy as a Therapeutic Measure in Thrombocytopenic Purpura Haemorrhagica. *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*, March, 1926, p. 329-341.
- The Surgical Criteria for Cholecystectomy, Delivered before the New York Academy of Medicine, April 1, 1926. In press.
- The Adaptation of Medical Education to Changing Clinical Practice. Read before the State Medical Society, N. Y. C., March 31, 1926.
- Grace, Roderick V.: End Results in Fracture of Femur. *Annals of Surgery*.
- MacGuire, Constantine J., Jr.: Two Cases of Jejunal and Two Cases of Gastric Ulcer. *Annals of Surgery*.
- Acute Injuries of the Knee Joint. *Annals of Surgery*.
- McCreery, John A.: Gangrene of Common Bile Duct. *Annals of Surgery*, Vol. lxxx, p. 548.
- Fracture of Shaft of Femur—Delayed Reduction by Skeletal Traction. *Annals of Surgery*, Vol. lxxxiii, p. 297.
- Traumatic Rupture of Small Intestine in Hernial Sac.
- Miller, James Alexander and Lambert, Adrian V. S.: Treatment of Abscess of the Lung. *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*.
- Darrach, William: Massage and Movements in the Treatment of Fractures (Read before the Inter-State Post-Graduate Assembly, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-31, 1924). Published in *Illinois Medical Journal*, March, 1926.
- Inter-Relations of the Physician and the Hospital. The Shattuck Lecture, Delivered before the Massachusetts Medical Society at Springfield, Mass., June 8, 1926. Published in *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Vol. 194, No. 24, pp. 1105-1110, June 17, 1926.
- Fractures in the Aged; Their Prognosis and Treatment. Delivered before the Academy of Medicine, March 18, 1926. *Am. Journal of Surgery*, Vol. 1, No. 1, July, 1926, Pages 37-39.
- Care of the Lightly Wounded. Delivered on March 18, 1926 at the Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street.
- van Beuren, Frederick T., Jr.: The Mechanism of Intestinal Perforation Due to Distention. *Annals of Surgery*, January, 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM DARRACH, M.D.,
Dean

June 30, 1926

SCHOOLS OF MINES, ENGINEERING AND CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE DEAN FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit to you the following report on the work of the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry in the academic year just closed.

From the annual reports to the Dean made by the several Departments the following brief abstracts are submitted.

The Department of Chemical Engineering notes that in addition to having nine students graduating with the degree of Chemical Engineer after the completion of the full three year course, two students, majoring in chemical engineering, received the degree of Master of Arts and five received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. An even larger number of candidates will be finishing their work for the doctorate in the next academic year.

A new course of instruction, Chemical Engineering 194, Principles of Industrial Electrochemistry, is now offered by Professor Colin G. Fink in the spring session. Important additions to the chemical engineering laboratory equipment that have been made in the year are a chemical stoneware absorption tower, eighteen inches in diameter, and twenty-five feet high, equipped with steam slow speed circulation pump, flow meters, gauges and temperature regulation devices for studies of absorption under a wide variety of conditions; also a complete Carrier drying and air conditioning machine equipped with humidifying and dehumidifying attachments. The apparatus is so constructed that drying may be accomplished at any temperature between zero and one hundred degrees centigrade and at any humidity desired. For oper-

ation at low temperatures, a five ton Brunswick-Kroeschell carbon dioxide refrigerating machine has been installed. Among the items of progress in the Chandler Museum an important one is the rearrangement and cataloging of the photographic and lithographic collection which is practically finished. This collection illustrating the history of the art is perhaps the best in the United States.

One home study course is offered in this department, namely, the course on Manufactured Gas. Professor J. J. Morgan now has over nine hundred students enrolled in this course, many of them directors and officers of gas companies.

In the summer of 1925, Professor D. D. Jackson, Professor A. W. Hixson and Dr. Ellwood Hendrick attended the meetings of the English and American Institutes of Chemical Engineers in England and visited engineering schools both in Great Britain and on the Continent.

In the Department of Chemistry one of the fields of instruction most important to the Engineering Schools is that of quantitative analysis. The fact that Professor H. A. Fales has just published a new text book on this subject, putting into printed form what has been developed over a number of years in the courses in quantitative analysis, is of significance to the Engineering Schools.

The statement that twenty-eight awards of the Doctor of Philosophy degree to candidates in Chemistry were made in the academic year just passed, together with a list of thirty-three research papers published from the department in that time and a long list of public lectures and addresses before many societies and organizations indicates how active this department of the University is.

The Department of Civil Engineering has submitted the usual complete report on the operation of the laboratories of that department both as to testing and as to research. The amount of testing that can be carried on reached the capacity of the laboratories last year, after a steady growth over a period of eight years; hence the volume of testing in the year just closed is practically the same as that of the previous year. The work of the laboratory tends more and more to the

testing of full sized structural specimens, a type of work for which commercial testing laboratories are not generally equipped and one in which research of real consequence and direct commercial value can be accomplished.

The chief research work of the department has, however, not been in connection with testing at all, but has been a broad investigation of the causes of the deterioration of concrete masonry. It seems that, at present, builders have no means of guarding against disintegration, although this is an old problem and one that has been conducted before by very competent investigators. The present undertaking, which is being financed through funds at the disposal of the Department of Civil Engineering, and is conducted under the joint auspices of the Department of Civil Engineering and the Department of Geology, holds promise of very definite advance in knowledge of the factors that determine the lasting qualities of concrete; the chief point of the present investigation being the combination of careful petrographic study by Professor R. F. Colony of the Department of Geology supplemented with the other facts that can be ascertained as to the composition and the history of specimens of all kinds of concrete.

The Department of Electrical Engineering reports satisfaction with the general working of the scheme introduced a year ago of having the third year curriculum consist largely of electives, but points out the difficulties in arranging a schedule of hours that will not restrict the desired freedom of choice of work by students of the maturity of our third year students.

At the request of the Postgraduate School of the U. S. Naval Academy, Professor Morton Arendt has developed and offered an extensive course in storage battery engineering for naval officers who are designated to devote themselves to the subject of the design and construction of submarines.

The third volume of the text book on Electrical Engineering by Professors Morecroft and Hehre has appeared. This volume describes a series of laboratory experiments adapted to the illustration of the principles discussed in the first two volumes. Professor Slichter has finished the work on his

book, "Principles Underlying the Design of Electrical Machinery" and the book will appear from the press in a few weeks. Mr. J. A. Balmford, Instructor in Electrical Engineering, has been contributing a series of articles on the subject of improvement in alternating current distribution systems in the Electrical World.

The laboratory equipment has been augmented in the year by the addition of a 15 Kva. synchronous direct current motor-generator set, a 3 horsepower direct current motor, a flux meter, 2 standard inductometers, additional storage cells and many meters and small instruments.

In the spring session, students of electrical engineering took an active part in the Students' Technical Convention, organized under the auspices of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Mr. F. Winkler was engaged in the business arrangements for the convention, and a technical paper presented by Messrs. W. Remy and J. K. Johnson received very favorable comment.

It is appropriate at this point to record that Mr. Walter Remy, a leading member of the second year class in electrical engineering, died after a short illness on April 2nd. The death of this young man of high promise brought sorrow to his fellow students and to his instructors.

In the Department of Geology and Mineralogy, two professors have been on leave from the University on important work. Professor Berkey spent most of the year 1925 in Asia, as chief geologist of Central Asiatic Expeditions of the American Museum of Natural History, making investigations that have been prolific in results. The first volume of Professor Berkey's studies on exploratory work in Asia carried out by him in 1922 has gone to press. Professor James Kemp spent most of the spring session in Europe attending the International Geological Congress at Madrid, as the representative of Columbia University, the Geological Society of America, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and the Society of Economic Geologists, and thereafter made numerous geological excursions to points of interest in Europe. Professors Galloway and Coryell have developed further the

courses of instruction in micropaleontology and stratigraphy, with special application to petroleum exploration. This branch of paleontology has come rapidly into great prominence, and special attention such as is being given to it here is very opportune at this time.

The report of the Department of Industrial Engineering is largely given to a discussion of the method of instruction used in that department, which brings the students into direct contact, through conferences and visits, with the operation and the problems and the men who have to handle the problems in industry in New York City. Further reference to this matter is made later in this report.

The interest in gas engines and oil engines has caused Professor Lucke of the Department of Mechanical Engineering to offer two separate courses on these two subjects instead of treating them both in one course as heretofore. A new course on Materials Specifications and Uses has been offered by Mr. R. T. Livingston, and will be continued. In the University program of radio addresses on subjects of leading importance in the University, the subject of Engineering was presented by Professor Lucke over station WEAF on the evening of April 10th. This address has attracted such favorable attention that it will be printed by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The work of the officers from the Postgraduate School of the U. S. Naval Academy, twenty-six of them in mechanical engineering, has this year been notably good. Certain of the reports prepared by students on subjects of direct importance to the Navy were transmitted to the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy and were received with much satisfaction by him. In the last annual report of the Navy Department the Engineer-in-Chief refers with strong approbation to the plan of post-graduate instruction in mechanical and electrical engineering as worked out here for officers of the Navy.

The sudden resignation in February of Mr. C. A. Beckett, Associate in Mechanical Engineering, was met for the spring session by putting the courses on shop practice in the hands of Mr. R. T. Livingston, Instructor, and Mr. C. Kayan,

Assistant, with results that proved most satisfactory. Mr. Louis R. Ford, formerly Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N., a graduate of the course here for navy officers and now connected professionally with the Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company, has been appointed Associate in Mechanical Engineering and will take charge of instruction in shop subjects.

To take over the major part of the instruction formerly under the charge of Professor Peele, retired, in the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, Mr. P. D. Browning has been appointed Associate in Mining. After graduating from Bucknell University in 1904, Mr. Browning was engaged in mining work for some time before entering the School of Mines from which he graduated in 1917. He came to Columbia directly from the Berwind White Coal Company. The fact that Mr. Browning's experience has been mainly in coal mining is of distinct advantage to the School of Mines in that heretofore we have not had anyone whose experience has been in this branch of mining, which appears at the present time to be more in need of the best engineering than any other branch.

The Egleston library of Mining and Metallurgy has been brought down from the fifth floor of the School of Mines to a large room at the north end of the fourth floor. The reason for this removal to larger quarters was to provide for the gift, recently made by a group of alumni, of books from the valuable library of Professor H. S. Munroe, retired. This departmental library not only is now well equipped for its needs, but has also the capacity for growth which the previous small quarters would not allow. The work of rearranging the Metallurgical Museum and replacing the present cases by metal cabinets of a much more satisfactory type is beginning and four new metal cabinets have been purchased.

Important additions to the laboratory equipment are: to the Ore Dressing Laboratory, complete dry-grinding and air-sizing unit presented by the Hardinge Company of New York, a Blake jaw crusher and magnetic separator; to the Non-ferrous Laboratory, a motor generator set for furnishing alternating current for the operation of furnaces, a Herreshoff

laboratory roasting furnace and two electric resistance tube furnaces. During the year the Ore Dressing Laboratory has been used in experimental work for a number of firms and individuals submitting problems that seemed appropriate for the laboratory.

Mr. A. M. Gaudin, Lecturer in Ore Dressing, completed an extensive investigation of crushing phenomena the results of which were presented at the winter meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and thereafter printed. Mr. Douglass R. Judd investigated the continuous sizing of ground material by an air classifier. Mr. C. R. Ince has worked on the action of collecting agents in flotation. Mr. A. B. Bagdasarian completed an investigation on the thermal equilibrium of metal chlorides. Mr. W. W. Loo completed a research on the leaching of complex lead-tin ores and Professor E. F. Kern investigated special binders for magnesite refractories, effect of free acid on the electrolytic deposits from lead fluosilicate electrolytes, analysis of lead fluosilicate electrolytes and the direct determination of free acid content, extraction of silver and gold from copper refining by-products. Mr. J. W. Spiselman investigated certain properties of powdered aluminum and its production under the direction of Professor E. J. Hall.

With great appropriateness the Howe Professor of Metallurgy, Dr. William Campbell, delivered the Howe Memorial Lecture before the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers in February 1926.

Passing from abstracts of departmental reports to the more general, we make note of the reappearance of the Bachelor of Science degree. In accordance with the action of the Faculty in providing that the degree of BS. would be awarded to students completing the first two years of one of the regular three year programs of study in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry, this B.S. degree was granted first in 1926. Sixteen members of the second year class applied for and were awarded the degree of B.S. So far as can be ascertained, it is the intention of every one of these recipients of the B.S. degree to continue his work next year as a candidate for a professional engineering degree.

The new laboratory building for Chemistry is not quite as nearly ready for occupancy as the Physics Laboratories, mainly because the amount of built-in equipment, such as chemical desks, laboratory plumbing, ventilating hoods and the like is greater. This building will come into use in the winter session, and will more than double the amount of working space available for chemistry and chemical engineering. It is a model in the design of a chemical laboratory for the efficient use of space, the perfection of ventilation and the general convenience of arrangement.

The new Physics Building is now so nearly completed that parts of it will be in use for the 1926 summer session. The occupancy of the laboratories, lecture halls and offices in this great building marks a new stage of the progress of the physical sciences in Columbia University. In the twenty-nine years during which the Department of Physics has occupied at first part, and latterly all, of Fayerweather Hall, the requirements set for a university laboratory for physics have greatly changed, particularly in the way of greatly increased requirements as to research laboratories. It is in just this feature that the contrast between the new building and the old is most marked. It could hardly be said that more than two rooms had originally been provided in Fayerweather Hall for research laboratories. The new laboratory provides for immediate use more than fifty research rooms equipped throughout with water, gas, compressed air, and an elaborate system of circuits for supplying electric current of the various kinds needed in laboratories. There are more than four miles of heavy cables, carrying capacity 175 amperes laid through the building to supply the laboratories, and over fifty miles of smaller wire. A large part of the rest of the laboratory that is temporarily to be used for other purposes is readily convertible into research rooms. In fact, it would be a fair description to say that the whole building is planned to meet the requirements of research laboratories, and that adaptations have been made where portions are used for other purposes. The design of the building throughout is such that changes and adaptations can readily be made.

Not only is the design and fundamental equipment of the building most modern, but the size too, is remarkable. There are fourteen stories, only one of which is underground, and the floor area in each story is nearly 10,000 square feet, a total of 135,000 square feet. It is not only the largest physics building at any university, but is also quite the largest of the group of strictly academic buildings at Columbia University. As the members of the Department of Physics take up their new quarters in this building provided by the Trustees, more promptly than the most sanguine dared hope, they will not fail to remember with respect and affection those others, now passed away, who saw with us the vision of such laboratories for physics at Columbia, and shared in laying the ground work for them; Wendell, and Trowbridge, and Hallock, and Nichols, and McLaurin, and Tufts.

The engineering departments are even more directly benefitted by this new building than through the superior advantages now at hand for all work in physics. The building is so large that the Department of Physics will just at present need only three-fifths of it. It has therefore been arranged that the offices, drafting rooms and laboratories of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, except the heavy machine laboratory, shall be moved to the Physics Building. This will give better quarters to Mechanical Engineering and will at the same time free the space in the Engineering Building, now occupied by that department, so that it may be shared between Electrical Engineering and Civil Engineering for additional laboratories. The additional space in the Engineering Building thus made available is resulting in an expansion and rearrangement of the D. C. and A. C. machine laboratories of the Electrical Engineering Department on the basement floor, to relieve an overcrowded condition; in the addition of a large room to the high frequency circuits laboratory, and in a spreading out of the instrument and testing laboratories, together with improved office and drafting room arrangements. The Civil Engineering Testing Laboratories gain on the first floor another room of nearly the same size as the present main laboratory and in this will be installed certain testing equip-

ment now used at a disadvantage in sub-basement rooms and also additional new equipment.

Though Electrical Engineering and Physics dwell under the same roof in many schools, the juxtaposition of Mechanical Engineering and Physics in the same building is not usual, yet it is wholly logical. One may think as he will about the possibility of an eventual practical relationship between quantum theory or Einstein tensors and the cost of steam power or the design of an automatic machine tool, but one has no choice as to recognizing the wide ranges of immediate common interest to mechanical engineers and to physicists such as are suggested by the mere mention of such subjects as applied mechanics, hydrodynamics, conduction and radiation of heat, vapor pressures, pyrometry, viscosity, and many others. Fruitful cooperation between these two departments is deserving of all encouragement and may well be expected as a direct result of the closer propinquity of their working quarters.

Welcome as are the new offices, drafting rooms and laboratories for the Department of Mechanical Engineering, the move to the new Physics Building is not to be thought of as meeting at all the great, and now well recognized need of the University, for research and development laboratories for machines and mechanical and thermal equipment of all kinds, laboratories that shall be of factory type construction on a site determined in part by its accessibility by rail and by water. The university needs these laboratories, the community needs them more. It is not enough for a university school of engineering to have just "teaching laboratories" in which experiments new to the students, but quite old to the instructors, are carried out. The students should come to the university to study with professors who themselves are engaged, and with whom the students may engage, in the study of real and yet unsolved problems of engineering. A laboratory for research and development furnishes the field of operation in which the university may hope distinctly to excel and in which it may best foster the interest and ability of its staff and students. The value of such a laboratory to

the community is clear to all who have the least familiarity with the work of such institutions as the U. S. Bureau of Standards and the Engineering Experiment Stations of such states as Illinois and Indiana. Constantly we hear of experimental work on machines and mechanical equipment being carried on here and there in improvised laboratories in this community, laboratories usually poorly equipped and still less adequately staffed. Work of this kind, brought to a properly organized university laboratory, would in many cases not need to go to experimental test in order to be brought to a definite conclusion, and in cases leading to experimental investigation could be carried out with better equipment and under better supervision than would be at all financially justified or even possible for laboratories set up for the several individual projects. In both cases there would be distinct economy and more reliable results. Advantageous sites are now known. The purchase of one of them awaits the generosity of some one who can give the money needed to start with, and who will find satisfaction in creating a new agency for engineering progress in this city.

All that has been said in the foregoing about research and development laboratories in mechanical engineering applies with equal or greater urgency to the Testing Laboratories of the Civil Engineering Department. These laboratories, in cramped quarters, have been in highly successful operation for a number of years. Their value to the community is conclusively proven by the fact that they are supported by the fees charged for tests and investigations, and that volume of work has been limited only by the size of the laboratories. In the past year strong pleas have come from patrons of the laboratories urging that equipment for heavier testing be added to the laboratories. This is impossible until the laboratories can be removed from the present location, very inaccessible for freight of any kind, and housed in a suitable building, located where heavy specimens for test can easily be delivered, and equipped with cranes for conveniently handling them in the laboratory.

"Columbia University is attractive to students because it is located in New York City"—is a statement often heard, and one that is quite true. There are many advantages that only a university set in the midst of a great world metropolis can offer its students. There are no serious disadvantages save the recognized one of greater expense to the university for plant and maintenance, and to the student of somewhat greater expense if he is to take full advantage of what the university offers him through its position in the city. No part of the University has more reason to take advantage of its metropolitan surroundings than the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. Not only does this community require the constant execution of a greater number and variety of engineering works than any other community, but it also is the center where great projects are decided upon and where the control of great industries is located, with all that this implies as to the aggregation here of engineers of the greatest achievements. There is need for constant attention to the question of how best to shape to the advantage of the teaching staff, the students and the community the wide possibilities that surround us as to contacts with engineers and with all kinds of engineering undertakings and operations. For example, the Faculty may well consider whether or not we should arrange "cooperative" curriculums in some form in which the student may divide his time by periods between work at the University and work in an engineering or industrial organization; whether or not engineers of distinction might be invited to constitute an advisory board to these schools; whether or not students are brought enough face to face with engineers of the city and their work in conferences, by visits and through lectures and addresses.

There is no final answer to such questions. Conditions must be met as they arise. To what extent our students are now being brought in contact with the work of the professions they hope to enter may be in part indicated by the following statement of what two departments, for example, have been doing in just this field in the present year.

The Department of Industrial Engineering has had its classes visit the offices or works of numerous firms and there receive instruction from an officer of the firm. Each visit was for an afternoon, and for the purpose of becoming familiar with the problems of organization and management arising in the particular industry. The students presented written reports on these visits. The firms and officers are:

1. Corn Products Refining Company
Mr. H. T. Middleton, Plant Manager
2. Ford, Bacon & Davis
Mr. George H. Davis, Partner
3. New York Steam Company
Mr. C. A. Gillham, Vice-President
4. Hudson Insurance Company
Mr. J. M. Wennstrom, President
5. S. K. F. Industries, Manufacturers of Ball Bearings
Mr. William Batt, President
6. American Car and Foundry Company
Mr. William C. Dickerman, Vice-President, General Manager
7. New York Edison Company
Col. J. P. Jackson, Assistant Vice-President
8. J. G. White Engineering Corp.
Mr. H. A. Lardner, Vice-President
9. Western Electric Company
Mr. J. L. Kilpatrick, Vice-President
10. Cornell & Lindner, Industrial Engineers
Mr. C. O. Cornell
11. Bell Telephone Laboratories
Mr. G. B. Thomas
12. Parsons, Klapp, Brinkerhoff and Douglas
Gen. William Barclay Parsons
13. McClintonck, Marshall Construction Company
Mr. George Enscoe, New York Engineer
14. Smoot Engineering Corporation
Mr. R. F. Cragg, Sales Manager
15. Post and McCord
Mr. Aubrey Weymouth, Chief Engineer
16. Johnson, Cowder, Emmerich, Inc., Silk Manufacturers
Mr. N. J. Mahon, General Manager
17. Worthington Pump and Machinery Company
Mr. C. P. Coleman, President

The graduating class studying the layout of manufacturing plants have received instruction in the offices of the following concerns:

- Niles, Bement, Pond Company
(a) Layout of rifle plant
(b) Layout of railway shops
Mr. James W. Cox, Industrial Engineer
Layout of Industrial Plants
Mr. Clyde R. Place, Consulting Engineer
Layout of Mechanical equipment of office building
Bohack Bakeries—Mr. F. J. Hildebrand, Engineer
Layout and managing of modern bakeries
The Editorial Staff of Bakers Weekly
Layout of modern bakeries

In the courses in Chemical Engineering the students had the pleasure and stimulation of hearing the following list of lectures, by men of especial qualification to speak on their several subjects:

- Mr. Charles Fuhrmeister, Jr. "Continuous Filtration"
(Oliver Continuous Filter Co.)
Mr. A. B. McKechnie "Industrial Heating by Oil Circulation"
(Parks-Cramer Co.)
Dr. Max Grunbaum "Manufacture of Malachite Green"
Mr. R. Norris Shreve "Problems in B-Naphthol Manufacture"
Dr. Henry B. Faber (1) "Manufacture of Oxalic Acid"
(2) "The Handling of a Plant Manufacturing Pyrotechnics"
Mr. W. Hutton Blauvelt "Coke Ovens in Gas Mfg."
(Consulting Engineer)
Mr. W. I. Battin "Construction and Operation of Carburetted Blue Gas Apparatus"
(U. G. I. Contracting Co.)
Mr. A. H. Zane "Recovery of Ammonia in Gas Manufacture"
(Astoria Light, Heat & Power Co.)
Mr. E. C. Uhlig "Function of Chemical Laboratory in Gas Manufacture"
(Brooklyn Union Gas Co.)
Mr. C. C. Simpson, Jr. "Distribution of Gas at Normal Pressure"
(Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.)
Mr. Andrew Mayer "Manufacture of White Lead and Linseed Oil"
(National Lead Co.)
Mr. R. L. Mason "Technology of Oil Refining"
(Standard Oil Co.)
Mr. J. A. Baker "Industrial Research"
(Dorr Co.)

- Mr. A. H. Butt "Manufacture of Soap and Soap Powders"
 (Kirkman and Son)

Mr. Sturevant "Rubber and Mfg. of Rubber Goods"
 (Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co.)

Mr. Arthur May
 "Opportunities and Need for Chemical Engineers
 (Ladew Tannery) in Leather Industry"

Mr. A. G. Watt "Technology of Portland Cement"
 (Lehigh Portland Cement Co.)

Mr. N. H. Memory
 "Carbonization of Coal in Vertical Retorts"
 (Isbell-Porter Co.)

Mr. E. C. Quigg "Chromium"
 (Union Carbon & Carbide Co.)

Mr. S. Skoronwski "Electrolytic Copper"
 (Anaconda Copper Co.)

Dr. Ancel St. John
 "Chemistry of the X-ray Tube and Application
 of X-ray to Metallurgy"

Mr. A. E. Marshall
 "Chemical Process Development and Plant Design"

Mr. A. G. Baker "Application of Continuous Methods to Wet
 Chemical and Metallurgical Processes"
 (Dorr Co.)

Mr. G. T. MacBeth "High Pressure Distribution of Gas"
 (Westchester Lighting Co.)

Mr. F. C. Weber "Gas Distribution Problems"
 (H. L. Doherty & Co.)

Mr. J. A. Doyle "The Industrial Heating Problem"
 (W. S. Rockwell Co.)

Mr. Nels T. Sellman "Industrial Heating with Gas"
 (Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.)

Mr. Alfred E. Forstall
 "Principles of Evaluation and Gas Rates"
 (Consulting Engineer)

The first year class in Chemical Engineering made visits to the following plants in and about the city:

Astoria Light Heat & Power Co.	Astoria, N. Y.
Anaconda Copper Co.	Perth Amboy, N. J.
Sinclair, Valentine Co.	New York City
National Lead Works	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Standard Oil Co.	Bayway, N. J.
Dorr Co.	Westport, Conn.

Kirkman and Son	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co.....	Passaic, N. J.
J. H. Ladew Co. Tannery.....	Newark, N. J.
Grasselli Chemical Co.....	Grasselli, N. J.
Lehigh Portland Cement Co.....	Allentown, Pa.

To catalogue all the lists of plants visited and special lectures arranged by the several other departments would burden this report, but the list of visits by the students of mining engineering may be set down to indicate what it is not generally enough realized, namely, that in New York City the student of mining is in easy reach of active and varied mining operations. This list comprises trips, with instructors, to study mining and milling at the iron mines near Dover, N. J.; quarrying and preparation of trap rock at the quarries at Bound Brook, N. J. and Peekskill, N. Y.; quarrying and milling at the Lehigh Portland Cement Co. at Allentown, Pa.; and anthracite mining at Lansford, Pa. Also, under supervision of an instructor, the students have inspected and studied drifting, stoping and timbering operations in the subway excavations at 41st and 42nd Streets and St. Nicholas Avenue and Broadway. They also made cost studies of foundation work at the site of the old Madison Square Garden and at 123rd Street and Broadway. There was also inspection of subway work near Fort Washington Heights and in the new vehicular tunnel.

In the summer the students did their mine surveying work at the Mount Hope Iron Mine, near Dover, N. J., and also spent between two and three weeks in studying mining operations at this and other mines in that vicinity. This work was under supervision of an instructor. Following this supervised work, the members of the class worked at various mines and mills, for example, at Dover and Franklin, N. J., at coal mines in West Virginia, and at the zinc mines at Mascot, Tenn.

The headquarters of the great national professional societies of engineers are in New York, and definite provision is made for the students in the several branches of engineering to attend the general meetings of the corresponding societies.

Attendance upon these meetings is substituted for their regular classes. Great value naturally attached to early contacts with the work of the American Society of Civil Engineers, or the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, or the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, or the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, or other like societies; and the influence of seeing and hearing papers and discussions by engineers of the highest note and distinction, is something that New York City, better than any other locality, affords.

The Board of Managers of the Columbia Alumni Association of the Engineering Schools have devised and put into operation in the past year another admirable and effective means of contact between engineering students and the engineering talent of the city, namely, a plan under which a group of about seventy-five alumni of distinction as engineers, whose offices are in or near New York City, are constituted an Advice Committee for the students of the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. The members of this committee have undertaken to be available for conference with students individually. It is the intention of the Alumni Association that the adviser may be looked upon by the student as a friend with whom he can discuss his life work as he sees it, and as a man of successful professional experience from whom he may learn of the opportunities and the responsibilities in that field of engineering in which he and his adviser have a special interest. First conferences of students with advisers are arranged usually at once, by telephone, by the Executive Secretary of the Alumni Association, Professor T. H. Harrington.

Engineering education as it actually exists in this country has been subjected to a very thorough going study, to ascertain and classify the facts, at the hands of engineers and teachers of engineering students, under the direction of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. Not the least important information collected is that relating to the graduates of engineering schools, what they are themselves doing, and what they, who have experienced it, think of engineering education. Through the cooperation of the Alumni Association of the Schools of Engineering a question-

naire prepared with the advice and assistance of the office of the Director of Investigation of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education was sent out to all of our alumni. The returns have come in with gratifying completeness. From them the Alumni Federation Office will very soon prepare and publish an address list of the alumni of these schools, as a section of the Columbia University General Catalogue of Graduates. The other information from the questionnaires, bearing on numerous questions in engineering education, will be compiled and used in the study of our own problems, and will be contributed to the general fund of information of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

On August 25, 1925 was closed the long life of Charles Frederick Chandler, Professor of Chemistry from 1864 to 1910, Dean of the School of Mines for thirty-three years, from its foundation. A memorial meeting in his honor was held in Havemeyer Hall on November 16, 1925. The memorial was arranged under the joint auspices of the University, The Chemists' Club of New York City, The New York Section of the American Chemical Society and the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry. Appropriate addresses reviewing the career of this great chemist, great teacher, great public servant, and great character were made by President Butler, presiding, the Honorable Elihu Root, Professor M. I. Pupin and Dean George B. Pegram. The occasion was one touched with grief that Professor Chandler could never again be heard by "his boys," but filled with pride and rejoicing in his achievements. The addresses at this meeting have been printed in the Alumni News, and the several faculties of the university, of which Professor Chandler was a member, and more especially the Faculty of Applied Science, have spread upon their minutes appropriate memorial resolutions.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE B. PEGRAM,

Dean

June 30, 1926

FACULTIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE,
PHILOSOPHY AND PURE SCIENCE

REPORT OF THE DEAN
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Dean of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science, I have the honor to submit the following report for the academic year ending June 30, 1926:

The total registration under these faculties, including the Summer Session of 1925 and students registered primarily under other faculties, was 2,820, as against 2,976 for the preceding year. The registration for the Winter and Spring Sessions alone was 2,270 as against 2,264. The number of new students was 992 as against 1,012. The number of degrees conferred was as follows: Master of Arts 505, as against 515; Doctor of Philosophy 162, as against 143.

The existing requirements for degrees have now had sufficient trial to warrant some estimate of their effectiveness. On the whole they have worked well and with increasing success. The definition of residence in terms of registration for and attendance on courses, and of scholarship in terms of subject-matter and comprehensive examinations, has left students freer in the election of their courses and departments freer in the conduct of their work. This attempt to define residence and scholarship independent of each other has, whenever it has been carried through consistently, changed the Master's degree from the recognition of the successful passing of courses to the recognition of successful independent study in defined fields of scholarship. Unfortunately this is not yet true of all departments. There is, however, a steady movement in this direction, as the advantages of it become more and more clear. Extending the period of residence for the degree or specifying the courses to be successfully passed for its attainment, does

not work for its improvement, but accurately defining the requirements for it in terms of subject-matter, does. For "one year's work" or "two years' work" means something very different from tested competence in American history, qualitative analysis or the philosophy of Locke. A candidate for the Master's degree who is making himself master of the established scholarship in a restricted field has a different mental outlook and is forming different intellectual habits from those of the candidate who is working to pass the courses which his professors give. With such a student as the latter, residence comes eventually to control scholarship, while with the former, residence may be reduced to the minimum without affecting the scholarly standard for the degree. If this standard cannot be met with a minimum of residence, the period of residence is automatically prolonged. A clearer recognition of this simple principle would, I am confident, operate to the distinct advantage of departments which have not yet adopted it. Our regulations wisely leave them free to experiment in this matter. Wherever the experiment has been tried, the results have been satisfactory. Students have a greater responsibility for independent study, and professors are left free to give courses which primarily reflect their own scholarship rather than courses which are primarily disciplinary and pedagogical.

The requirements for the Doctor's degree have worked admirably, but experience suggests a modification of them. The shifting of emphasis from registration to matriculation has led students to pay more consistent attention to their preparation for the matriculation examinations. These examinations have become increasingly important. The student who has successfully passed them stands in need of no further examination in his subjects or preparation. He is then matriculated as a candidate for the degree and is expected, thereafter, to give pretty exclusive attention to his research. The final examination has, consequently, lost much of its former significance. It is nominally the public defence by a candidate of his dissertation before a committee of the faculty. Our experience, however, clearly indicates that

such a defense is not the best method of securing dissertations of the desired form and quality. We have found that the submission of the dissertation to the criticism of a faculty committee who are to pass finally on its acceptability for publication, has better results. The defense of the dissertation by this method, instead of being a rather formal public performance, becomes a cooperative effort on the part of the committee and the candidate to bring the dissertation into conformity with the demands of expert criticism. Its adoption as the regular procedure would render unnecessary the present final examination. I recommend, therefore, that the committees on instruction consider this matter with a view to proposing appropriate legislation.

There are decided advantages in this proposal. Our examination schedule has become so crowded that some relief is imperative. If the final examination of the candidate before a committee were displaced by the critical examination of the dissertation which I have suggested, the schedule would be immediately relieved. We should have then to schedule only matriculation examinations. These should be put at stated periods when candidates are available and in residence. We should be freed from the ever increasing demands to schedule final examinations at periods convenient to the candidate rather than to the faculty. This may sound trivial, but the fact is that candidates who now present themselves for the final examination are often so situated that respect has to be paid to their convenience. They are frequently put to expense and hardship which the results of the examination do not warrant. Their time and that of the faculty are often wasted. Both could be turned to more effective purpose. And it is, after all, the more effective purpose which is the chief matter for concern. I am confident that, if the time now spent in arranging and conducting final examinations, were employed to secure a critical examination of the dissertation by a committee responsible not for its public defense, but for its proper appearance in print, our dissertations would be improved. In this whole matter we have, I fear, followed an academic tradition which no longer fits the conditions with which we are confronted.

Our experience and practise do not lead naturally to the public defense of a dissertation which, if successful, entitles the candidate to print and be recognized. They lead rather to the presentation of a piece of research to the private criticism of the competent who are to decide on its form and value.

The research activities of the year have been notable. I report only those which have been maintained either by appropriations from the Special Research Fund or by appropriations out of the funds of the Council for Research in the Social Sciences, for, otherwise, these would not be matters of record except in the minutes of the Council and the files of this office and that of the Secretary of the University. The researches normally carried on by these faculties far exceed in amount those reported here, but the record of them is annually available in the departmental announcements and the yearly University Bibliography. This regular and systematic research which is represented by our departmental organization is supported by the University at an expense many times greater than the sum reported here. This is an important fact which is often obscured by the publicity which is naturally given to researches which are subsidized by special grants and under conditions which call for special notice. There is, at present, some danger of measuring the research activities of the University, not by its ordinary, but by its extraordinary expenditures. The truth of the matter is that the ordinary expenditures, great as they are, are inadequate and need to be supplemented. This need is particularly urgent when the researches in question involve an interruption of what the University is normally doing. Our established practise is that grants for research shall not be administered to increase salaries, but shall be spent wholly for expenses arising from the prosecution of the research. This naturally means that researches which cannot be undertaken at the University itself or with the equipment which the University can provide for its staff, must be supported by special grants independent of the normal budget of departments. It means also that these researches cannot be undertaken by members of the staff unless the University releases them in whole or in

part from their regular duties and at the same time maintains their salaries. Such release always involves university expense. It is thus that the demand for special research funds has so actively arisen. The demand is legitimate and is steadily increasing, but the extent to which it has been met is not a measure of the research activities of the University.

From the Special Research Fund, grants have been made to assist individuals in the following departments: Anthropology, Archaeology, Botany, Chemistry, Economics, Geology, History, Social Science, Statistics and Zoology. These grants have been made to provide research assistants, to make surveys, to purchase materials and apparatus, and to assist in the completion of books for the press. Reports have been submitted to this office of the progress made. The Council for Research in the Social Sciences, after inquiry into numerous projects submitted to it, has approved the following and placed them under special committees which report at stated meetings of the Council: Economic Internationalism in Mexico, Economic Critique of the Laws Governing Business Associations, Inheritance and Environment in Family Groups, Emotional Drives in Animals, Correlation of Certain Mental and Physical Traits, Family Resemblances and Intelligence, Educational Measurements, Estimates of Population in Intercensal Years, Illiteracy in the United States, Colonial Population Statistics, Source Material for the History of New York, Research among the Navajo and Zuni Indians, Administration of Criminal Justice in the United States, Transition from Agriculture to Manufacture in Densely Settled Sections of the Far East, Some Contemporary Social and Economic Developments in Europe, Call-loan Market in New York City, Bank Failures. It is expected that these researches will require individually from one to five years for their completion. The research into bank failures has already been completed. It was under the direction of Professor H. Parker Willis and a bound set of the reports under the title, "Inquiry into Contemporary Banking in the United States" has been placed in the library of the School of Business.

Approximately \$200,000 have been spent the current year on these two sets of researches. This sum is inadequate to the demands made upon this office and the Council. For the type of special researches here enumerated, we have set up a responsible administrative body. It invites the confidence and support of individuals and agencies interested in the extension of research in our universities. The contributions already received have been duly acknowledged.

There were seventeen applications for Cutting Traveling Fellowships and four awards: William Adams Brown, Jr., A. B., Yale 1917, who will go to England to study the reestablishment of the gold standard; Dwight L. Durling, M. A., Princeton 1923, who will go to England to study material unavailable here on didactic poetry in the 18th Century; Arthur W. MacMahon, Ph. D., Columbia, 1923, who will go to Washington to study federal administrative relations; and Francis G. Slack, B. S., University of Georgia, 1918, who will continue in Germany his studies of the structure of the atom. Other fellowship appointments together with the annual scholarship appointments were reported to the University Council at its April meeting: forty-five Fellows and eight Scholars. There have been in residence during the year from abroad four fellows of the International Education Board, all in Zoology; two fellows on the Commonwealth Fund, one in Architecture and the other in English; one Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fellow, in Statistics.

The Department of Fine Arts has hitherto restricted its work mainly to courses in Columbia College. On my own responsibility and as a heritage from the old Faculty of Fine Arts, I have cooperated with the Department in providing an opportunity for candidates for the degree of Master of Arts. The Department has steadily grown under the administration of Professor S. Butler Murray and the demands for advanced instruction and research increased. It is time that its work should receive the graduate recognition which it deserves. The matter is already in the hands of the Committee on Instruction of the Faculty of Philosophy. There is here presented to the Faculty an opportunity to do something

significant not only for the consistent development of the Department, but for the coordination of research in the general field of man's artistic activity. We already have in the University a number of scholars competent to do this. They have worked hitherto largely in isolation and without adequate recognition and support. Their efforts, combined and utilizing the rich resources of our privileged position, could establish here a notable center of university work in art, archaeology and related subjects. The prospect of it is so attractive and the opportunity it would afford to individuals for research and scholarly achievement is so exceptional, that every effort should be made to establish it. We are confronted, as I see it, not simply with the obligation to give to the Department of Fine Arts the official recognition of the graduate work it has shown itself competent to undertake, but with something larger. Fine Arts in our universities has been usually too much of an academic Cinderella, fancifully slippared on occasions. It should find proper recognition and support through cooperation with those agencies with which it is naturally allied. The specific form which such cooperation should take is still under consideration. Pending the working of it out, the Committee has issued a bulletin of courses in Art and Archaeology which displays something of the resources at our command. Provision for the effective and progressive administration of these resources in view both of the development of research and the instruction of students is the task now before the Faculty.

The untimely death of Professor Thomas F. Carter has deprived the University of a scholar of exceptional ability and the Department of Chinese of the man to whom we all looked for its guidance into a brilliant future. Those who are familiar with the vision and hopes of the founder of the Department and with the difficulties involved in their realization, cannot forget the abundant confidence which Professor Carter aroused. Through the cooperation of Professor Hodous and the devotion of Mrs. Carter, the work so auspiciously begun has been sustained. Professor Paul Pelliot of the Collège de France spent the Spring Session at the

University. He lectured under the auspices of the Institute of Arts and Sciences before a large and appreciative audience, he gave a course in Chinese art, and conducted a conference on methods of research in Chinese sources. This conference was exceptionally well attended. The experience of this year and of the years prior to the appointment of Professor Carter, have led me to believe that the future of the Department will be best served by maintaining its work for a season after the pattern of the present year, and, meanwhile, utilizing its accumulated resources to train scholars for its development. We have now with us two men with the desired background and ambition. I propose that we create for them in the Department positions which will give them opportunity to combine with their services to the Department extensive foreign study. With this assistance, the Department can be kept adequately administered. The extension of their studies and acquaintance should progressively lead to the ends we desire.

This proposal for the Department of Chinese leads me to emphasize the importance of more deliberate training of scholars for the staff of the graduate school. We have, I fear, fallen into the habit of relying too much on the normal progress of academic promotions, expecting young men to work their way up from instructors of undergraduates to the position of university professors. There is much to be said for a training of this sort. It is solid and conservative. It has, however, a defect which is serious when there is such an active demand for young men who will give the greater part of their time to teaching the elementary courses in the subjects to which they have devoted themselves. It tends to delay consistent scholarly development. I have seen too many men of early scholarly promise reach the age of forty so crippled by devotion to academic routine that their claims to recognition rest on length of service and academic usefulness, rather than on their scholarly achievements. Too many young men with ambition aroused by graduate study and with ability clearly demonstrated, go into academic positions where continuing what they are able to do receives little support from what they are expected to do. They do not become

better teachers simply by being expected to teach. They should have real scholarly cooperation with their elders and a real opportunity to show what is in them. Our organization is apt to get in the way of this. When we say "instructor" we are apt to think of a teaching job and not of a university opportunity. And an instructor is lucky if, by going through the academic routine, he is regarded as professorial material at the age of forty. I confess my own obtuseness in yielding to this superstition of age, and may be pardoned for saying that I am abashed by it, when I remember that I came to Columbia as professor at the age of thirty-five, but now look upon instructors of that age as doubtful professorial material. There are good reasons for the doubt if that age marks the beginning instead of the prime of devotion to genuinely scholarly interests.

Some of the departments have met this difficulty by providing for their instructors a limited amount of graduate work. This provision is, to my mind, inadequate. There should be instructorships under these faculties which would afford for young scholars the opportunity to continue their researches as their sole business and not as a supplement to other claims. There are too few such positions. We have too few young men who, at the beginning of their academic career, are purposively initiated into the life of these faculties and systematically encouraged in scholarly productivity.

I am conscious of the difficulties involved in setting up two types of instructorships with different outlook and character. Yet I am equally conscious that these faculties should not only be training candidates for degrees, but should also be providing a generous opportunity for the immediate continuing of the type of work which this training implies. This latter obligation has been too much neglected. For the proper strengthening of these faculties we have relied too exclusively on calling scholars from other institutions and on shifting members of the staff from one faculty to another. I am convinced that this reliance is inadequate to our proper development. If I may use a metaphor, it is apt to leave us biologically sterile, not reproducing our own kind. We should have more instruc-

tors whose work is confined exclusively to these faculties and who have the opportunity to proceed at once to the making of a reputation for scholarship as contrasted with a reputation for teaching. The contrast is unhappy. Yet, unfortunately, it exists in all our universities to the detriment of science and to the encouragement, with the help of publishers, of the production of text-books as against the production of scholarly literature. Teaching, preparing others to teach and providing the means and instruments of teaching, define an obligation which no university can neglect. As teaching institutions our universities suffer no odium when compared with others. "Education" has, indeed, become an enthusiastic national hobby. Yet the advantage of not being illiterate depends finally on the literature a people produces and reads. We may advantageously pause in our efforts to have and produce good teachers and in our enthusiasm for popular education, and consider more effectively the claims of productive scholarship and the love of learning.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK J. E. WOODBRIDGE,

Dean

June 30, 1926

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Director of the School of Architecture, I have the honor to submit the following report for the academic year ending June 30, 1926.

While Avery Hall is admirably arranged to house the School of Architecture with a normal number of students, it is not large enough to accommodate a number much greater than one hundred without interfering with efficient work. During the past year we had one hundred and thirteen students, which completely occupied the drafting room space. There is now an increasing demand for admission to the School. When registration begins in September 1926, it now appears that many worthy applicants cannot be admitted if the normal number of candidates apply. The question naturally arises as to whether or not the School should be enlarged, and it seems wiser to hold to small numbers with higher standards rather than to increase the number with present standards. Increased registration would involve a duplication of the Staff or at least additions to it; consequently larger quarters would have to be provided. The classes, as now organized, are as large as can be well taught, so that an increase in number of students would require more instructors.

The organization seems to be well proportioned, functions without friction, and, to use a commercial term, if it is considered that quality rather than quantity of output is desirable, no change is advisable. We must bear the criticism which may follow if restricting registration becomes necessary.

The University was moved to its depths by the sudden death on March 21, 1926 of Professor Alfred Dwight Foster

Hamlin, Professor of the History of Architecture. After forty-three years of devoted service he had well earned the rest which his resignation, at the end of this School year, had promised and from which his tragic death robbed him.

Professor Hamlin, a born idealist, came of Puritan stock, and inherited that nobility of soul and courage which carried his father's crusade for Christian enlightenment to victory in the Near East. He prepared for his life work at Amherst, then at the School of Architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, then at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris, and later made extensive studies of the principal monuments of architecture in Christian lands. Professor Hamlin received the degree of M. A. from Amherst in 1885, and the degree of L. M. D. from St. John's College in 1912. He was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, a member of the Archaeological Institute of America, of the Merchants' Association City Plan Committee, and of the Century Association. He was a Chairman of the Art Committee to raise funds for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. He was accomplished as a linguist, in both classical and modern languages, and his mother tongue, English, flowed in pure, beautiful volume. His writings clearly expressed his ideas in a forceful, convincing, and scholarly style. His books on the History of Architecture and the History of Ornament set a new standard of correct teaching in these subjects, and his numerous essays and lectures are profound in illuminating the humanism of our inherited record of the building art. The scholarship which is evidenced in his works on that subject made him eminent as one of the greatest authorities in this field of literature of art. To the realization of his ideals of scholarship and professional attainment and his fidelity to the School of Architecture he gave his whole busy life. A real architect in knowledge and feeling, his teaching was valuable to the student both in its sound instruction and cultural import.

In his teaching record of forty-three years at the University, Professor Hamlin was an indefatigable worker for the School—the success of which was his one ambition—but he always laid down his pen when a student came to him, for it was his

pleasure to help the inquiring mind along the right road. He was lovable, and beloved of his students and co-workers with whom he worked in sweet accord. Courageous in the right, he was a fierce fighter against wrong, accepting no compromise in principles. To him the way of truth was normal, verity was always expected; his cleanly soul abhorred deception, and he could not abide any one so base as to cheat. Professor Hamlin was a kindly sympathetic teacher, gathering to him a host of loyal students during his long years of instruction and administration in the School. Professor Hamlin assisted in the selection of a successor to carry on the work after his resignation was to take effect. Professor Joseph Hudnut, Director of the School of Architecture of the University of Virginia, who took his Master's degree at Columbia in 1917, was warmly endorsed by him, and will carry on the instruction in History of Architecture.

No other changes were made in the Staff organization, which works with harmony and efficiency in the conduct of the School.

Following are the figures of registration in the School of Architecture for 1925-1926:

	Winter Session	Spring Session
Candidates for the Degree (all professional work)	89	78
Combined Course (combined with college)	24	30
Total	113	108
University Extension	402	376 ¹

Nine students in the School of Architecture were graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Architecture. One student received the Master of Science degree.

The McKim Fellowship Competition, with a stipend of \$2000. for travel abroad, was awarded to Mr. Russell M. Krob. The subject of the problem was "a large hotel in Florida." The jury for this Fellowship was composed of Messrs. H. O. Milliken, J. Monroe Hewlett, H. S. Kissam, Edward McCartan, S. F. Bilotti, Otto F. Langman, D. Everett Waid, Lawrence White, Thomas Hastings, Robert J. Reiley, and H. A. Jacobs.

¹Registration in the Spring Session was limited in University Extension.

The American Academy in Rome Prize was won by Mr. Clarence Dale Badgeley, the only competitor from this School of Architecture. This Fellowship entitles him to a stipend of \$1,300. a year and residence in the American Academy in Rome for three years.

The Alumni Medal, awarded annually at Commencement by the Alumni Association of the School of Architecture to the student who has maintained the highest standard in Advanced Design in the two academic years preceding, was awarded to Mr. George F. Trapp.

The Medal of the American Institute of Architects, awarded annually at Commencement to the student who has maintained, during the entire course, the best general standard of scholarship in all departments, was bestowed upon Miss Rachel Merwin.

A University Fellowship was awarded to Mr. John C. Byers, B. Arch., for one year of advanced study in the School of Architecture.

The decoration of South Court for the 172nd Commencement, which was held out-of-doors for the first time, was designed and executed under the direction of the staff of the School of Architecture.

In University Extension we have general charge of the instruction of over 400 students, most of whom come under the direct tutelage of our staff. The Atelier of Design is under the oversight of Mr. John V. Van Pelt, a prominent architect, who gives enthusiastic watchful supervision to it; he is aided by a corps of able artists, who with him have brought honor to the University in public competitions in architectural design.

In cooperation with the Memorial Craftsmen of America, a course has been conducted which trains commemorative art designers under the guidance of an artist of high attainment. Courses in drawing and design, given under University Extension, are followed, and the instruction is carried on into the designing of monuments of artistic excellence.

It is the ambition of University Extension to encourage a love of art throughout the land wherever its influence can reach. The evidences of Greek culture, shown in their simple

funeral monuments in the Keramikos, tell us that beauty is an expression which the simplest headstone can embody.

The vital statistics of the United States show that there are 1,000,000 candidates for a work of art each year in the shape of a funeral monument. For the greater part these are not objects of art, but it is possible to have them beautiful if good designers of commemorative art are available.

Universities which have ample grounds ornamented with trees, lawns, and handsome settings for their buildings never fail to leave a lasting impression of beauty and dignity on the public and the students. Columbia University, with the public freely flowing through it, must have its character expressed in its architecture. Surrounded on every side by buildings as large or larger than any of its units, it must show distinction by the arrangement and form of mass, of the excellence of design and the superior quality of texture. Other universities are building impressive buildings with the certain knowledge that the quality of architecture has a distinct effect on the tone of the institution which permeates the student body.

The late John B. Pine and George L. Rives were trustees actively interested in developing the fabric of Columbia University in collaboration with the architect, Charles Follen McKim. They were men of big vision. Under such influence the Library, South Court and the surrounding buildings were created, perfectly expressing a great university in a large city.

To bring good buildings into existence there must be the projectors with a true vision of good architecture and an architect with whom they work in constant sympathy. Our necessities have grown; the city changes its aspect; additions to our group must be made. Have we kept up to the ideal of design set us by the great architect, in our haste to provide shelter for increased activities? Are we giving proper expression to the revered Columbia tradition? I am moved to suggest serious consideration to this subject in view of the material expression of the history we are now writing.

I wish to urge again my former plea to turn the court surrounded by the Chapel, Fayerweather, Schermerhorn and Avery buildings, into an outdoor museum of Architecture

where we may have beautiful casts of the Orders of Architecture and many other fine examples of detail and objects of art. If this can be done, we will be able to start the training of our students in observation immediately upon their entrance into the School, for we would have them study the orders by measurements and sketches from the full size models, implanting in their minds, at the beginning, a sense of the finest proportions of architectural forms left us by the past. We would be able to impart a more intimate knowledge of beautiful form, to make up for the lack of vision of our young students who have not lived abroad.

His Honor, Mayor Walker, has appointed a large committee of citizens to study the plan of a future New York. This involves general knowledge of civic design in its many phases and relations. It seems that Columbia University should be the natural center where the science and the art of Civic Design is taught. All of the elements required for training in the special subjects exist in the schools of Political Science, Law, Economics, Architecture and Engineering, and a substantial appropriation is all that is lacking for the establishment of such a school which should be a branch of the School of Architecture.

Being convinced that the time is ripe for action, I respectfully recommend again the consideration of this matter in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM A. BORING,

Director

June 30, 1926

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

REPORT OF THE ACTING DIRECTOR FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the fourteenth annual report of the School of Journalism.

The registration for the year 1925-26 was as follows:

1925-1926	Candidates for degrees		Candidates for Certificates		Non- Matriculated	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
First Professional Year	26	19	4	2	1	0
Second Professional Year	25	20	1	0	0	0
Graduate Students .	16	14	0	0	0	0
<i>Totals</i>	67	53	5	2	1	0

The first professional year in 1925-26 included 31 men and 21 women as against 43 men and 27 women in the previous year. Of these 5 men entered from Columbia College, 1 woman from Teachers College, and 3 women from University Extension; 9 in all from the University; the remaining 43 had received their college training in various institutions scattered over a wide range, including University of North Carolina, The Sorbonne, University of Pittsburgh, University of Washington, Santa Barbara State Teachers College, University of Virginia, Oberlin College, Alma College, Oglethorpe University, University College (Dublin), Skidmore College, University of Florida, Swarthmore College, Franklin and Marshall College, University of Nebraska, Elmira College, New Rochelle College, Wellesley College, College of Mt. St.

Vincent, College of Idaho, Middlebury College, Colorado Agricultural College, Phillips University, University of Colorado, San Diego State College, Maryland University, New York University, Worcester Technical Institute.

Of the 52 undergraduates in the first year, fourteen reported their home residence as being in New York City or vicinity. The remaining 38 came from Colorado, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Connecticut, Nebraska, Mississippi, Massachusetts, California, Oklahoma, Ohio, Idaho, New Jersey, Arkansas, Florida, Michigan, Washington, North Carolina, and England.

The number of students graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Literature was 44 as against 67 in the previous year, and 43 in 1924. The number of students who took the degree of Master of Science in Journalism was 7 as against 15 in 1924-25, 9 in 1923-24, and 2 in 1921-22.

The number of graduate students attending the school in the last year increased 50 per cent over that of the previous year, being 30 in 1925-26, as against 20 in 1924-25. The arrangement of the two-year course for the Master's degree promises to be of great usefulness, especially to those who, having taken journalism courses elsewhere or had practical experience, still need some of the work of the second professional year in preparation for graduate study.

Director Cunliffe was absent in Europe on leave during the second half of the academic year, and the Acting Director desires to make grateful acknowledgment of the loyal cooperation of the entire teaching staff, and of the student body in carrying on the work of the school without friction along its established lines.

Under a grant made in 1925 by the Advisory Board of the school, an inquiry has been made into the employment and earnings of graduates of the Columbia School of Journalism. While general knowledge of the success of many graduates and of the steadily increasing hospitality of newspapers and magazines to them gave the officers encouragement and satisfaction, it was believed that a study of specific results would help to measure the value of the school, throw light on the employment problems presented by present journalistic con-

ditions, and perhaps indicate lines along which the training of the school might wisely be developed. The work of gathering and tabulating the facts and preparing them for publication was undertaken in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Journalism by Mr. Clarence W. Steffler, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a graduate of the School of Journalism with the degree of Bachelor of Literature in 1925. This work is now in press, and soon will be published by Columbia University. Records of employment and earnings at different periods since graduation were obtained from more than two-thirds of the graduates of the school. An extended review in advance of publication of the significant material thus assembled does not belong in this report. But a few outstanding facts should be noted.

The record shows as large a proportion of the graduates entering journalism and maintaining themselves therein as would be expected of the recipients of professional training in any profession. A little over 72 per cent are in pure journalism, or in allied lines of work for which the school course is directly or indirectly a preparation. A considerable number of those not thus occupied are recent graduates carrying on advanced studies, or women who, after some professional experience, have married and retired from regular professional employment. More than 52 per cent of the graduates reporting are in editorial or news periodical work, while nearly 21 per cent have been drawn from editorial activity into advertising, publicity or publishing, or into the teaching of journalism.

The tendency in this direction appears to increase with the length of time after graduation, and the average earnings in advertising and publicity are larger than in straight newspaper work, a fact suggesting that this drift results from the failure of newspapers, though they offer rather large initial earnings compared with those of business, medicine, or law, to give progressively increasing rewards adequate to hold many enterprising men and women who find that their training for journalism fits them to take advantage of the more remunerative business activities allied or auxiliary to journalism. The graduates of the school are earning in journalism somewhat

more than the average salaries of journalists of their years, as reported by a committee of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism. Nevertheless, the tendency of graduates after newspaper experience to turn to the business side of publishing should have the attention of all who are concerned for the intellectual and moral leadership of the American Press. No literary occupation can hope to compete with business for financial returns. The journalist, like the teacher, goes into his work looking for other rewards. He has them, and in general would not exchange them for money. Yet no profession is in a sound position that does not make its attractions continuous, or leaves its able and enterprising workers under increasing temptation as the years go on to capitalize their professional capacity outside the profession.

The tables show a gratifying increase in initial earnings of graduates, both men and women, in journalistic and semi-journalistic occupations since the beginning of the school. Among men the reporting graduates of the class of 1913 earned a beginning salary of \$1076, which rose until the graduates of 1921 made in their first year an average of \$2002, those of the next three classes earned over \$1900, while the earnings of the class of 1925 averaged \$1476. The initial salary of the first women graduates in 1916 was \$910, while in 1919 it was slightly over \$2000, and in 1925, \$1410. While these figures are based on too small a number of cases to warrant any sweeping conclusions, it is apparent that journalistic salaries have shared in the general advance in wages since the beginning of the war.

The reports show that the present average earnings in pure journalism of men who have been graduated ten years or more are \$6016; while in semi-journalistic work, that is advertising, publicity, etc., they are \$10,330; and in non-journalistic work, \$16,019. The significance of the last figure is qualified by the fact that it is swollen by the earnings of a few unusually successful business men. How accurately these reports, either of men or women, reflect the position of the entire body of graduates is open to question, but from what is known of the graduates who have not sent detailed information it is believed

that they afford a fair cross sectional view of the whole. No women have been graduated ten years. The average earnings reported for women who have been out five or more years are: in pure journalism, \$2869; in semi-journalistic work, \$3476, and in non-journalistic work, \$4244. The earnings reported for men when out five years are: in pure journalistic work, \$4071; in semi-journalistic work, \$4865; in non-journalistic work, \$4528. As the figures for women include not only their salaries when out five years, but also the present salaries of those more experienced, the comparison does not fully reveal the difficulties of women with respect to earnings. Their handicap is still greater with respect to opportunities, especially in the East, except in the magazine field. Women graduates of the Columbia School of Journalism appear to be making a better showing financially than the average newspaper worker of the country as a whole, man or woman, as estimated by the American Association of Teachers of Journalism; but the door of reporting on the great metropolitan newspapers, which is a favorite way for men to enter journalism, opens grudgingly for women, and their opportunity is best to be found in specialized lines of work, in the magazine, trade-paper and house-organ field, and in the small country journals, which offer useful and profitable careers to independent and competent men and women.

One or more graduates of the school are employed on 32 magazines in the United States and on 68 newspapers in 16 states, including every one of the great New York dailies. Several own papers in whole or in part. They are also doing newspaper work for eleven press associations or syndicates in New York City, are on the staffs of the Associated Press and the United Press in various cities of the country, and are also employed as editors and correspondents in Porto Rico, the Philippines, Cuba, Canada, London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. The detailed report of the places they hold as proprietors, managing editors, publishers, editorial writers, correspondents, desk executives, and reporters shows that the School of Journalism has through the men and women of its thirteen classes, who have been out at work, established an influential and vital relationship with the American Press.

The increase already noted in the number of graduate students encourages further development of the courses offered for the degree of Master of Science. In the coming year the school will give an additional course in the study of editorial problems and policies. The work in literary and dramatic criticism given by Professor Will is to be divided. Professor Will will give a graduate course in literary criticism and book reviewing running throughout the year, and Professor Joseph Wood Krutch, Ph.D., dramatic critic of "The Nation," sometime associate professor of English at Vassar College, and author of the recently published study of the life of Edgar Allan Poe, will give a course in dramatic criticism in the winter and spring sessions. A course in industrial and trade journalism will be given in the winter session by Mr. Chaplin Tyler, M.S., assistant editor of "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering." This course has been arranged in cooperation with the McGraw-Hill Company, which, after experience with a school for junior employees of trade and technical publications successfully conducted by publishers themselves, has reached the conclusion that in the long run such instruction can be more satisfactorily afforded by a university. The company is offering encouragement to the junior members of the staffs of its several periodicals to attend courses at the school, and it is expected that the chief editors of these publications will supplement the general work given by Mr. Tyler, with lectures and instruction directed to specific requirements in the different fields of industrial journalism. A course in scientific and technical journalism is also in process of arrangement for next year.

This expansion of advanced teaching comes to meet a clearly observed demand on the part of students, and is called for by the rapid spread of the more elementary teaching of journalism in the colleges and even secondary schools of the United States. Schools of journalism at the beginning had to convince a race of skeptical editors that the primary work of training a reporter could be done outside a city room. That question is no longer debatable. Schools in all parts of the country are more or less efficiently giving initial instruction in the tech-

nique of news gathering and news writing. A smaller number are insisting on a broad cultural preparation for newspaper work. The more prevalent the notion that a smattering of technical dexterity may be made to serve as an entrance to journalism, the more imperative it is that the Columbia School of Journalism should concern itself, not merely with making reporters, but with offering a broad culture, and opportunities for research and special study directed to enable students to meet with knowledge and power the professional and community problems of an increasingly complicated society. They must be equipped for the practical work of their calling, but also with that something beyond that marks cultured leadership in a profession.

There is no reasonable antagonism between cultural and technical training in this work. In which class, for instance, is a study of psychology that throws light on the task of reaching the minds of men in the mass? Are history, politics and economics vocational or academic when approached from a contemporary point of view and directly applied to the performance of the journalist's every day duties? Like the medical college, we must teach skill in the use of instruments, and we may accept Alfred North Whitehead's recent statement that "the great advances of modern knowledge are due in large measure to refinement of tools and of skill in using them." But, while focussing attention on the best use of the journalist's instrument, expression, we shall not forget that the journalist's essential equipment is knowledge and more knowledge, and that his essential vocation is prophetic, to understand and interpret life.

From the beginning the Columbia School of Journalism has firmly adhered to this ideal of laying deep foundations for professional leadership. Joseph Pulitzer when making plans for the school was looking, not to turning out skillful newspaper journeymen, but to developing a body of intelligent, conscientious statesmen of the Fourth Estate. His purpose was a social one. In furtherance of that purpose the school has devoted itself to training for the editorial staff. That must remain permanently its chief aim; for chronicle and comment,

not circulation or advertising, are the vital elements of journalism. Nevertheless, with the increasing number of newspaper workers who have received some technical training in a school of journalism, there has come a demand for more advanced study, not only along editorial lines, but also in questions of newspaper management. Students seek light on advertising and circulation methods. They wish to acquire a correct taste in the art of typography, and to know something of mechanical operations and costs, which it may become their duty to supervise. This is especially the case with those men and women whose ambition is directed to the ownership of small papers. Mr. Pulitzer's endowment naturally made no provision for such teaching. In his day the opportunity for it could hardly have been foreseen; and if he had foreseen it, he would still rightly have concentrated his efforts on editorial education for the support of high standards and professional spirit in journalism. The aim of the proposed teaching is as far as possible removed from that of the business course in salesmanship, or the trade school course in printing; and for that reason it belongs in the professional school of journalism itself. Its purpose is, not to make advertising men, or printers, but to help the editors to be the masters rather than the servants in journalism. Instead of being a departure from Mr. Pulitzer's ideal, it is a development of that ideal to meet the new conditions that appear with the firm establishment of journalism as a department of university instruction.

One of the great needs of this country today is the strengthening and improvement of its rural and small town newspapers. We are swayed too much by the great standardized journals dealing with things from the point of view of mass circulation. Prosperous, intelligent, independent, forward-looking, enterprising small papers are wanted to give voice to autonomous communities and foster—if not indeed in some measure restore—that intellectual self dependence that lies at the foundation of safe popular government. The editors of such papers must be more than writers. They must, like the old journeymen printers, like Franklin, Greeley and Weed, who were leaders of American journalism, be masters of the whole enter-

prise of newspaper making. The school has already turned out some men and women who are doing this work, and in the broadening of such teaching an opportunity of significance for American journalism and American life is before it. It should also offer facilities for special research into questions both of editorial and business policy to students and persons already experienced in journalism who want preparation for high executive positions, or for the supervision of their own newspapers. Journalism to be independent must be successful, and the editor who thoroughly understands all phases of his paper's problem is the independent editor.

In a recent letter to the writer, commenting on some remarks about such teaching, Dr. Louis Wiley, the business manager of "The New York Times," said: "Publishers of metropolitan as well as small city newspapers should welcome any attempt by you to train students in managerial problems. It is from the training school of the smaller city papers that the metropolitan journals will probably always continue to draw a large proportion of their executive staffs. The breadth of experience obtained in such offices is a valuable foundation. As for the nation's need of strong, independent local newspapers, there can be no argument. You will be making a real contribution to our national life in serving the smaller cities' newspapers. I am aware that you cannot, under the terms of Mr. Pulitzer's bequest, pay the expenses of any business office training. But it is important that the journalism students should have some insight into the problems of the managerial side of the newspaper, business and mechanical."

However desirable such training may be, it cannot be undertaken on any satisfactory basis by the school with its present resources. Occasional free lectures by public spirited experts, though interesting and instructive, cannot take the place of regular, systematic study. Neither can advantage be taken by the school with its present endowment of the chance to make here, at the newspaper center of the continent, a research department and clearing house to deal with new problems of newspaper method, such as changing technique, or economic or social developments that may alter the habits of the read-

ing public and force newspaper transformations. These are of interest to every newspaper, but they are difficult to appraise from inside a newspaper office and are generally beyond the scope of any single newspaper's study. At present the school has before it the suggestion of a public organization that it, because of its combination of impartiality with knowledge of newspapers, should undertake a study of crime news and the possible effect of different ways of publishing it in stimulating crime. For these purposes of advanced teaching and research an additional income of not less than \$25,000 a year could profitably be used. If Mr. Pulitzer's great bequest could be supplemented to that extent, an important work might be done, not only in opening new opportunities to students, and in supplying larger needs of newspapers, but in strengthening the influence of independent, highly trained editorship over the press of the country, urban as well as rural. Such an adventure may make an appeal as at once a professional and a patriotic service.

Respectfully submitted,

ROSCOE C. E. BROWN,

Acting Director

June 30, 1926

BARNARD COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition and progress of Barnard College during the academic year 1925-26.

The enrollment in our four regular classes has been as follows:

	1924-25	1925-26
Seniors	126	155
Juniors	259	271
Sophomores	234	227
Freshmen	271	315
	—	—
	890	968

In addition to these regular students we have had 44 unclassified students and 37 special students, making a total of 1049 primarily registered in Barnard College, an increase of 69 as compared with last year.

Besides the students primarily registered in Barnard, we have had 49 students from Teachers College and 126 from other parts of the University taking some courses at Barnard. These numbers are rather smaller than a year ago. The total registration has been 1224, an increase of 41 over last year.

On Commencement Day 212 candidates were recommended by Barnard College for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This is the largest number ever presented by Barnard.

During the entire year Professors William T. Brewster, Ida H. Ogilvie, and William F. Ogburn have been absent on sabbatical leave. Professor Melvin M. Knight was granted leave for the year to undertake some important research work

elsewhere. During the Spring Session sabbatical leave has been enjoyed by Professors Edward D. Perry, Harold Jacoby, Gertrude M. Hirst, Henri F. Muller, Louise H. Gregory, and George W. Mullins.

We have had two new members of the Faculty,—Professor Edward M. Earle, in charge of our work in History, and Professor Norman W. Haring in Fine Arts.

The Faculty heard with deep regret of the death on May 26th of Professor Frank N. Cole. He was about to retire at the end of this year, having been for thirty-one years Professor of Mathematics in Barnard College, and in charge of our work in that subject. He was a distinguished mathematician, a good teacher, and a very loyal and devoted member of our Faculty. His gentle and lovable personality won the affection of his colleagues.

On February 3rd occurred the death of Laura D. Gill, Dean of this College from 1901 to 1908. The Trustees at their meeting on February 5th adopted a minute noting the death of Miss Gill, recording the sorrow of the Trustees at this event, and requesting the Dean to express the sympathy of the Board to the family of Miss Gill and to Berea College, the institution with which she was associated at the time of her death.

For next year three Assistant Professors have been promoted to the grade of Associate Professor: Dr. Emilie J. Hutchinson, in the Department of Economics, Dr. William Haller, in the Department of English, and Dr. Edward M. Earle, in the Department of History. Two Instructors have been promoted to the grade of Assistant Professor: Dr. Florence deL. Lowther, in the Department of Zoology, and Dr. Elizabeth F. Baker, in the Department of Economics.

We are to enjoy next year the presence of a distinguished Spanish scholar and outstanding representative of the university women of Spain,—Señorita María de Maeztu, who will be with us as visiting professor for the Spring Session.

There has been no change in the membership of the Board of Trustees, Mrs. George Vincent Mullan having been elected to succeed herself as Alumnae Trustee for the term 1925-1929.

The new curriculum, outlined in the Dean's Report for last year, is to go into effect for students entering as freshmen in September, 1926. The various departments have carefully planned the introductory courses for freshmen, on which so much of the success of the new curriculum will depend. In the autumn further departmental discussions and Faculty conferences will be held regarding the best way of securing proper supervision and direction of each student by the department of her major subject after the second term of her sophomore year; and also regarding methods of conducting college courses in general and possible improvements in our teaching. The new curriculum has aroused considerable interest throughout the educational world and we are eager to give the experiment a favorable start. To that end we must strengthen still further our administration and instruction.

During the year the Committee on Honors of the Faculty has discussed at many meetings, in general principle and in detail, the Special Honors Course with which we have been experimenting since 1921, and how it may best be changed and adapted to the conditions of the new curriculum. This Special Honors Course is one of several attempts made during the last few years by American colleges to get more and better work from our best students. It aims to provide for those who are exceptionally able and well equipped an opportunity to cover, through a more intensive and more independent method of work than that followed by the ordinary students, much more ground than would be possible in the regular course. It involves specialization, but not of an unduly narrow sort. It is intended to result in a broader and firmer grasp of knowledge in the particular field than could be obtained in other ways. Several departments have already arranged for their Honors students individual conferences and special direction, designed to enable them to proceed more rapidly and also more thoroughly than the normal students in their class work; but much additional planning is still necessary. In the autumn the Honors Committee will make recommendations to the Faculty regarding certain changes in methods of admission to the Honors Course, and in the arrangement and direction of

the work done by the students after they have been admitted. It is to be hoped that we may be able, in some subjects at least, to use outside examiners for the final comprehensive examination required of all Honors students. This would no doubt help to make our standard higher and more impersonal.

In October the Trustees decided to name our Students Hall Barnard Hall, in honor of Frederick A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College, after whom the College itself is named; and to call the new residence hall Hewitt Hall, in honor of Abram S. Hewitt, one of the most distinguished citizens of New York City, Mayor of New York, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College from 1897 to 1903.

Hewitt Hall has been an immensely valuable addition to the College. For the excellent arrangement and construction of the building we are much indebted to our architects, Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, and to the ceaseless and enthusiastic care of our Comptroller, Dr. Griffin. The attractive Deanery, at the north end, has proved a delightful residence for the Dean, and she hopes that her presence on the campus has been advantageous to the College.

This new hall, with its 250 bedrooms, has solved, for the moment, our residence problem. We have been able to give to all Barnard students desiring to reside at the College comfortable, healthful, and pleasant rooms, and to provide them with good meals in the beautiful dining halls on the ground floor. The dignity and charm of the formal dinner served here has been a valuable contribution to our education.

Realizing the importance of a contribution like this, one is led to reflect on the complexity of our ideal of college education to-day, so utterly unlike what was offered to our students even thirty years ago. When the present writer was an undergraduate, the college gave us classroom instruction, a little laboratory work, some inadequate access to reference books, a few chapel exercises, and practically nothing else. It had scant concern for our social life and none at all for our health, our manners, our recreation, our future careers. Nowadays the American college, following an ideal entirely different from that of a Continental University, is

concerned with every side of the student's life, and tries to provide an all-round civilizing environment. Public opinion expects it to furnish residence, social development, health instruction and supervision, recreation, vocational advice, and a position after graduation. Some critics even suggest that we should provide husbands.

Barnard, like other American colleges, has in these last thirty years done something towards offering most of these services. The social side we recognize as very important. The intercourse of the students with one another, with the Faculty and the administrative officers, and with interesting visitors from outside, is a valuable part of their education. The gracious atmosphere of Hewitt Hall, under the competent direction of Miss Abbott, Assistant to the Dean in charge of Residence Halls, has been a great addition to our social resources, and a happy supplement to the social rooms in Barnard Hall, and the admirable guidance given to all our student organizations and general social life by Miss Weeks, Assistant to the Dean in charge of Social Affairs.

The Chapel services at St. Paul's, the religious organizations, and the influence of the Chaplain, do much to meet another and a very vital need of our student body.

Health now concerns us greatly. The College Physician, Dr. Alsop, with the advice of the University Medical Officer, and with the aid of his staff as well as our own two nurses, counsels and treats the students in her office, where she had 7,875 visits during the year, and lectures to them on the art of healthy living. She cooperates closely with the Physical Education Department on the one hand and the food service of the Buildings and Grounds Department on the other. Next year the College Physician is to be on a full time basis and give up all private practice.

The Department of Physical Education, with a staff of seven members, not only aids the students' physical health in the narrower sense, but also teaches them to play, providing precious resources of recreation for after life, and helps develop their character and their community spirit.

Close contact with their instructors and advisers outside the classroom is desirable for young students, who cannot

be thrown entirely on their own responsibility. Our Committee on Students' Programs, under the chairmanship of Professor Gregory and during her absence of Dr. Carey, has been supervising this work, and will need to develop still further contacts with the departmental advisers under the new curriculum.

Our Occupation Bureau, under the direction of Miss Doty, Assistant to the Dean, is also closely concerned with the student's program. It gives her information regarding careers open to her after graduation, her own fitness for them, and the selection of courses in college that will prepare her for them. In many cases it finds a position for her when she receives her degree and better ones for her in later years.

This Bureau also aids the undergraduates financially by securing part time employment for them. In this field its work is closely related to that of the Faculty Committee on Scholarships and to the Students' Loan Committee of the Associate Alumnae. These three agencies give in the course of the year a very considerable amount of aid to students in financial need.

In the physical environment of college work scarcely anything else is as important as the Library, and the supply of books is of course the very life blood of the college. Here, if anywhere, our students should learn the love of books and the proper use of them, and should be fired with the desire to build up personal libraries of their own. Fortunately we have in Miss Rockwell an admirable Librarian, and our Library is attractive and so far sufficient in size for our needs. But we never have sufficient money for books. The Trustees have been able to make for next year a fairly large increase in the Library appropriation, and we should welcome the gift of other funds for this purpose.

All these various elements in the college environment tending to make our education a really civilizing influence, starting from nothing or almost nothing, have been developed very considerably during the last fifteen years. They still need improvement and especially much better coordination.

This new kind of all-round college education is elaborate to a degree not realized by our friends of earlier years, and it

is extremely expensive. It is, we believe, worth while, and deserving of financial support.

The gifts received during the past year have amounted in cash to \$30,168. The principal item has been a payment from the Sage Estate of \$15,000.

Mr. Edward Dean Adams has kindly given us a fund of \$5,000, the income of which is to be used to promote the study of the German language and literature. Part of it will be awarded in the form of a prize each year for excellence in German. This is a very welcome gift and will aid the rapid re-establishment of German in the position which it occupied before the war.

The undergraduates have again raised money to give two international fellowships,—one to send a Barnard graduate abroad, which has been awarded to Dorothy Miner, of the Class of 1926, who will study medieval literature at the University of London; the other to bring a foreign student to Barnard, not yet definitely awarded but probably to be given to a Russian student. Through gifts of various friends of the College we have also been able to offer again this spring, as we did last year, a scholarship to send a student just completing her junior year to Geneva for the summer to attend lectures at the Geneva School of International Studies.

Various alumnae, under the leadership of Miss Lillian Schoedler, 1911, have given a fund of \$2,000 to enable us to start the Barnard Camp, long planned and now at last to be happily realized. We have engaged Blue Bird Camp, on Upper Twin Lake, in the Palisades Interstate Park, a comfortable camp, delightfully situated. It has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Physical Education, which has organized an administrative committee with representatives from the alumnae, the teaching staff, and the Athletic Association. We hope to have a series of very pleasant weekend parties of undergraduates, officers, and alumnae at Blue Bird Camp during the coming academic year.

The Class of 1901, in commemoration of its Twenty-Fifth Anniversary, has given to the College \$1,720 as an unrestricted gift, a very welcome form of donation.

Various gifts have helped beautify our buildings and grounds. Mr. Clarence H. Mackay has kindly given a decorative and interesting historical map of Long Island to hang in Hewitt Hall. The Class of 1916 is presenting as a tenth anniversary gift six marble benches to be placed along the brick walk between Brooks and Barnard Halls. The Class of 1926, as its graduation present, gave the College a beautiful colored leather screen for the College Parlor, and an oak seat for the corridor just outside. Portraits of Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, and Mr. Jacob H. Schiff have also been gratefully received and hung on our walls.

The question of repairs to our buildings, now that they are getting older, has become a very serious financial problem. We have had to spend \$6,000 this past year replacing one of our steam lines. The terra cotta cornice on Milbank, Fiske and Brinckerhoff Halls is disintegrating and falling in a dangerous manner. To repair it at all adequately will probably cost about \$20,000. The plumbing in Brooks Hall, installed in the very unsatisfactory manner prevalent at the date when this building was erected, has so deteriorated that Brooks has been suffering from about 150 leaks during the past year. To replace this plumbing is, of course, a very expensive matter, costing about \$45,000, and we were in much perplexity as to how to pay for this essential work until the Milbank Memorial Fund, to our very great gratification, promised us a grant of money for this purpose. This will be an immense help to the College finances.

We have again enjoyed excellent student government during the past year, for which the College owes much gratitude to the student officers. The Honor Board has faced some difficult problems admirably. The new system installed two years ago of a Representative Assembly and a Student Council seems to be operating satisfactorily. On the whole, the temper of the undergraduates has been most helpful and cooperative.

Though the weather tragically marred the Commencement Exercises, the new arrangement of our functions at this season seemed to promise very well for the future. In particular the substitution of a Commencement supper on Wednesday

evening for the usual Commencement luncheon proved a very great success. We had a thousand alumnae at supper in Barnard Hall, probably the largest alumnae gathering Barnard has ever known.

On the whole, the year has been an unusually satisfactory one. Next year promises well. We have a larger number of applications for admission than ever before and can select with great care the new members of our student body.

The needs of the College are still urgent. We greatly desire a new academic building, to contain classrooms and instructors' offices, and to be placed on Claremont Avenue just to the north of Barnard Hall. If we had this we could accommodate satisfactorily and assimilate into our social community about three or four hundred more undergraduates, and thus care for some of the well qualified and promising girls who are now turned away from our doors.

We need also at least a million dollars additional endowment to enable us to raise the salaries of our Faculty, so that they may live without so much financial worry and without the burden of such a large amount of outside work as most of them are now obliged to carry.

Another much desired gift, though less important, deserves special mention. This is a hundred thousand dollars to endow a chair for visiting professors from foreign countries. Those that we have had during the past few years have proved extremely valuable in giving our students acquaintance with other nations and some insight into the methods of university education there used. We have been obliged to pay for these visitors from special gifts, and the need of collecting the desired funds each year, often from many scattered sources, considerably impedes us in making our plans. Barnard has taken a leading part in promoting international educational relations and it would be gratifying to see this important phase of the work placed upon a sound and permanent basis.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE,

Dean

June 30, 1926

TEACHERS COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

To the President of the University

SIR:

I transmit herewith the reports of the Directors of the Schools of Education and Practical Arts for the year ending June 30, 1926. The reports of the several Directors of Teachers College institutes, of the Principals of our lower schools, and of other administrative officers have been separately printed and distributed by the Secretary of Teachers College.

This year marks the end of an epoch in the history of Teachers College. The last class of young students has been graduated. Hereafter we shall have only mature students, all of them graduates of colleges, technical schools, or normal schools with experience in teaching. It is the outcome of a tendency dating back some thirty years. In 1897-1898 the College enrollment was 69 matriculated students, all young girls, most of them preparing for teaching in kindergarten and elementary schools. In 1907-1908 the offering was restricted to professional students, of whom 262 were college graduates out of a total enrollment of 896. Ten years later, in 1917-1918, the number had increased to 2,385, of whom 773 were college graduates. In 1925-1926 the attendance was 4,909, of whom 2,471 were college graduates and 1,249 graduates of normal or technical schools, with at least two years of experience in teaching.

This change in student personnel has been accompanied by a corresponding change in the content of instruction and in methods of teaching. The only opportunity open to the young student is classroom teaching. The experienced teacher who seeks further training looks forward to a different type of service. He may still be a classroom teacher, but he takes on

extra duties, such as head of department in charge of other teachers. Some become superintendents of schools, supervisors, principals, and teachers of teachers in normal schools, colleges, and universities. During the past few years our Bureau of Educational Service reports that the largest number of appointments of graduate students has been in colleges and universities. At the same time, the number of appointments to the lower schools, while relatively smaller, is absolutely larger than when we were giving our entire attention to teaching in the lower schools.

The problem of professional training confronting Teachers College is peculiar. No other professional school meets a similar situation. The schools of law, medicine, and engineering deal with young students or with students who have had no professional experience. Their aim is to give their students the necessary equipment for reaching the first round of the professional ladder. The next steps, and many steps thereafter, are taken under the personal supervision of a master—in a law office, in a hospital, or in the field, where no mistake is tolerated and where every error is corrected. The normal schools for teachers deal with novices as do the schools of law, medicine, and engineering. Their aim is to equip their students for professional service in teaching, but in the teaching profession there is no provision for apprentice-training under the eye of a master. The young teacher must stand alone from his first day in service; he works behind closed doors and with children who are obliged to accept his ministrations whether they are benefited or not. Much of the obloquy directed to the teaching profession can easily be traced to the faulty practice of beginners who learn their trade by experimenting upon helpless pupils. Years afterward these same pupils render their judgment of a teacher's worth when they are called upon to vote for a revision of a teachers' salary scale. He is a rare citizen who, remembering the faults of his own teachers, can nevertheless give approval to the theory that better pay will bring better teachers, and that better teaching is worth increasingly better support.

The inefficient teacher presents the most serious problem in educational administration. The problems of business management of schools and school systems, the provision for buildings and equipment and the securing of financial support, are sometimes perplexing, often difficult, but seldom insoluble. Inefficient teachers, however, including all beginners and many who have grown old in the office, present a problem that cannot be resolved into quantitative factors or treated as a business transaction. The dismissal of incompetents gives no assurance that their places can be any better filled. The ordinary turnover due to death and withdrawal subjects every group to the pains of assimilation of newcomers. The best in any group seek outlets for promotion, the poorest fall by the wayside, those just too good to be dismissed and too poor to find positions elsewhere stay on. This trend to mediocrity confronts every educational institution from the kindergarten to the university. It is the one problem in educational administration that is omnipresent; it is rooted in the weaknesses of human nature, and expands under the complacency of public indifference.

The leaders in public education the country over are facing this situation with increasing courage. The rank and file of teachers appreciate their needs. The attendance on summer schools is an eloquent tribute to their desire to help themselves. But no amount of formal instruction in normal schools or teachers' colleges can offset the disadvantage under which our profession suffers by not having a period of apprentice training comparable to that which obtains in law, medicine, and engineering. As long as young teachers are left to their own devices, so long will bad habits crop up which can never be eradicated by merely being talked about. If a mistake in teaching were regarded as seriously as is an error in a legal brief or in an engineering computation, we should have teachers as careful of their prescriptions as physicians are. The fault is not with the teacher but with the system under which he works. My belief is that in the pedagogical millennium every school and school system will accept one novice for every ten teachers in service. These novices will be given some

teaching to do—say, half-time service for half pay—but whatever they do will be done under the eye of a master who will be responsible for the inculcation of right habits. Those who measure up to acceptable standards will be assured of permanent positions; those who fall short will be spared a life of misery in an occupation for which they are not fitted. The result in either case must be to the lasting advantage of the pupils in our schools, and indirectly to the profession as a whole. Nor would I exclude our highest institutions from this privilege. Our colleges and universities suffer as much from professional malnutrition as do our public schools. All alike tend to mediocrity, because there is at present no systematic means of preventing the accession of the unfit, or of developing the powers of those most competent. The excuse generally offered for failure to use such obvious means of betterment is lack of funds. But it would seem to me that no expenditure could be so easily defended, and that no argument would have greater appeal to common sense. The greatest obstacle, I am convinced, lies within the profession itself. It tends to become static because it accepts the dictum that what has been will be, despite the visions of reformers. But once get the vision of a school in which all the teachers are as good as the best are now—an ideal not beyond the range of realization—then reformers look like practical schoolmen.

Teachers College is a school for reformers. Our objective lies a generation ahead. The attainment of our ideal would be relatively easy were we living in an unchanging world. The fact is, however, that educational procedure lags far behind the needs of the present, to say nothing of what the future will demand. The presence of students dissatisfied with themselves but eager for guidance is a standing challenge to our best efforts. These students of ours and their students in turn will soon be installed in the strategic positions of our profession. No professional school has ever faced a more difficult problem, and none has ever been given so great an opportunity for service. We cannot, and we would not, avoid the responsibility that the situation imposes.

The trend toward mediocrity is no less a danger in Teachers College than in other educational institutions, and for exactly

the same reasons. While we have been exceptionally fortunate in retaining the ablest members of our staff, and have made few mistakes in the choice of newcomers, there is always the probability that routine will wear out the springs of individual initiative and that habit will check personal progress. The greatest danger of all is that we may rest content with our present grade of accomplishment. My conviction is that we are just now entering upon a new epoch in our history—one that promises greater rewards than we have ever enjoyed, provided we can bring to it the professional acumen and the enthusiastic devotion that the future demands. In particular, we must devise a more systematic method of training the young instructors in the College and the young teachers in our schools. We cannot afford to let them grow up with only the casual guidance that hard-working superiors can give. The unity of the institution, now branching out into many departments, some of which are larger than the College itself was twenty-five years ago, as well as the harmonious development of our professional service, must be preserved in spite of the urge to group specialization.

Our first task, therefore, is to cast the beam out of our own eye; then we shall see more clearly how to improve the vision of our students. They are, as I have said, destined to become directly or indirectly leaders of teachers. We must see to it that those who specialize in administration do not make a fetish of organization and finance and construction and equipment; that principals and supervisors become something more than business managers; that experts in research and in tests and measurements regard themselves as servants in the house rather than as masters of the domain. The more efficient the training of these specialists, the nearer will be the approach to the classroom teacher. The tendency, however, of the specialist in any field is to magnify the subject, perfect its organization, systematize its content, and extend its range. It becomes an end in itself. In a professional school there can be but one end, and that end is defined by the needs of practitioners. Specialization is justified only to the extent that it serves this end.

In the growth of Teachers College it is inevitable that specialization should come. There are some sixty-five different groups of students recognized in the award of diplomas. To meet the needs of these groups, not to mention individual differences within the groups, our instruction must be specialized in high degree. Our problem is to maintain this specialization on the highest plane of scholarship consistent with the objectives of our students when reckoned in terms of both the near and the more distant future. The solution is not likely to be reached by too much deference to the pressure of popular fads nor by over-emphasis of departmental erudition. In the guidance both of students and instructors, there is need of abundant common sense—a sense that is akin to a far-seeing philosophy of education.

A statement of the policy that I think we should pursue is simple enough; its execution is quite another matter. First of all, it demands a much larger faculty than we have at present. No other school that I know of carries so large a registration with so small a faculty. A larger faculty bespeaks in turn better provision than we have ever made for the assimilation of newcomers, and it means also better guidance than we have ever given to the work of the institution as a whole. To get the best that instructors can give requires suitable equipment and facilities for their work. With nearly five thousand college students and upward of nine hundred school pupils housed on less than a city block, it must be apparent that elbow-room is at a premium. More instructors, more space and more equipment on the one hand, or fewer students with less diverse interests on the other hand, might suggest a remedy. But ninety-one per cent of our current expenses, aside from funds donated for research and special purposes, comes from students' fees. Fewer students, less income; more instructors, more expense. In any case, the welfare of the College requires that our endowment be greatly increased. At present the income from vested funds for current expenses does not suffice to maintain the plant the year round. But for what we have I am profoundly thankful, because I know at what sacrifice it has been given. Our Trustees have been more

than generous, but no group so small should be expected to carry a load that belongs to the public at large. There must be somewhere public-spirited citizens who would be glad to share the burden and participate in its rewards. In a final analysis, we need more friends who are willing to invest in an enterprise that promises dividends in the form of better citizens in the on-coming generations. I have confidence in the faculties of Teachers College that they will rise to the occasion and make such an investment a blessing both to those who give and to those who receive. The loyalty of our graduates and the whole-hearted devotion of every member of our staff are the best possible guarantees of still greater professional service in the cause of public education.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. RUSSELL,

Dean

June 30, 1926

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

To the Dean of Teachers College

SIR:

I submit herewith my report for the School of Education for the academic year 1925-1926.

When I assumed office three years ago, it seemed important to assemble and interpret information concerning the development of the School of Education. In this enterprise, I have received the cordial assistance and coöperation of administrative officers, of members of the faculty, and of several graduate students. A number of studies have been completed and transmitted to you, the most important containing data about types of programs presented by candidates for the degree of Master of Arts, marking habits and tendencies of members of the faculty, enrollment of students by majors, changes in the size of classes, and instructional costs. The first two studies indicate the increasing tendency of our students toward specialization, the wide variation in scholarship, the lack of a definite and comparable basis among departments and professors for awarding grades, and the fact that most members of the faculty are using a three-point scale (Marks A, B, and C) for grading students rather than a five-point scale (Marks A, B, C, D, and F). The suggestion is made in one study that the course report be on the basis of *ranks* rather than marks, thus making it possible for a research officer in the Registrar's Office to assign an index figure to each student for each course completed and a single composite index figure for each student at the end of each semester. This suggestion appears to have merit.

With reference to the size of classes, it is reassuring to note that in spite of the greatly increased enrollment, there have

been no significant changes in the general distribution for the past five years. Since 1920-1921, the number of courses has increased from 187 to 411. The percentage distribution of classes, according to size, has remained during this period about as follows: 30 per cent of classes have an enrollment of from 6 to 15 students; 38 per cent, from 16 to 40; 26 per cent, from 41 to 100; 3 per cent, from 101 to 140; and 3 per cent, over 141. In spite of the movement for the development of major courses, the average number of points per course is still under 3 (2.7 per cent). The average number of students per course is about 44.

The cost of instruction, for salaries only, varies widely among departments, ranging from \$2.40 to \$32.00 per point taken; the average now is about \$8.20. The average cost (salaries only) per point taken in four highly professional fields, Educational Administration, Normal School Education, Elementary Education, and Secondary Education, is now about \$18. This cost unit is indicative of the increased financial burden which may be expected from year to year, as the work of other fields becomes more highly professionalized and as courses of the research and field type with limited enrollment replace the general courses with large enrollment.

Research studies are now under way with reference to student personnel. To advise students properly as to courses and fields of specialization is at once the first and most important work of the faculty. As the number of students increases and the fields of specialization continue to multiply, the situation becomes increasingly difficult. As one possible means of assistance to students, a comprehensive examination has been devised by a committee of the faculty and has been given to three representative, voluntary groups, making a total of 1,285 students. In the near future, we should know the degree to which such an examination may be significant in advising students.

There are now 355 active candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy with majors in Education. Of this number, 83 were admitted during the academic year. The Committee on Higher Degrees has considered various plans for improving

the preliminary examination and, as a means of conserving time and of judging more accurately the comparative ability of prospective candidates, authorized the substitution of a general comprehensive examination in place of the oral examination. No change has been made in the character of the examination in the field of major interest.

Various proposals have been entertained for the administration of the foreign language requirement for the Doctorate. It is my belief that only those students should be encouraged to present a foreign language as an instrument of research whose majors are in History of Education or Comparative Education or who are preparing dissertations which actually require the utilization of a particular language. It is important for leaders in Education to know of the organization and administration of schools in other countries and to be familiar with the best sources of information regarding foreign education. With the development of our courses in Comparative Education, taught by professors who through travel and study are continually in touch with educational systems throughout the world, this end may be better attained by the election of such courses than by the study of a foreign language.

The great majority of candidates for the doctorate now present a course in Statistics in lieu of one foreign language. The faculty has approved a new course, Education 221TG-222TG—Methods in Research, which, also, may be substituted for a language. I have no doubt that many students, in the future, will present this course in lieu of a second foreign language.

It is now required that the manuscript copy of the dissertation be accompanied by a digest. Since January, 1926, these digests have been printed and have been made available to all members of the faculty.

A candidate for the doctorate, Dr. Walter B. Jones, took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Milwaukee Continuation School, under the direction of Mr. Robert L. Cooley, for utilizing that school as a laboratory for research work and for obtaining data for his dissertation. This is the first time that advantage has been taken of the opportunity to present a half-year of field work toward the doctorate.

The expense of printing the doctor's dissertation is becoming great. Fortunately, an increasing number of candidates for the degree are abbreviating the dissertations for purposes of publication. It will be a great gain to encourage our students to adopt the technical style of reporting dissertations rather than the descriptive style of the essayist.

The publication of a volume entitled, "Problems in Educational Administration" by Professors Strayer and Engelhardt and associates, marks the beginning of a new period in educational literature. This volume will serve in the field of educational administration as "case" books serve in the field of legal education.

Arrangements have been entered into with the Board of Education of the United Lutheran Church in America for a comprehensive survey of the higher educational institutions supported by this church. This survey will extend over a period of two years and will be under the general direction of Professor Evenden and the Director of the School of Education. This will afford a splendid opportunity for field work for majors in College Administration.

Due to the untimely death of Professor Méras, the group of graduate students who were majoring in French and taking advantage of the coöperative plan with the University of Paris were under the direction of Professor George E. Brinton of the University of Delaware. During the year 1925-1926, 8 students elected this opportunity for study in the University of Paris; during the preceding year, there were 21 students in this group; and in 1923-1924, 24 students. The future of this coöperative arrangement appears to be uncertain.

In order to provide a more extensive opportunity for social case work for majors in Religious Education, arrangements have been made with the New York School of Social Work whereby, with the approval of the Committee on Instruction, students may elect certain designated courses offered by the School of Social Work and receive credit for such courses toward a graduate degree.

A fellowship grant of \$1,000 was awarded to a candidate for the Doctor's degree by the National Bureau of Casualty and

Surety Underwriters for research work in the field of safety education.

During the year, two meetings have been held at Teachers College of instructors in the fields of English, geography, mathematics, and general science from the coöperating normal schools. A meeting of the principals of these schools was held in Washington on February 22. The purpose of this coöperative project was described in my report for the year 1924-1925.

Three meetings of the Committee on Instruction and two meetings of the Executive Committee have been held during the year. A total of 61 new courses has been approved: 37 for the academic year, 15 for the Summer Session, and 9 for the Extramural Division. The most important of the courses approved for the academic year is Education 11F-112F—The Curriculum. The first semester of this course, which will be conducted by a group of professors, is designed to give to administrative officers, supervisors, and teachers a comprehensive view of the basic considerations involved in determining the content and organization of curricula for elementary and secondary schools. The second semester, also conducted by a group of professors, deals with the administrative methods which may be employed in determining the pattern of curricula for the elementary, junior high, and senior high schools. All courses dealing with the curriculum have been grouped under a single heading in the catalogue.

New diploma titles have been approved for: "Supervisor of French," "Supervisor of Physical Education," and "Director of Community Recreation."

The installation of a new system of records in the Registrar's office will do much to simplify the work of this office; and the adoption of the system of individual student record books will greatly assist members of the faculty in advising students.

The Secretary's office has taken over the major responsibility for consulting with candidates regarding the requirements for the Bachelor's and Master's degrees, thus releasing the time of the Director for conferences with members of the faculty and candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The total number of students enrolled in the School of Education has been 3,026 (not including graduate students with majors in Practical Arts), as compared with 2,900 the preceding year. In Practical Arts there were 549 graduate students as against 489 in 1924-1925. The matriculated students of both schools in the Summer Session of 1925 numbered 3,486. Of the total number of graduate students in the School of Education during the academic year, 23 were enrolled as unclassified students, and 1,899¹ indicated their desire to become candidates for the Master's or Doctor's degree. In addition, there were 1,104 matriculated unclassified students, of whom 637 signified their intention to apply for the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the preceding year, there were 1,734 candidates for the degree of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy, and 10 unclassified graduate students.

During the year the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon 58 students, 31 of whom had taken the Master's degree at Columbia. In the preceding year, 47 doctorates were awarded; in 1923-1924, 40; 1922-1923, 14; 1921-1922, 19; 1920-1921, 7; 1919-1920, 23; 1918-1919, 9; 1917-1918, 19.

For the academic year 1925-1926, 1,246 students in Teachers College received the degree of Master of Arts, 31 the degree of Master of Science, and 652 the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The total number of Teachers College professional diplomas granted during the academic year was 856. These diplomas are granted only in connection with a degree.

Of the 2,471 graduate students, 326 held the Master of Arts degree from Columbia University; 408 students held the degree of Bachelor of Science from Columbia University. A total of 440 institutions were represented, including the following:

Hunter College	124	Smith College	42
College of the City of New York	67	Cornell University	41
University of Chicago	57	Vassar College	40
Syracuse University	48	Mount Holyoke College	38
		Wellesley College	36

¹ 2,448 including graduate students with Practical Arts majors.

University of Michigan	31	Middlebury College	12
University of Wisconsin	31	Colgate University	12
University of California	30	Kansas State Teachers College (Emporia)	12
University of Illinois	30	Pennsylvania State College .	12
George Peabody College for Teachers	30	University of Iowa	12
University of Missouri	27	Leland Stanford University .	11
University of Nebraska	25	Union Theological Seminary .	11
Harvard University	24	University of Kansas	11
Oberlin College	24	Lafayette College	11
University of Minnesota	24	Muhlenberg College	11
University of Washington	23	St. Lawrence University . . .	11
New York State College for Teachers	23	Simmons College	11
New York University	21	North Carolina College for Women	11
Goucher College	20	Cornell College (Iowa)	11
University of Texas	19	Princeton University	10
Yale University	18	Bates College	10
Boston University	16	DePauw University	9
Wesleyan University	16	Texas College of Industrial Arts	9
Swarthmore College	16	Lawrence College	9
Ohio Wesleyan University . . .	16	Colby College	9
Bucknell University	15	Alfred University	9
Adelphi College	15	Western Reserve University .	8
Ohio State University	15	University of Oklahoma	8
Rutgers College	14	University of Rochester	8
Iowa State Teachers College .	14	Franklin and Marshall College	8
Elmira College	14	Amherst College	8
Dickinson College	14	Dartmouth College	8
University of Denver	14	Drake University	8
University of Pennsylvania .	13	Pomona College	8
Michigan State Normal (Ypsi- lanti)	13	Radcliffe College	8
University of Indiana	12	Washington State College . .	8
		George Washington University	8

In the choice of subjects other than Education pursued by Teachers College students in other parts of the University, the following departments proved most attractive:

English	809	Spanish	86
History	363	Comparative Literature . . .	78
Psychology	170	Chemistry	68
French	135	Economics	61
Sociology	123	Geography	36
Philosophy	123	Public Law	27
Mathematics	89	Architecture	23

Botany	22	Astronomy	13
Government	22	Chinese	12
Zoology	20	Religion	12
Latin	19	Typewriting and Stenography	11
Music	15	Phonetics	10
Accounting	14	Advertising	9
German	14		

Twenty-five other subjects were chosen by a smaller number of students. A total of 2,464 class registrations represents the interest of Teachers College students in other phases of university work.

It is a pleasure to record the appointment of Ruth Andrus, Ph.D., as Assistant Professor of Education in the Faculty of Education.

The following promotions have been made in the Faculty of Education: Rollo G. Reynolds, Ph.D., from Secretary of Teachers College and Assistant Professor of Education to Provost of Teachers College with rank of Professor; Lester McLean Wilson, Ph.D., from Associate Professor to Professor of Education; Willystine Goodsell, Ph.D., from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Education; J. Ralph McGaughy, Ph.D., from Associate Professor to Professor of Education; Edwin H. Reeder, Ph.D., from Associate in Elementary Education to Assistant Professor of Education; Maxie N. Woodring, Ph.D., from Associate in Secondary Education to Assistant Professor of Education; Robert B. Raup, Ph.D., from Instructor in Philosophy of Education to Assistant Professor of Education.

Harry L. Hollingworth, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology in Barnard College, has been assigned to a seat in the Faculty of Education.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Professor Albert A. Mérás in France on March 1, 1926.

Leaves of absence have been granted to: Professors Henry Johnson, Anna M. Cooley, Rudolf Pintner, Edward S. Even-den, and Adelaide T. Case for the Winter Session 1926; to Professors David Snedden, Arthur I. Gates, Franklin W. Johnson, and Allan Abbott for the Spring Session 1927, and to

Professors Frank M. McMurry and William H. Kilpatrick
for the academic year 1926-1927.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT JOSSELYN LEONARD,
Director

June 30, 1926

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ARTS

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

To the Dean of Teachers College

SIR:

I submit herewith my annual report as Director of the School of Practical Arts for the academic year ending June 30, 1926.

According to the Registrar's records summarized in the annual Announcement of Teachers College, the total registration of regular students in the School of Practical Arts from September, 1925, to June, 1926, was 1,883, a decrease of 116 from the total of 1,999 for 1924-1925, and of 160 from the total of 2,043 for 1923-1924.

The regular students of 1925-1926 were grouped as follows: Graduate students, 549; undergraduate matriculated students, 805; unclassified professional students, 529. In addition to the 1,883 regular students, 370 extension students, most of whom were teachers in service, were admitted to sections of technical courses for which their preparation was equivalent to that of matriculated students in the same courses. The total number of students taking regular credit courses was 2,253. Cards of admission were granted to 554 auditors, not classified as students, who attended extension special series of popular lectures in fine arts and household arts and lessons in physical training conducted by the departments of the School in coöperation with the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University.

The departmental distribution of graduate students in Practical Arts for the past five years is shown in the following table:

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Household Arts . . .	91	147	175	168	182
Fine Arts	53	55	82	85	89
Industrial Arts Education	13	6	6	19	17

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Music Education	14	16	22	42	41
Nursing Education	17	23	36	23	36
Physical Education	33	57	68	81	106
Practical Science	41	40	41	53	64
Health Education . . . . .	..	..	..	9	14
Unclassified . . . . .	..	..	..	9	..
	—	—	—	—	—
	264	344	430	489	549

In October, February, and June, 1925-1926, the Bachelor's and Master's degrees were conferred by the University on 642 students whose major interest was in Practical Arts. The following figures in parentheses are those of 1924-1925. Of 388 (322) who received their Bachelor's degrees, 371 (305) were women and 17 (17) were men. The Master of Arts degree was conferred on 206 (170) women and 17 (19) men. The Master of Science degree was conferred on 23 (16) women and 8 men, most of whom were students in practical science.

The number of Teachers College diplomas in Practical Arts conferred in 1925-1926 was 254 (1924-1925, 247), 162 to holders of the Bachelor's degree and 92 to holders of the Master's degree; 248 of the diplomas were educational (for teaching or supervision) and 6 were technical. The distribution of the educational diplomas in Practical Arts by departments was as follows:

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Household Arts	88	100	104	95
Fine Arts	30	51	33	48
Industrial Arts Education	11	12	10	15
Music Education	12	17	13	15
Nursing Education	21	25	32	37
Physical Education	40	40	37	28
Health Education . . . . .	..	..	4	5
Practical Science	6	4	9	5
	—	—	—	—
	208	249	242	248

In proportion to the number of degrees conferred, there has been a reduction in the number of diplomas awarded. This is due to higher standards, especially teaching experience, set by the Committee on Instruction.

The eleventh and last of the four-year classes under the Faculty of Practical Arts received the Bachelor of Science degree in June. This completes fifteen years of experience with undergraduate students who entered the College direct from high school.

The complete elimination of the four-year undergraduate curriculum has made it possible for the Faculty of Practical Arts to reorganize its courses in order to adapt them primarily to students who have graduated from standard colleges, or who have had professional study and experience which prepares them for the same work as is required of graduate students in Teachers College. Such reorganization has been made in every department of the School of Practical Arts, and the courses are described in the Announcement of Teachers College for 1926-1927. Each technical department will continue to offer eight to ten points in courses which are prerequisite to those with numbers above 100 which carry graduate credit. With the exception of these preliminary technical courses, all courses offered by the Faculty of Practical Arts have been arranged primarily for graduate and other advanced students; and therefore all the professional courses in the School of Practical Arts are now on the graduate basis which has existed in the School of Education for the last dozen years.

It has come to pass that the undergraduate non-professional curriculum, with the School of Practical Arts, started in 1912, has been abandoned completely and the School in its entirety is now concerned with advanced professional training of teachers and educational leaders in the eight fields of technical education now assigned to the Faculty of Practical Arts. In short, the School has now become a division of technical education in a graduate college of education.

Another significant change in the courses offered by the Faculty of Practical Arts is in the fact that all subject matter courses will hereafter be offered to teachers in training, and therefore, they will henceforth be taught as professionalized courses. There have been during fifteen years undergraduate courses in formal gymnastics, cookery, dressmaking, etc., which have presented subject matter without any regard to

the method of using it in schools. Henceforth, all such courses which are primarily subject matter will include more or less reference to the methods of presentation in schools. This will lead to some slight modification in the special methods courses in the several departments, but the Committee on Instruction sees no far-reaching difficulty in making such adjustment between technical courses and education courses.

There has been throughout the year continued activity in the research work in practical science, especially in applied bacteriology, biochemistry, cookery, household and textile chemistry, nutrition, and household engineering. In each of these divisions of practical science there has been the usual work on limited problems adapted to the training of students, and also work on problems subsidized by commercial organizations. Examples of the latter type of problems begun during the year are: cookery with glass dishes, vitamins in bananas and other fruits, efficiency of household refrigerators, effect of manufactured pectin in jelly-making, electrical versus ice refrigeration, and disinfectants inhibiting molding of canvas. In addition, the extended studies on vitamins in yeast and canned vegetables were continued. Studies of the bacterial content of swimming pools, of certain phases of physics, of nutrition, of certain chemical problems of cookery, and of the physiological effects of the artificial fat intarvin have been continued by members of the Faculty of Practical Arts, and results will be published as rapidly as possible.

In the Summer Session of 1925 there was a decided increase in the number of advanced students, and especially of those who planned to work four Summer Sessions for a Master's degree. It is evident that the elimination of the four-year curriculum has made it desirable to professionalize all the summer courses in Practical Arts, for the great majority of summer students now have the same preparation and aims as have the students of regular sessions.

By action of the Trustees of Teachers College in February, 1926, the following members of the Faculty of Education, who will be more or less directly concerned with the future activities in the division of Practical Arts, were assigned to

seats in the Faculty of Practical Arts: Professors Leonard, Rugg, Reynolds, Snedden, Kulp, Woolley, Kitson, Caldwell, Powers, Mossman, and Briggs.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. BIGELOW,

Director

June 30, 1926

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

REPORT OF THE DEAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor of submitting herewith my report for the academic year 1925-1926.

Our experiences during the past year have been such as are characteristic of transition periods in educational work. Some changes have already been made, while others have been announced as impending, and all have contributed in determining the character of the year's results. The announcement that we would extend our minimum College Course, in the early future, from two to three years, acted as a stimulus to many students to hasten the date of their matriculation. Since students who yield to this temptation are not usually of the better sort, it was to be expected that the general standing of the class would be adversely affected by their membership. At the same time, our passing mark in all studies of the College Course was raised from 60 to 75 per cent. The effect of this change, as displayed at our mid-year examination results, was greater than any of us had anticipated. By a firm insistence upon our standard at that time, a great improvement was secured at the final examinations, but not sufficient to overcome wholly the earlier delinquency. Although the general average showed a gain over former years, it was not sufficient to meet the higher requirement, so that a large increase in the percentage of failures was recorded for the year. These delinquents will now be offered summer courses of instruction, to prepare them for the supplementary examinations in September. So far as our College Class is concerned, therefore, we can report an improvement, but one that must be extended in order to be satisfactory.

The conditions for effecting such improvement may be regarded as very favorable. After the session of 1926-1927, there will be no more matriculation for a two-year course. As our total student capacity is now satisfied, the change referred to will necessarily result in reducing the number of annual matriculants by one-third, a condition that will necessitate the rejection of a large number of applicants. Our matriculation can therefore be made on a selective basis, and we are already engaged in devising tests of admission additional to those now legal. The effect of these combined changes cannot fail to effect a great improvement in the qualifications of our graduates.

Quite aside from the special conditions above noted, we recognize the necessity for some farther test of fitness than that of high school graduation. Among such graduates in our entering class of this year, there were not less than nineteen who failed miserably in a majority of their subjects. Scarcely one of these students was qualified for advancement to the higher grades of the grammar school at the time of his or her graduation from the high school. So far as I can learn, this abuse is chiefly the effect of political compulsion applied to the teachers in our public schools. In any case, so long as it exists, the high school diploma must continue to be discredited.

Present and prospective changes in our University Courses are quite as important as those affecting the College Class. The increase in membership of our entering University class of this year, making it about five times its former average, has not failed to result in some admissions that were not warranted by the fitness of the matriculants. This has necessitated a heavy weeding out at the year's end, and will result in greater care as to admissions hereafter. Here again we have to note exceptionally favorable conditions for future improvement. In deciding to continue our University Course after the inauguration of our three-year College Course, it is clear that its membership must be greatly reduced, which will facilitate proportionately the introduction of more exacting entrance requirements and of material extensions of the curriculum.

In preparation for the proposed radical divergence in the work of the two classes of students, we have this year effected a complete segregation therein, maintaining separate class organizations and student activities, as well as separate lectures, recitations and laboratory exercises and examinations, corresponding with differences in the curriculum.

Certain matters affecting our Faculty call for your consideration. We have provided for four new instructors, to undergo training during the coming year, in anticipation of the extended work under the approaching three-year curriculum. We have also begun an attempt to accomplish the very difficult task of finding teachers who are both academically educated and professionally qualified. It appears that this must be accomplished, in the main, by the pursuit of academic work after appointment as instructors, and as a regular part of their institutional duty. As a matter of fact, one of our teachers has this year secured the degree of Ph.D., while two others are in the way to do so. Another has this year secured his Master's degree and will continue his graduate work next year. Several others are arranging to take up graduate study during the coming session.

With considerable regularity, in these reports, I have urged the establishment by our University, of a Graduate School of Pharmacy. The past year has brought us numerous inquiries for such a course. They have come, not only from instructors in schools of pharmacy, and others throughout our own country, but from such distant points as China, Egypt, Syria, India and tropical America. Most of these applicants appear particularly desirous of securing training in practical work, in which direction our school has acquired a good repute, our fixed policy having been to train workers rather than to turn out literary scientists. It is this sort of training that is sought by persons who, having entered upon their work, have come to appreciate their limitations. It cannot be doubted that a Graduate School, with adequate equipment, would be well attended and highly successful. During this year, we have canvassed the possibility of organizing such a school in connection with University Extension and our Summer Schools,

but have found the suggestion impractical. A school of this kind must be provided with special laboratories for advanced work and must possess the faculty supervision that its importance demands.

In conclusion, I refer to the fact that the Centennial Celebration of the founding of our College will occur in the year 1929, and that a committee of arrangements has already been appointed, under whose direction historical researches have already been commenced.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. RUSBY,

Dean

June 30, 1926

SUMMER SESSION

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1926

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Director of the Summer Session I have the honor to submit the following report of the twenty-seventh Summer Session of the University which opened July 6 and closed August 13, 1926.

The report of the Registrar includes the statistical record of the Session. (See pages 351-355). Outstanding figures are: (1) the enrollment of 13,219 students as against 12,720 for the attendance of 1925; (2) the percentage of men and women, 32.73 and 67.27 respectively; (3) the wide territorial distribution, with 7,000 students from outside of New York State, with 2,670 from the North Central Division (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin), and 282 students from foreign countries. Of the students in attendance 48.35 per cent had taken work at the University previously.

The noteworthy features of the figures just cited are, in the first place, an increase in enrollment, 3.92 per cent, or in numbers 499 over the Session of 1925, and second, a slight increase in the number of foreign students. Any effect on attendance which may have been due to the increase of fees from eight to ten dollars a point seems to be overcome.

Other interesting statistics of the Summer Session of 1926 include 674 instructors (457 men and 217 women); of this number 117 were assistants; in the Demonstration School there were 6 high school teachers and 19 elementary teachers. There was a total of 304 instructors from outside the University.

A total of 925 courses was offered. In addition to the regular courses there were 140 lectures given as recorded in the *Weekly Bulletins* of the Summer Session:

SUMMER SESSION LECTURES

Afternoon Lectures on the drama and fiction (Mrs. Haskell's direction)	15
Americanization Conferences	4
Economics Department	7
Field Trips	2
Evolution Lectures	4
Far East Lectures	4
Greek and Latin Department	5
History Department	9
Motion Pictures	4
Mathematics Conferences	4
Miscellaneous	24
Museum of Art Lectures	5
Museum of Art Peripatetic Discussions	11
Religious Organizations	16
Romance Languages Department	26
<hr/>	
Total lectures	140

The following exhibits and musical programs were given: National Child Welfare Exhibit, Earl Hall, throughout the Session; Etching and Print Exhibit by Denks, 57th Street, New York City, in Avery Library, July 26 to August 13; Book Exhibit, Auxiliary Gymnasium, throughout the Session; the annual Music Festival which included a Symphony Orchestra concert (with Professor Erskine in a concerto), Recital of Church Music, and the "Baal Scene from Elijah" and "Songs of the Fleet" by the Summer Session Chorus. In addition, the Philharmonic String Quartet and a Vocal Quartet each gave a concert.

Excursions were conducted in and about New York City with a total of 11,008 participants. The West Point excursion included 1,834 students, and 530 were taken to Atlantic City.

The work in Public Health offered for three Sessions has proven so unsatisfactory in attendance that it will not be repeated in 1927. The failure of this work is another indication

that professional training does not rapidly advance where no specific pressure is exerted by the organized profession, by state or federal law or by insistent public demand.

The School of Business in the Summer Session has offered for two years a general survey course in business, including elementary accounting, intended to meet the needs of seniors or June graduates of colleges in which business subjects are not taught. This idea, seemingly sound, has proved an incorrect analysis of demand, and the course will be discontinued in 1927.

Special features in the program of instruction for 1926 were: a series of thirty lectures on Contemporary Developments in Chemistry, a series of thirty lectures on International Problems, and public lectures on Evolution and the Far East. The lectures on International Problems were delivered by:

PROFESSOR JAMES T. SHOTWELL, Director of the Division of Economics and History, of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

SIR FREDERICK WHYTE, President of the Legislative Assembly of India, 1920-25.

DR. NICOLAS POLITIS, Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece to France.

MR. JAMES G. McDONALD, Chairman, Foreign Policy Association, New York City.

PROFESSOR VON SCHULZE-GAEVERNITZ, Head of the Scientific Department of the League of Nations Institute for Intellectual Cooperation, in Paris.

PROFESSOR PARKER T. MOON, Assistant Professor of International Relations, Columbia University.

DR. ALFRED R. ZIMMERMAN, League Financial Commissioner in Austria.

In the Chemistry series the topics and lecturers were as follows:

Synthetic Organic Chemistry—Marston Taylor Bogert, Senior Professor of Organic Chemistry, Columbia University.

Chemical Reactivity—James F. Norris, Professor of Organic Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Chemical Relationships of Sugars, Optically Active Amino Acids, Hydroxy Acids, and Halogen Acids—Phoebus A. Levene, Member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and Head of its Department of Chemistry.

Reversible Oxidation-Reduction Reactions in Organic Systems—William

- Mansfield Clark, Professor of Chemistry and Chief of the Division of Chemistry, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service.
- Crystal Structure in Its Relation to Chemical Problems—Ralph W. G. Wyckoff, Research Chemist, Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institution of Washington.
- Structure of Atoms and Molecules—Irving Langmuir, Research Chemist, General Electric Company.
- Catalysis and the Mechanism of Chemical Reactions—Hugh Stott Taylor, Professor of Physical Chemistry, Princeton University.
- The Carbohydrates—Sir James Colquhoun Irvine, Principal, University of St. Andrews and Head of its Department of Chemistry.
- Oxidative Catalysis in the Body—Edward C. Kendall, Research Chemist of the Mayo Clinic and Professor of Biochemistry, University of Minnesota.
- Chemistry of Immunity—H. Gideon Wells, Professor of Pathology, University of Chicago.
- Rare Gases—Robert B. Moore, Development Engineer, The Dorr Company.
- Synthetic Organic Chemistry—E. Emmet Reid, Professor of Organic Chemistry, Johns Hopkins University.
- Permeability and Electric Phenomena in Membranes—Leonor Michaelis, Professor of Biological Chemistry, University of Berlin and Professor of Biochemistry, Aichi Medical University, Nagoya, Japan.
- Radicals as Chemical Individuals—Charles A. Kraus, Professor of Chemistry, Brown University.
- The Influence of Pressure on Chemical Phenomena—Ernst Cohén, Professor of Physical Chemistry, University of Utrecht.
- Chemistry of Sanitation—John Arthur Wilson, Chief Chemist, A. F. Gallun and Sons Company.
- Osmotic Pressure—J. C. W. Frazer, Professor of Chemistry and Chairman of the Department of Chemistry, Johns Hopkins University.
- Chemistry of Proteins and Bacteria—Treat B. Johnson, Professor of Organic Chemistry, Yale University.
- Contact Catalysis—Wilder D. Bancroft, Professor of Physical Chemistry, Cornell University.
- Present Status of Knowledge of Water-Soluble Vitamins—Elmer V. McCollum, Professor of Biological Chemistry, Johns Hopkins University.
- Quantitative Research in the Chemistry of Nutrition—Henry C. Sherman, Mitchell Professor of Chemistry, Columbia University.
- Theory of Chemical Reaction Velocity—J. N. Brönsted, Professor of Physical Chemistry, Royal Polytechnic Institute, Copenhagen.
- Physico-Chemical Principles in Electro-Chemical Research—Colin G. Fink, Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering in charge of Electro-Chemistry, Columbia University.
- Reactions in Liquid Ammonia—E. C. Franklin, Professor of Organic Chemistry, Stanford University.

Agricultural Chemistry—Charles A. Browne, Chemist, and Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Completing the Atomic Tables—B. S. Hopkins, Professor of Chemistry, University of Illinois.

The very striking interest in the Chemistry series, and the limited interest in, and registration for, the International Problems series, together with a very small registration for a course in Economics on the Present-day Labor Situation in England, given by an English authority brought to the Session for the purpose, make one realize the great provincialism even of the University group. Breadth of interest seems to be conditioned by the requirements of the subject taught rather than by a wide ranging and intellectual curiosity.

The appended table showing housing conditions in 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926, still indicates a marked difference in the dormitory rates for men and for women. The average charge for men in the dormitories is \$6.10 per week; in the Barnard dormitories for women \$9.84; in Johnson Hall for women \$9.02, and in Seth Low Hall, Teachers College, (without meals) \$6.61.

HOUSING—DORMITORY ACCOMMODATIONS

SUMMER SESSION

Men's Dormitories

	Number of Students accommodated						Room rent per week on six weeks' basis Approximately					
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Hartley	307	314	317	305	302	300	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$5.41	\$5.75	\$5.66	\$5.53
Livingston	290	308	314	301	304	299	6.00	6.00	5.41	5.75	5.62	5.56
Morris	80	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	...	...	...	...	...
Tompkins	...	115	...	...	...	131	....	6.00	....	....	....	7.35
Furnald	...	...	296	282	283	285	....	....	5.41	5.75	6.11	5.96
Total Men	677	737	927	888	889	1015						

Women's Dormitories

**Seth Low	270	292	351	364	363	307	....	\$7.12	\$7.17	\$5.85	\$5.85	\$6.61
*Whittier	462	464	475	463	492	476	....	14.33	14.33	14.50	14.50	14.83
	—	—	—	—	—	—				—		
	732	756	826	827	855	783						
Hewitt	...	...	...	...	119	235	....	....	....	....	\$10.18	\$10.06
Brooks	102	109	116	117	109	113	7.50	8.18	8.19	8.17	9.61	9.62
	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	102	109	116	117	228	348						
Johnson	...	...	...	...	358	353	....	....	....	....	\$8.20	\$9.02
Furnald	278	278	...	...	...	...	6.00	6.00	....	....	....	....
Tompkins	88	...	142	152	183	...	6.00	....	7.17	7.20	7.04	....
Morris	...	102	137	138	77	22	....	6.00	7.17	7.59	6.90	5.93
Charles King	...	117	138	143	127	63	....	8.18	8.19	7.83	7.99	6.40
	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	366	497	417	433	745	438						

Total Women 1200 1362 1359 1377 1828 1569

Men, Women, Couples

**Bancroft	186	239	232	129	123	120	....	\$7.70	\$9.17	\$6.86	\$6.86	\$7.00
Total men and women in dormitories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2063	2338	2518	2394	2840	2704						

Off-Campus Rooms

Women.....	.....	\$8.60	\$8.60	\$8.64	\$8.50	\$8.30	\$8.97
Men.....	.....	8.60	8.60	7.17	7.50	7.64	7.69

Summary

Total Summer Session enrollment.....	11,809	12,567	12,675	12,916	12,720	13,219
Number of students from outside N. Y. C..	9,366	9,817	9,872	10,237	10,014	10,353
Percentage of students from outside N. Y.C. accommodated in dormitories.....	22.03	23.8	25.5	23.3	28.36	27.68

*The rate given here includes room and board.

**Six weeks' rental at this figure entitles to eight week's occupancy.

The Summer Session presents no strikingly new problem of its own. It reflects, naturally, the development incident to all departments of the University; it needs to adjust itself to a University population with a wider variety of training and geographical distribution than is usual in the academic year, but it is preeminently the University at work in the summer, rather than a Summer Session in the University.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. COSS,

Director

September 1, 1926

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to present herewith the report of University Extension for the year 1925-1926.

In the past few months much attention has been given to Adult Education as exemplified to some extent by University Extension in the universities of the country. As much has been said that is not based on knowledge of facts, I have thought wise to introduce my report this year with a statement which may tend to enlighten those who evidently are ignorant of University Extension particularly at Columbia, its history, character and development.

In 1910, Columbia University established University Extension, then designated Extension Teaching, by transfer from Teachers College so that it became a definite part of the educational service of the University. A place was given to it in the University budget and it was thus deliberately made a charge upon the University funds.

A Director and Administrative Board were appointed on the model of the administration of the Summer Session. In fact, the control of the Summer Session and of Extension Teaching was at that time and until 1921 vested in the same Director. This officer was given a seat in the University Council and a rank identical with that of a Dean of one of the established schools. This action was due to the desire on the part of the President and University authorities to dignify the new undertaking and to give it suitable and appropriate standing in the University.

This was Columbia's first serious venture in the field of Adult Education although spasmodic attempts had been made in early years and Teachers College as the pioneer had

shown its interest by offering classes especially for teachers before recognition had been granted by the University. These were the days when Extension Teaching was not considered as part of the obligation of the University to the community. The academic public looked upon it with disfavor and even abhorrence, as unfit for the company of the elect. Today education for adults is being regarded with favor even by those who at one time were severely unfriendly to its progress.

An examination of the enrollment figures for the first year, 1910-1911, and the year 1925-1926 will prove enlightening. In 1910-1911, there were 922 resident students and 300 extramural. In 1925-1926, the numbers are 13,538 resident, 2,200 extramural, 1000 special (mainly in non-credit courses). Home Study, established in 1919, had 115 students and now has an enrollment of 4,953.

Notwithstanding this record and the extraordinary service rendered by this type of Adult Education, there still exists a lack of appreciation of the actual character and history of this work in Columbia University. The achievement seems to justify the view that the organization was established along correct lines. The demand on the part of students hitherto neglected by institutions of higher learning was fully met and just as fully appreciated by these students.

Let us consider briefly some of the characteristics of University Extension as established in Columbia University. In the first place it followed very closely the plan of the Summer Session in that the students were mature and used their own initiative in selecting the various courses they needed, with all seriousness and not in a haphazard and incidental way. They entered upon their studies as engaging in an additional undertaking to that which formed their major or primary career. Students who had felt that their educational experience had been closed with their departure from high school or even the elementary school were thus given another opportunity later in life. Even those more mature accepted the privilege of attaining intellectual improvement through regular and established university classes. The original

purpose of those who established University Extension at Columbia was simply and directly educational based on an anxiety that the University should do its full duty by the community in which it was located. From the very beginning much attention was given to the financial conduct of the work with the full understanding that in its inception it must needs be self-supporting, consistent with the attainment of the educational object. Hence strict business principles were observed and full advantage was taken of the material and intellectual "overhead" so to speak which was furnished by the university. Thus University Extension had the free use of the buildings, light, heat and janitorial service. It could command the interest of the officers of general administration, of the Registrar and of the Bursar, and finally it could rely upon the members of the staff for its instruction paying simply supplementary fees. One can readily see in the light of these facts how erroneous it would be to regard any margin of income over expenditures as profit or to consider this development as commercial in purpose.

When the Trustees placed the item for University Extension in the budget there was no prospect of a return which would even balance this item. Nevertheless courses were offered regardless of return although there was constant anxiety on the part of those interested lest a deficit might lead to the withdrawal of the opportunity and place the endeavor in jeopardy. The history of the past sixteen years is replete with unselfish efforts on the part of the University authorities in the desire to give ever increasing advantages to the student "without the gates." Many undertakings most precarious from a financial point of view were regarded as justified because of the service rendered to the cause of Adult Education. The appreciation of thousands of students whose aspirations have been gratified testifies to the real success of these unselfish efforts.

The administration of University Extension has always had the sympathy and advice of all the officers of the University, of the President and the Trustees, the Deans of the Schools and the members of the staff. Hence, its progress and development have not been accidental. We have not lacked

expert advice, and every step has been regarded in the light of the tradition, history and the educational purpose of the University.

As I review the attendance upon courses for the years past, I am impressed with the preference shown by great numbers of students for English, History, Philosophy, Psychology, and the so-called modern languages, subjects which are chosen for their own sake and not with an eye to their help in obtaining a livelihood. Vocational courses are not popular compared with those in subjects I have named.

Some criticism has been met on the part of those who feel that an effort of this character should be financed from the endowment and that the burden should not fall upon the eager student. I do not know of any body of students who more fully deserve help in their intellectual needs than the wage-earner who must make the effort beyond the stress of his daily toil. Nevertheless, I am not certain that in higher education we have pursued the proper course in virtually regarding it as a matter in part of philanthropy.

Again, many universities will call "hat in hand" upon men of wealth who have a generous spirit, and yet look with disfavor upon a balance between income and expenditures which may be obtained by the application of sound business principles and which is devoted at once to giving further educational advantages to the community.

The Assistant Registrar Mr. E. B. Fox has been culling some important statistics from registration figures for the Winter Session of 1925-26 which prove unmistakably that University Extension (Adult Education at Columbia) is fulfilling its purpose and is accomplishing that for which it has been intended from the very beginning. I shall venture to insert these statistics in my report as being of great value in an analysis of our work.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

REGISTRATION IN UNIVERSITY EXTENSION (MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS) BY AGE AND NUMBER OF POINTS CARRIED
WINTER SESSION 1925-26.

POINTS CARRIED

Points		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Total	
Men		13	1028	734	542	220	323	154	122	91	106	41	69	60	42	78	97	66	22	16	42	4	1	3871	
Percent			.33	26.53	18.95	13.1	5.68	8.6	3.97	3.14	2.34	2.71	1.05	1.75	1.54	1.08	2.01	6.14	1.7	.56	.11	1.08	.09	.02	54.26
Women		36	701	1016	358	217	242	145	61	62	70	39	42	44	40	40	70	52	8	7	2			3262	
Percent			1.1	21.48	31.14	10.97	6.65	7.72	4.44	1.86	1.0	2.14	1.10	1.23	1.34	1.22	1.22	2.14	1.59	.24	.21	.06			45.73
Total		49	1729	1750	900	437	575	299	183	153	176	80	111	104	82	118	107	118	30	23	44	4	1	7133	
Percent			.68	24.24	24.53	12.61	6.14	8.06	4.20	2.56	2.14	2.46	1.12	1.55	1.45	1.14	1.65	2.34	1.65	.42	.33	.61	.05	.01	14.82

In examining this table it should be understood that these figures refer simply to students enrolled in regular classes on Morningside Heights. Home Study students and members of the Institute of Arts and Sciences are not included. These figures clearly indicate that University Extension is serving those students for whom it was primarily intended, and that it is in very fact "Adult Education." We are interested to note that 217 were between 41 and 45 years of age, 56 between 51 and 55, 15 between 61 and 65, and 5 between 66 and 70.

Again, one third of the registered students were between 16 and 22 years of age, which we may term the college age. The figures show 1399 men or 36.14% and 964 women or 29.52%, a total of 2363 students or 33.11%.

The majority of students in University Extension elected a small program. Nearly two thirds of the entire number took programs of less than five points.

2317 men or 58.91%
2117 women or 64.69%

Total of 4434 students or 60.06%

The program of two or three points which implies only one course is also worthy of consideration. One quarter of the students had a two point program and one quarter, three point. Thus 24.24% took two points only, and 24.53% took three points only. That is, about one half of the students in University Extension (3479 or 48.77%) elected two or three points or a single course.

University Extension is not intended to supplant the collegiate course or in other words, to give a program approximating that of the regular college student. Nevertheless one purpose is to aid those who are prevented from becoming regular college students for reasons beyond their control. The registration figures help us again at this point, indicating that we are really of extraordinary service in enabling students to obtain a part of their collegiate education in the face of serious difficulties. During the Winter Session of 1925-1926 one seventh at least of the students in University Extension on Morningside Heights carried programs of ten points or more.

The figures are: 644 men students or 16.6% and 414 women students or 12.68%, a total of 1058 students or 14.82%. I shall add a table of percentages prepared by the Assistant Registrar which also deserves careful study

TABLE OF REGISTRATIONS IN UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WINTER SESSION
1925-1926 SHOWING AGE AND NUMBER OF POINTS CARRIED

<i>Ages</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
16-22 years	36.14%	29.52%	33.11%
23-38 years	55.86%	52.33%	55.62%
39-70 years	5.34%	12.54%	7.27%
No age given	2.66%	5.61%	4.00%

<i>Points Carried</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
1-4 points	58.91%	64.69%	60.06%
5-9 points	24.49%	22.63%	25.12%
10 and over	16.60%	12.68%	14.82%

A very convincing proof of the type of students who attend classes in University Extension is set forth in a table prepared by the Assistant Registrar showing the number of students under instruction by fifteen minute periods. A part of this table is given herewith as even these few figures are very convincing.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE AT CERTAIN PERIODS

<i>Period</i>	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>	<i>Saturday</i>
2:15	661	324	526	562	557	138
3:15	693	879	360	684	706	118
4:15	647	796	334	664	757	118
5:15	1,007	854	559	986	1,109	18
7:00	1,290	1,017	734	1,091	895	
7:15	1,336	1,046	753	1,137	1,001	
7:30	1,683	1,250	855	1,448	1,246	
7:45	2,340	1,754	1,295	1,902	1,451	
8:00	2,202	1,873	1,206	1,795	1,317	

Saturday: 9:15 A. M., 350; 10:15 A. M., 606; 11:15 A. M., 517; 12:15 P. M., 436.

At Columbia the center of activity of University Extension is the University itself at Morningside Heights. Here are the offices of administration on the campus level of the School of Business Building and here the classes forming the largest body of students are held in the rooms and laboratories of

the various buildings. These students attend in the late afternoon and in the evening using the buildings "after hours." Experience has taught that Morningside Heights can be readily reached from all parts of Greater New York and an enrollment of 8000 students is easily accommodated in the University buildings in the later hours. This multitude is assembled in individual classes which are given in 89 different subjects. In some subjects as many as 24 sections are needed to provide for the number enrolled for certain courses.

Here at Morningside Heights also is the Institute of Arts and Sciences which now relies upon the McMillin Theater as its large assembly room. Here are the offices of Home Study located mainly at 419 and 421 West 117 Street.

I desire to refer in general terms to the high type of instruction and the excellent standards demanded in classes in University Extension. This will seem strange to many who curiously assume that the "wind is tempered to the shorn lamb" and that less is required both of teachers and students than in other parts of the University. This view is entirely erroneous for each department regards these courses with the same jealous gaze as is centered upon other classes in the various schools. We are careful to select for our departmental supervisors men who are enthusiasts in this broad academic service of Adult Education. Instructors are chosen with greatest care and are often the most prominent teachers in Columbia who are famed for their scholarly attainment. I may say without fear of contradiction that our instructing force has the same standing in intellectual attainment as any other members of the University staff.

As indicated in reports of preceding years, the administration which assumes responsibility for the guidance of 14,000 students is very carefully organized.

In the office of the Director, there is one Associate Director, Professor Katharine C. Reiley, in charge of women students, and three Assistant Directors, Miss Mary D. Hopkins, Professor John A. Northcott, in charge of men students, and Mr. Merle M. Hoover his Associate. These are in turn assisted by departmental supervisors:

Mr. David L. Dodd for Business

Professor Frank A. Patterson for English

Mr. S. C. Wallace for Government and Public Law

Professor John Allen Krout for History

Dr. J. L. Holmes for Psychology

Mr. P. M. Riccio for French and Italian

Professor Frank Callcott for Spanish and Portuguese

Professor H. L. Shenton for Sociology and Social Economy

The purpose of this organization is to aid the student, not to control him. In other words in University Extension as in the Summer Session great freedom of action is granted to the student. The various advisers are always at his command and show a sympathetic attitude toward the problems which he may face. This freedom of action is much greater as the age of the student advances, as the younger are given most careful consideration so that they may be assigned to classes and given subjects of study to their best advantage. The educational records of all students both young and old who are looking for academic standing are carefully studied and are submitted in many cases to the Department of Admissions. Personal interviews with students and a review of educational records prove to be excellent oral tests for admission to courses on the part of those looking for academic recognition.

University Extension enjoys the constant advice and assistance of the heads of departments, particularly when no supervisor has been appointed to this duty. The appointment of instructors is made only with the advice and consent of those who are responsible for the conduct of the departments. Whatever has been accomplished in University Extension is largely due to the unselfish interest of these officers who have insisted upon the best instructors obtainable in the subjects in which they were interested.

The question of living accommodations for women students has always caused considerable anxiety. This year the students to the number of 228 women in residence have been satisfactorily provided for. Our allotment is 43 rooms in Johnson Hall and any space unassigned to women of the School of Business. This is a very insignificant allotment for University Extension.

Other Extension students may live in Tompkins Hall or with relatives or friends or we have been able to place the young students in satisfactory homes and boarding schools.

It will be impossible for me to mention in this report the many interesting facts concerning the work of the various departments in class instruction during the past year or to narrate the plans which have been made for the new academic year.

Some of our instructors are engaged in study abroad so as to offer special courses. In History, Geroid T. Robinson, honored by the award of a Social Science Research Fellowship, is in Moscow studying the agrarian aspects of the Russian Revolution of 1917. Again, Oscar V. Petty has been reappointed to an American Field Service Fellowship for the year 1926-1927. The Department of Romance Languages attaches great importance to travel in France, Italy and Spain and the instructors in University Extension are expected to employ their summer vacations and leaves of absence for this purpose.

In the coming year Extension classes in History will enjoy the privilege of courses with Professor Michael I. Rostovtzeff of Yale University and Professor Sidney B. Fay of Smith College.

In Romance Languages the emphasis is being placed on arousing enthusiasm for language study by making clear the general cultural advantages to be derived from the knowledge of such a foreign tongue as French or Italian, its language and literature, all with the intent of disabusing the mind of the student of the idea of drudgery in the study of language. Hence, the Institut des Études Françaises and the Istituto di Cultura Italiana have been organized and are open to students of University Extension. This has led to a large increase in the number of students in these subjects, and combined with an extraordinary devotion to the interests of the students has brought into existence an unusual and unprecedented enthusiasm in this department.

The past five years have witnessed a remarkable growth and revival of interest in the study of Italian in this part of the country. This is pictured very definitely in the large and in-

creasing registrations in Italian in University Extension. Italy as a country is at present attracting universal attention, and interest in its language is growing apace. The officers of University Extension are rejoicing in the prospect of the completion of the Casa Italiana which will continue and increase the interest in this language on the part of our students.

The spirit to which I have just referred is also apparent in Spanish. Here again, we have the Spanish Undergraduate Club which is affiliated with the Instituto de las Españas. The objects of the Club are to enable members to acquire a better knowledge of everything Spanish and Spanish-American; history, customs, literature, and to foster and develop self-expression in Spanish. These efforts have met with marked success and great enthusiasm has been shown at the meetings, at which Spanish conversation and lectures in Spanish formed a large part of the program.

In 1909 the Legislature of the State of New York passed a law regulating the practice of Optometry and in 1910-1911, on the request of the Department of Education at Albany, courses in Practical Optics were offered in Columbia University. The administration of these courses was placed in the hands of University Extension although the academic direction and supervision naturally fell to the Department of Physics. The curriculum covered a period of two years and graduates of high school were admitted. The completion of the course was recognized by the conferring of a certificate. This two year course will be continued until 1928-1929 as the Amendment of the Optometry Law of New York State will go into effect January 1, 1930. This establishes a new and complete course in Optometry which covers a period of four years—two years of collegiate study followed by two years devoted to subjects bearing directly on Optometry. This four year course is analogous to other four year professional courses in Columbia University and will lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science and a Certificate of Graduation in Optometry. This new course will be offered for the first time in the year 1926-1927. The administrative control passes from the hands of University Extension and is vested in an Administra-

tive Committee acting for the University Council. University Extension may regard this change with satisfaction for during the past fifteen years these courses have been financed in its budget and through its efforts the courses have been maintained notwithstanding violent opposition. The study of Optometry has been dignified and the courses have been strengthened through the active cooperation of the Department of Physics and the scholarly devotion of James P. Southall, Professor of Physics, who has built up Practical Optics in that Department.

Here again, University Extension has shown its usefulness in maintaining a branch of study during its embryonic period. It withdraws from control when the subject has obtained its full development in the University. A similar transition is taking place in the courses in Oral Hygiene which have been transferred to the School of Dentistry after nine years of supervision by the Administrative Board of University Extension.

The School of Business, the School of Dentistry, the course in Optometry and the courses in Oral Hygiene can all trace their lineage to University Extension which for many years held them under its fostering care.

Religious Education in days gone by was regarded as the function of the Sunday Schools of the Protestant Churches. As you have pointed out in your report of the year 1925 these schools have as a rule had comparatively little influence, from the point of view of education.

In the past few years this situation has been recognized and throughout the country much progress has been made in improving the conduct of the schools attached to churches particularly in the large cities. Universities have also recognized their obligation in this respect and Departments of Religious Education have been formed under the care of thoroughly trained teachers. There is general recognition of the fidelity of the Roman Catholic Church in furnishing religious training for its children.

The New York City Sunday School Association which has been in existence for fully a century has now been established as the Department of Religious Education of the Federation

of Churches. The work of this Department is largely educational and has in view the improvement of the Sunday Schools of this City and furnishing, after hours, to the children of the different boroughs week day religious education.

Teachers College has an active Department of Religious Education and is doing fine service in this branch of its professional work. Nevertheless the real laboratory is to be found in the weekly Bible Schools and the newly organized week day classes. The teachers in these schools need help. University Extension is endeavoring to raise the standards of instruction by cooperating with the Greater New York Federation of Churches in maintaining Community Training Schools for church school workers.

This coming year there will be one Central or "Standard" School and various Associate Regional Schools. The Central School is held in the rooms of Union Theological Seminary. The Associate Schools are in Harlem, at the Abyssinian Baptist Church Community House; in Southern Manhattan, at the First Presbyterian Church; in the Bronx, at the Creston Avenue Baptist Church; in Staten Island, at the First Presbyterian Church, Stapleton; and in the Borough of Queens, at the First Presbyterian Church, Jamaica. The courses in these schools are adapted to the grade of the ordinary, every-day Sunday School teacher. Three advanced courses open without restriction are offered at Morningside, one on the English Bible, another on Teaching Materials for the Church School, and finally a course on Methods in Religious Education.

The extramural division of University Extension follows the usual classification into class and home instruction. Home Study is referred to elsewhere. Class instruction away from Morningside Heights assumes the form first of individual special courses given in various places at the request of a suitable number of persons who are desirous of enrolling. The most numerous students in this group are teachers. Courses in Education which are of the professional type are cared for by Teachers College.

Extramural courses of this character were offered during the past year at Allentown, Baltimore, Bayonne, Bridgeport, Brooklyn, Coatesville, Dunmore, East Orange, Elizabeth, Fall River, Gloversville, Hartford, Jersey City, Montclair, Mount Vernon, Newark, New York, Patchogue, Paterson, South Orange, Waterbury, Wayne, West Hartford and Yonkers.

The most important extramural service, however, rendered by University Extension includes the supervision of the series for employees of banks given by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, the collegiate courses of two years for pre-law students at the Brooklyn Law School and for pre-medical students at the Long Island College Hospital.

University Extension is therefore maintaining a form of Junior College in Brooklyn offering subjects of the Freshman and Sophomore years which are particularly appropriate for those about to enter the professional schools of law and medicine. The Long Island College Hospital has no academic connection beyond this contact with Columbia University through University Extension. The pre-medical courses in Brooklyn have attracted alert, ambitious, and capable young men whom the Medical School of the Long Island College Hospital is glad to admit to its classes. About two hundred pre-medical students can be with difficulty accommodated in the buildings of the Medical School and many are compelled to attend at Morningside for certain of their courses for there is a serious lack of room in Brooklyn and of much that a college student needs, there is a dearth. The administration of this branch of extramural instruction has been in the hands of Professor John H. H. Lyon, Assistant to the Director who has given most unselfishly of his time and strength to these pre-medical students in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Law School is part of St. Lawrence University located at Canton, New York. When the Brooklyn Law School desired to raise its requirements for admission by calling for collegiate training, the University with which it was associated was unable to provide the instruction needed. Hence, Columbia University through its University Extension

was requested to furnish pre-law training for the Brooklyn Law School. This has been very successfully carried out by using the Summer Session as supplementary to the course in University Extension established in Brooklyn.

The situation in Brooklyn as to higher education has assumed a most interesting phase. The people of Brooklyn represented by some of its most prominent citizens have declared their wish and intention to have two institutions of higher learning in Brooklyn; one a public institution supported by public funds and parallel to the College of the City of New York and another maintained as a private institution. By recent act of the Legislature, the Brooklyn City College, part of the College of the City of New York has been authorized and classes will be held in Brooklyn in the near future.

As to the Brooklyn University supported by private funds, hesitancy and uncertainty seem to prevail although a Brooklyn University is really in existence at the present time. The pre-medical and pre-law courses conducted by Columbia form a vigorous collegiate department of two years which Columbia would willingly surrender to the new institution. Three important professional schools of high grade are already in existence and well maintained, the Long Island College Hospital, the Brooklyn Law School and the College of Pharmacy. Undoubtedly there are difficulties which would interfere with the complete amalgamation of these schools or the alliance with other institutions in Brooklyn. Nevertheless there can be no possible objection to the formation of a Council of Higher Education in Brooklyn which would unify the important educational interests without immediately interfering with the individuality or independence of the schools which might share in this cooperative action. I repeat, the people in Brooklyn have at hand a University but alas do not as yet see the path which they should follow to the full attainment of their hopes and desires.

I would regard this as a great achievement of Columbia University and of University Extension if we would point the way to the gratification of the ambitions of our fellow citizens of Brooklyn in this matter of higher education.

The Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Popular Lecture Division of University Extension, has this year completed thirteen consecutive years of its history. The purpose of the Institute is primarily educational, but cultural influence is definitely part of the object kept in view. The program therefore contains numerous lectures of a non-technical nature, and concerts and dramatic events hold an important place. The lyceum form of University Extension has naturally tended toward the merely entertaining and this must be guarded against but on the other hand, a program too technical or academic must be avoided. The duty of steering a middle course has been performed satisfactorily by Mr. Milton J. Davies, Associate Director. The membership and attendance have steadily increased and the Institute has built an important place for itself in the University. This fact indicates that it has not offended academic standards and tastes and its machinery has been used by various parts of the University Community.

The past year, for instance, the Institute has offered one or more lectures in cooperation with ten different departments. It held the Moot Court Trial under the auspices of the Law School, furnished an Evening of Columbia Music and two concerts cooperating with the Columbia University orchestra and the Department of Music, a concert by the Columbia University Glee Club, and an Evening of Columbia Poetry. It conducted a series of debates, Oxford-Columbia Debate, the Curtis Oratorical Contest, and the performance of the Varsity Show (held on the campus for the first time), and a performance of the Philolexian Society, in co-operation with Columbia College.

Among the noteworthy events of the year was a concert by the Columbia University Chorus under the direction of Professor Walter Henry Hall, held in the University gymnasium on the evening of May 5. The Chorus was assisted by the Chapel Choir, the Barnard College Glee Club and a professional orchestra.

The regular program of the Institute received the enthusiastic approval of the members. The reduced rates, without

enrollment fee, are more attractive to students, and hence perhaps at no time has there been such a large number of students in the Institute membership. The Institute provides a common meeting place for many parents and students who are in the City for only a year or two and who wish to attend lectures and concerts of a high order while in New York City.

The following Short Morning Courses were conducted by the Institute (under the name of the Lecture Division) this past year: Significant Current Books and Current Drama and Dramatists by Dr. Richard Burton; and The Practice of Politics and Current Political Events by Professor Raymond Moley (auspices of Barnard College). In May, Dr. Burton gave an additional course on Current Fiction and Drama.

The Home Study branch of University Extension has been located in Columbia House, 419 West 117 Street. In June last the adjoining house, 421 West 117 Street was made available for additional accommodations for this department. The two buildings have been connected by passage ways and form enlarged quarters greatly needed. This arrangement is at best a temporary makeshift as a cursory examination will show. Home Study has been developing very rapidly and will soon need a building of its own or a part of a building arranged for offices and small consultation rooms and equipped for the handling of stock to be sent to the students.

Home Study was added to University Extension so as to provide Adult Education in the home and to supply under the salutary control of a University, correspondence courses which otherwise would be offered in schools established entirely for money-making purposes. It is a well-known fact that the ordinary non-academic commercial correspondence institution if conducted with any degree of business sense can be made a financial success. There are many features of such institutions which are repugnant to educators associated with the established institutions of higher learning. I refer to using Education as a means of profit supplying dividends to wealthy stockholders; and the serious danger of "mortal-

ity" which in itself may become a source of financial gain and an inducement to neglect the vital interests of the student.

On the other hand, the universities which have maintained correspondence courses have often been interested in paralleling residence courses and in supplying another mechanism for accumulating points of credit placing the emphasis in the wrong place. If Columbia University using the best business practices and avoiding these features so objectionable, recognizing the purpose of the enterprise, performs a great and novel educational service for the community, Home Study will have accomplished another great achievement in Adult Education.

In the past year the officers in charge of Home Study have been experimenting with the organization of a group of student advisers who were sent to students to give exact information as to the educational facilities offered by this department. This system has been most successful and a strong and efficient body of men, many serving most unselfishly, has been added to the personnel of Home Study.

The registration figures indicate the satisfactory manner in which Home Study is performing its function. In the year, 1919-1920 a total of 156 students is recorded, in 1924-1925 the numbers were 1978 and in 1925-1926 the grand total is 4953. Of all the subjects selected, English is the most in demand, courses in Business come next, then Social Science and Romance Languages.

At the present moment there is no part of the University which is facing more difficult problems than Home Study. Its success is dependent upon speedy and accurate attention to a multitude of details of teaching and of management. Coincident with this is the necessity of developing a new educational service in a field destitute of any guidance based on experience. Home Study as it develops furnishes a phase of Adult Education which can well repay close observation. This branch of Extension service has been placed in the hands of Mr. Levering Tyson an enthusiastic Columbia man who possesses the requisite ability and energy to guide this rapidly growing part of Adult Education at Columbia University.

The possibilities of the Radio as aiding in Adult Education have been recognized by the officers of University Extension. The use of this remarkable instrumentality for reaching people in their homes tends, as is the case with the lyceum form of University Extension, to emphasize the entertaining and belittle the truly educational. This is the difficulty which those who favor radio for educational purposes are facing. Broadcasting now and apparently for some time to come will be given over largely to entertainment. Nevertheless as we are employing the lyceum to accomplish an educational purpose as a means of education so the radio can be made to stimulate the intellectual even as it presents the entertaining. In October 1925, an assistant was appointed whose duty was to arrange for radio lectures. During the past winter, 137 lectures were broadcast by Station WEAF for Columbia University. Chapel services as conducted by Chaplain Knox were given by radio and also lectures of the Institute of Arts and Sciences. A series of Monday evening lectures was made a feature of our radio service. President Butler and many of the most distinguished professors of the University took part. Morning lectures were also given on the subject of nutrition, child health, interior decorating, etc. Our efforts during the coming winter will continue to be directed to using the radio as one of the effective means of furthering Adult Education.

In the Survey dated February 15, 1926, the question is asked "What is Adult Education" and is followed by six brief statements of persons of importance in the educational world. These experts do not agree and in fact do not define Adult Education. Dean James E. Russell of Teachers College comes nearer to an actual reply when he declares that "The aim of Adult Education is to inspire grown-ups to be something more than they are now and to do their work better than they now do it; at its best it leads to constantly increasing richness of life, better appreciation of which life offers, greater satisfaction in the use of the mind and body and better understanding of the rights and duties of one's fellow men."

In St. Paul's Cathedral we are told that if we desire to see the monument of Sir Christopher Wren we should look

around. If we desire to know and understand Adult Education, we should look about us at the departments of University Extension, as established in our great universities particularly those located in urban centers. All of these are progressive and all appreciate that they are in the formative period of this great enterprise in education.

Our prominent educators are lamenting the greater pride which college students take in achievements on the athletic field rather than in the class room and are looking for means of arousing interest in the things of the intellect. The contrast as shown in the disposition of students in University Extension is startling for they are possessed with a desire to pursue an intellectual life and the problem before us is how we may gratify their desire in the most satisfactory manner. Why should we not speak of such students with enthusiasm for they do not hesitate to devote day and night to their purpose of attaining an education in the adult period of life. They say with the Psalmist "Day unto day uttereth speech and night unto night showeth knowledge."

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES C. EGBERT,
Director

June 30, 1926

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to present herewith the report of the School of Business for the year 1925-1926.

In presenting this annual report I desire first to consider and refer to the students. It may appear strange to emphasize this but I do so with a definite purpose in mind. There exists a serious danger that eagerness to take part in scientific investigation may lead those connected with a professional school as its teaching staff, to regard the students as only incidental to the real purpose of the institution and at times even an obstacle to important achievements.

As I understand and interpret the spirit of our School, the training and educational guidance of students have first consideration. It is believed, however, that interest in scholarly investigations is a quality essential for an effective teacher. Productive scholarship should be found side by side with the instruction of students. In fact, we may say that a professional school exists for its students and also for the scientific investigations which we are to expect from the experts who are gathered in any school of a university. We will, therefore, consider first the students. They are most readily classified as candidates for the higher degrees of Doctor of Philosophy or Master of Science, undergraduates who expect to receive the degree of Bachelor of Science, and the unclassified students engaged in special study not candidates for a degree. The numbers for the year are: undergraduates, 204; candidates for M. S., 105; for Ph. D., 10; unclassified, 71; making a total of 390 showing an increase of ten over the enrollment of the preceding year. An increase of 20 in the number of graduate students is significant both as to the tendency of the

School and also of the high regard which graduate students have for advanced work in our School of Business. At the Commencement in June last, 91 students received the degree of B. S. and 19 that of M. S. The Registrar's statistics indicate that out of 390 students, 152 come from New York State. Of these, 104 are from New York City. Hence, 286 or more than twice as many are from outside of New York City. After New York, New Jersey leads with 25 students, Pennsylvania has 18, Ohio 9, while Massachusetts and Texas send 8 each. The Philippine Islands are represented by 12 students, China by 18, Japan 8, Poland 4, India and Estonia 3 each, Germany 2, Argentine, Bolivia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Dutch East Indies, England, France, Mexico, Rumania, Russia, Serbia, Switzerland, 1 each.

Our students come from 99 different domestic and 22 foreign institutions. Naturally the largest number (166) are from Columbia University. Of the remainder 8 are from New York University, 7 from the University of Pennsylvania, 6 from the College of the City of New York, 5 each from Harvard, Cornell, University of Michigan, University of Southern California, 4 from Dartmouth, University of Alabama, University of Chicago, Western Reserve. Nine different colleges send three each, from 26 there are 2 each and from 71 comes one each.

Schools of Business have always been open to the criticism that emphasizing the acquisitive purpose of their subjects of study they tend to become vocational in character. With this danger before us we have placed the emphasis on the social side of our business training, insisting upon economics as vital in the curriculum and as permeating the very warp and woof of the fabric. Nevertheless we are aware of the fact that our students in great numbers intend to engage in profit-making enterprises. Although we insist upon the professional character of the School which implies a correct attitude from the social point of view, we are also deeply interested in aiding our students in selecting careers for which they are adapted and obtaining places for them on graduation. A committee on employment has been established by the Staff, of which

Professor Paul F. Brissenden is the Chairman. This Committee has been engaged during the past year in building up an index of all the graduates of the School with addresses and information as to occupation. As a result we now have a fairly complete record. Of 133 of the class of 1925, we have record of all but five. Special attention has been given to the registration of students about to graduate who desire employment. This involved making contacts with business houses through circularization and by personal visits, so that the range of acquaintance has been greatly widened during the past year.

The Committee has received 61 requests involving calls for 72 persons. At least half of the class graduating this year had been placed by June 1. With few exceptions all of the graduates will have found employment before the close of the summer either by their own efforts or by the help of the Committee. I venture to include in this report, a table indicating a survey of vocational choices of 331 students who expressed preferences. Over fifty occupations were named. In the table only those with choices above ten are given.

<i>Vocational Choice</i>	<i>1st choice</i>	<i>2nd choice</i>	<i>3rd choice</i>	<i>4th choice</i>	<i>Total</i>
Finance	108	40	22	7	177
Merchandising	42	55	32	17	146
Manufacturing	17	38	27	19	101
Transportation	14	15	20	19	68
Insurance	12	14	12	19	57
Accounting	32	10	2		44
Shipping	2	15	10	12	39
Banking	23	11	2	2	38
Teaching	18	5	6	2	31
Advertising	15	10	3	2	30
Secretarial Work	15	6	3		24
Foreign Trade	10	4	6	2	22
Real Estate	1	8	2		11

In examining this table we note the strong preference for Finance which greatly exceeds any other subject named. To this group we might add those selecting Banking. On the other hand the comparatively small number looking forward to teaching is also noticeable. The entire survey is very instructive from many points of view.

Very many of the students during residence are engaged of necessity in some remunerative employment. Hence, the increase in tuition fees taking place this year proved a hardship in certain instances especially as the increase was coincident with the reduction in the amount set aside on a scholarship basis or as a measure of relief for worthy students. The money thus released was transferred to a loan fund which was intended as a system to take the place of grants to needy students. I believe there is general approval of the loan system, nevertheless the rapid transition has been felt. Some regard the prize scholarship as a useful stimulus and are not ready to abandon the system entirely. During the transition period, I would recommend six scholarships of \$300 each which would be awarded to those of high scholastic rank and for this reason alone. For the year 1926-27, three scholarships of \$300 each have been granted to this School.

Although the scholarship system has many advocates and can be justified on the ground of reward for attainment, the subsidy granted to students to aid them in the payment of their tuition fee is open to serious objections. The idea of philanthropic aid in obtaining education is becoming more and more repugnant to many students and there is a tendency even on the part of those holding scholarships to return the funds awarded whenever it is possible. The Harmon Foundation has done great service in testing the loan system and has now set forth certain rules and regulations for loans which are the results of actual experience. A loan certainly gives the student a sense of self dependence and does not imply a loss of self-respect or dignity. We are indebted to the Harmon Foundation for a special loan fund for the students of the School of Business for the coming academic year.

For graduate students one prize fellowship of \$1500 has been established, to be awarded to a student who gives evidence of ability for research and originality in investigation. The rapidly growing interest in graduate work justifies our request that the number of Fellowships be increased to three.

I should like to refer at this point to the social interests of the students in the School. Notwithstanding the short period

of undergraduate life of two years, there is a rather unusual spirit of companionship and friendliness prevalent. This is in part due to the School of Business Association open to all matriculants of the School and to members of the Staff. An attractively furnished social room is set aside for the use of students, which is open in the afternoons of three days in the week. Informal receptions given by the Director and the Staff for the students are held twice in the academic year, and in the spring the Association holds a banquet which is now a regular feature of interest for the students and the members of the Staff. This year the banquet was held at the Faculty Club. Addresses were made by Professor Howard Lee McBain and Reverend Peter K. Emmons, Chairman of the Rotary Club of New Jersey. Certain societies, the Alpha Kappa Psi for men and the Phi Chi Theta for women, also have a most salutary influence on student life.

The Staff of the School of Business for the year 1925-1926 consisted of eight Professors, three Associate Professors, seven Assistant Professors, five Lecturers, four Instructors and one Assistant. By this classification the subjects of Business Administration, Accounting, Economics, Agriculture, Economic Geography, Transportation, Banking and Marketing are assigned to Professors of full grade. The important subjects of Insurance, Finance and Statistics are intrusted to Associate Professors. The grade of those responsible for these subjects should be raised at the earliest opportunity.

At the opening of the Spring Session, Professor Paul Nystrom entered upon his duties in charge of the subject of Marketing. Through this appointment this subject assumes its place in the program of study of the School and an important side of business education is properly cared for.

We take pleasure in recording the well deserved promotions of Donald H. Davenport, Ph. D. from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Business Statistics, and Ralph S. Alexander, Ph. D. from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Marketing. Louis A. Wolfanger and George T. Renner have been appointed Instructors in Economic Geography, having previously held

the title of Lecturer. The following new appointments have been made for the coming academic year:

Howard K. Nixon, Ph. D., formerly Instructor in the Department of Psychology, has been appointed Lecturer in Advertising: thus an important part of the field of Marketing has been provided for by this new appointment.

David L. Dodd has been transferred from the Department of Economics in Columbia College to become Instructor in Finance in this School. This assignment will provide needed help in the instructing force of the subject of Finance.

R. P. Eastwood becomes an Assistant in Business Administration.

With few exceptions the entire Staff was in active service during the year. Professor J. Russell Smith was away on a leave of absence for the entire year so that he might make an "around the world" tour. In the late spring Professor H. Parker Willis was granted leave for the remainder of the Session so that he might visit Ireland.

The following have received leave of absence for the year 1926-1927:

Professor Roy B. Kester for the Spring Session

Professor O. S. Morgan for the Winter Session

Professor Ralph H. Blanchard for the Winter Session

Professor John E. Orchard for the entire year.

The members of the Staff of the School of Business are distinguished for their productive scholarship. This is very clearly indicated by the persistent appeals presented to the University to relinquish various professors for special service of a public and civic character and for important tasks associated with great business enterprises. As stated above, Professor H. Parker Willis was summoned to Ireland because of his wide knowledge of the subject of national finance. Professor O. S. Morgan is now in the Near East giving most freely of his knowledge of agriculture and agricultural economics, cooperating with the remedial agencies now so actively engaged in helping that stricken part of the world. Professor Mills has been drafted by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Professors McCrea and Haig are busy with the

Regional Plan of New York for the Sage Foundation. The Director finds considerable difficulty in maintaining a staff in residence for purposes of instruction because of the strong appeals made to share our useful men with those who need their special qualifications in the solving of important problems.

Again, important researches are being undertaken and many books of value are published every year by officers of our School. Last fall the whole question of research and the means needed to undertake scientific investigation were again fully discussed. A special committee had been appointed to co-operate with other university agencies and in particular to bring into action the various plans which had been proposed. Professors Haig, Mills and Bonbright were appointed as a standing Committee on Research for the School. The function of the Committee was understood to include the search for funds and the consideration of research projects presented by members of the Staff of the School.

In 1925, the University Council established a Council for Research in the Social Sciences. Dean F. J. E. Woodbridge of the Graduate Faculties is Chairman of this Council which consists of a dozen members. This Council is the final arbiter in the assignment of funds for research in the social sciences.

The Department of Economics and the School of Business cooperate very closely and have formed a Committee on Economic Research which consists of Professors Seligman, Mitchell and McCrea. This committee passes judgment on the merit of the projects submitted, determines on an order of precedence, weighing very carefully the importance of propositions made by the several groups in Columbia College, Barnard College, School of Business and School of Political Science. They then make definite recommendations to the Council on Research referred to above.

The following research studies which may be classed as School of Business enterprises have been officially recognized and have been assigned financial appropriations:

1. Under the direction of Professor Bonbright. A study of judicial valuation; an attempt to determine what the courts

mean by "value" in different classes of cases. To what extent, if at all, are there different "values" for different purposes. This was begun in September, 1925, and will probably require three years.

2. A study of the transition from agriculture to manufacture in the densely populated sections of China and Japan. This has been undertaken by Professor John E. Orchard who will be in China and Japan during the academic year of 1926-1927 for the purpose of carrying on his investigations.

3. Under the direction of Professor Willis. An elaborate investigation covering virtually every important phase of contemporary banking problems of the United States, e. g., causes of bank failures, banking costs, branch banking, chain banking, national and state bank examination and supervision, bank mergers and consolidations. The purpose has been to prepare for a thorough revision of the National Banking Act. Professors Stockder, Beckhart, Chapman, and Filipetti have participated in this study. Their work was supplemented by the cooperation of a large field staff gathering statistical data, relative to the State banking laws, at various State capitals.

4. The Council on Research in Social Sciences has also appropriated funds for a study on "The New York Money Market." The purpose is to make this study historical, descriptive and statistical. Emphasis will be laid first on the call-loan market which will be treated in its relation to the Treasury Department, the Revenue Bank and other audit institutions. This study will be directed by Professor B. H. Beckhart.

Beyond these special research studies I should also mention the fact that the School of Business is connected with the New York Food Marketing Research Council of which Professor Paul H. Nystrom is Chairman. Professor R. M. Haig and Professor O. S. Morgan are also members of the Council. The School is associated with the United States Department of Agriculture Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the New Jersey State College of Agriculture at Rutgers University, the Port of New York Authority, the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University and the New York State

Department of Farms and Markets in stimulating and co-ordinating marketing research. Some of our graduate students are working on special phases of the problem under the auspices of the Council, as, e. g., the marketing of peaches or the marketing of poultry.

Professor H. Parker Willis was invited during the past year to become Chairman of the Banking Commission organized by the Irish Free State for the purpose of reviewing the banking and currency system in that country especially in its relation to the British banking situation. By permission of the University, Professor Willis accepted this invitation and spent about five months in organizing and conducting the work of the Irish Banking Commission. He reports that the outcome has been the preparation of a complete plan for the revision of the banking and currency system of Ireland, that at the request of the Irish government he has discussed the project with the authorities of the British Treasury and the Bank of England; and that the work of the Commission has turned out most successfully, and most acceptably to the Government of the Irish Free State. An official report covering the entire work of the Commission and its plan of currency revision has been prepared by Professor Willis and is expected shortly to be made public.

Again, Professor Brissenden has been engaged on special research work for the Federal Bureau of the Census in Washington bearing on labor incomes of wage earners in manufacturing industries in the United States for the quarter century period 1899-1925.

Professor Blanchard has prepared a report on Workmen's Compensation in the United States. Professor Davenport prepared for the Legislature of the State of New York a report for the Commission of Housing and Regional Planning on Cost of Government, Land Value and Population.

Professors Mills and Davenport have collaborated in publishing a Manual of Problems and Tables in Statistics.

Professor Robert H. Montgomery has edited three important works published in the year 1925-1926. A financial Handbook, Income Tax Procedure 1926, Excess Profits, Estate, Gift and Capital Stock Tax Procedure 1926.

Professor Hastings Lyon is editor of a work entitled "Investments."

Professor A. H. Stockder is responsible for the following publications during 1925-1926: Bank Failures in the United States 1900-1925, Business Training in American Institutions of Higher Learning in Handwörterbuch der Betriebswissenschaft, Berlin.

Mr. L. J. Chassee has had entire charge of an investigation bearing on educational administration for the Harmon Foundation. Under his supervision a valuable treatise has been published entitled "Study of Student Loans and Their Relation to Higher Educational Finance."

This is a very meager summary of the scholarly activities of the officers of the School. We must realize that all this is supplementary to service in the classroom and consultation with students. The latter is indispensable in the direction of graduate students and calls for a liberal expenditure of time, interest and patience.

The School of Business at Columbia is fortunately located so as to enjoy in the most complete way cooperation with other schools of the University. Cooperation is extending every year and is made very simple by the fact of physical proximity. Instructors and students of various schools can readily pass from one building to another. The classes of the School of Business are not restricted to students registered in the School but are open to qualified students from other parts of the University. In like manner students of this School are permitted to take courses in other schools. This tends to intellectual interchange and the mutual educational advantage of those who thus have a wider program before them. This close relationship is valuable in many ways. Economy of effort is maintained as duplication of courses is avoided. Reciprocity of this character is particularly valuable for our students in the field of law, education, political science and industrial engineering.

The Schools of Law and Business are finding that there is a common ground of interest. Thus officers of the School of Law are bringing to the attention of their students the importance

of many subjects of an economic character which belong in the School of Business. Beyond this, courses are given in which the instructors of both schools take part. During the coming year a course on "Law and Practice in Industrial Relations" will be offered by Professors Brissenden, Dowling, Lindsay and Seager and Dr. Hale. This will be an examination of the economic and legal factors involved in the relations between employers and employees.

Professors Haig and Magill will cooperatively give a Seminar in Taxation in which taxation problems will be studied from the economic and legal point of view.

A Seminar in the Law of Business Organization will be given by Professors Bonbright, Canfield, Lyon, Moore, Stockder, and Mr. Shanks.

In Marketing, a Seminar in the Law of Marketing will be given by Professors Llewellyn, Moore, Nystrom, Oliphant, Van Metre, and Alexander which will consider the economic, business and legal aspects of problems of marketing. I have enumerated these courses to indicate the interest these schools take in the middle ground between business and law.

A consideration of this character of the needs of the students in law and business will lead to mutual advantage not only but will establish courses of study which have received hitherto little attention.

The same situation exists in the educational relations of the School of Business and the Schools of Science. Students in the Schools of Engineering particularly on the industrial side need much that the School of Business has to offer. The attempt to add a few lectures in business to courses in engineering is of little avail. It is very unfortunate that the use of the objectionable term "efficiency expert" has led to the neglect of this middle ground between business and engineering. A careful study on the part of members on the staff of the Schools of Engineering and of the School of Business should be given to this problem. The students of the School of Business need at the present moment courses in engineering which may furnish them with requisite knowledge for undertakings in

business for which they are otherwise equipped, and I believe the reverse is true.

The preparation of those who are intending to teach business subjects, particularly in the so-called Commercial High Schools and in Collegiate Schools of Business, has not as yet received the attention at Columbia which it deserves. The subject of business education is important for prospective teachers but the problems of education in business have not been solved and here a thoroughly scientific investigation must be undertaken. The technique of teaching in the subject of business should be carefully studied. With the twofold purpose of training those who intend to teach and also with the hope that the subject of education in business will receive more thorough study, Teachers College and the School of Business will present a program including courses in Business, general courses in Economics, History and Sociology and courses in Education e. g. History and Principles of Education, Educational Psychology and General and Special Methods of High School teaching with electives in Vocational Education and Vocational Testing and the Psychology of Habit and Skill. Courses in the School of Business in the field of Accounting, Banking, Business Administration, Advertising, etc., will be at the command of these students. In this way, it is our expectation that the entire subject of business education will begin to receive the attention it deserves.

The subjects of Marketing and Merchandising in the program of study for the coming academic year will for the first time receive due consideration. Professor Nystrom will give his attention to Consumer Demand, Retail Merchandising and Marketing Problems and Sales Policies. Professor Alexander will care for Elements of Marketing, Sales Organization and Purchasing. Dr. Nixon will give Principles of Salesmanship to his courses in Principles of Advertising and Advertising Research.

Thus Marketing and Advertising take their places among the subjects of importance and recognition in the School. This is simply a beginning and we are anticipating a rapid development in these subjects both of which have extraordinary

importance in an institution of business education located in New York City. I might add that Dr. Nixon is planning an Advertising Research Laboratory which will do much to broaden the students' grasp of this subject by bringing them into direct contact with actual problems in present day advertising.

The past year has given us very definite information as to the use of the Library of the School of Business. Our students have enjoyed the fine room in the new building, sharing its use with students from other parts of the University. It was a new experience to have at our disposal a library which was designed both in the arrangement of the room and the selection of the books for the use of students of the School of Business. There are three parts of this Library, the main reading room presided over by assistants to the Librarian, with easy access to the shelves especially for books of reference and periodicals; the Industrial Relations Library, now placed in a large seminar room adjoining and used chiefly by graduate students as readers preparing dissertations and essays, which affords ready access to nearly 100 periodicals and 10,000 volumes on labor relations, and finally the Marvyn Scudder Financial Library which has been consulted by about 900 student visitors who found this material of utmost value in advanced and research work. About 200 students per day were readers in the main Library of the School. About 1600 volumes have been added to this Library, many by gift and the remainder purchased by the appropriated funds of the University. The annual reports of the State Commissioners of Banking, Insurance, Public Utilities, and Railroads have been consolidated with the other reports in the Marvyn Scudder collection to the number of 500 volumes. About thirty new volumes of ancient books on Accounting have been added to the Montgomery collection. Through the generosity of Professor Robert H. Montgomery, the School of Business has acquired a unique collection of rare books illustrating the history of Accounting dating from the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries. Many of these books are of great intrinsic value

and add to the importance of the Library of the School. This forms part of the Montgomery collection of about 700 titles on accountancy and a complete working library for the students in Accounting is thus provided.

We need greatly larger funds than are now appropriated as our Library is so new that we must not only provide for accessions but assign funds for standard works which belong in every important library. We must also strengthen our clerical staff so as to obtain and record corporation reports and the numerous pamphlets which are necessary so as to keep up to date the material in the Marvyn Scudder Library. Those desirous of aiding the School should find abundant opportunity in assisting to maintain its Library. I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of maintaining and building up a strong and useful library in the School of Business. We must furnish books for undergraduates and for the scholarly economist and we should have a library of use to the business man. Hence, we hope that a larger appropriation may be made in the coming year for this purpose.

I shall close this report by referring to the attractive building which the University has provided for our School. We take ever increasing pride in the appropriateness and usefulness of this building which has proved to be all and more than we expected. We are particularly pleased because it is so conveniently located as to the other buildings of the University also that it can be regarded in so many ways a University building of use and service to the entire institution. We desire and intend to maintain and increase the attractiveness of its offices, class rooms and halls. To that end we are looking forward to adding to the furniture of the social room, to placing suitable engravings in the large vestibule and the halls. A service will be rendered to the students and the attractiveness of the building enhanced if we adorn the walls with pictures illustrating industrial history particularly of the United States. A committee appointed for this purpose will bring the proposition, before the Alumni and before business organizations which would eagerly take part in a plan of this character.

We have much to accomplish as yet in the development of our School nevertheless I can speak of the past year as one of satisfactory progress in business education at Columbia University.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES C. EGBERT,
Director

June 30, 1926

UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the academic year ending June 30, 1926:

One new subject has been added to the list of electives which may be offered in fulfillment of the requirements for admission to Columbia College; namely, Social Science, as described in my report of last year.

A Committee has for several months been considering the subject matter which is included in those secondary school courses, which are commonly known as "General Science" courses, with a view to discovering whether or not the subject matter may properly be recognized for admission to college. The Committee has not yet completed its work but it seems possible that it may reach an agreement and have later a recommendation to make.

Aside from this, there have been no changes in the requirements for admission to Columbia College, or indeed to any of the schools of the University. Changes and developments of a minor character have taken place in the selective system of admission employed by Columbia College and Barnard College, and minor administrative changes have been made in the work of admission to some of the other schools, but no change of a notable character has taken place.

The number of applicants for admission to Columbia College, in particular, has very considerably increased. This is especially true of early applications. A few years ago the largest number of applications was received between the first of July and the first of September. Increasing pressure in this and other colleges has brought about earlier application

on the part of a greater number of candidates. Whereas a few years ago not more than a quarter of the incoming class had been admitted by the middle of August, at the present time from two-thirds to three-fourths of the class are admitted by that date.

It is notable that in Columbia College a larger proportion of the new students come in as freshmen and a smaller proportion enter with advanced standing from other colleges, whereas in Barnard College the reverse is the case. The increase in the number of students entering Barnard College by transfer from other colleges has been due in part to certain changes in administration. Such students have of late been permitted to satisfy the requirements for prescribed courses on distinctly more liberal terms than those which were granted a few years ago. Compliance with the spirit of the requirements rather than a strict literal adherence to the letter has been permitted, and this wise policy has encouraged students with good records in other colleges, particularly those in the West and South, to come to Barnard College for the completion of their college work. Changes in the curriculum of Barnard College permitting a greater freedom of choice on the part of the student have likewise encouraged students from other colleges to enter.

The number entering Columbia College with advanced standing has decreased, due in large part to a stricter enforcement of the entrance requirements for such students. We have felt that if we are to admit students from other colleges they should come to us with records such as would justify us in the belief that they would improve the quality of the college. Consequently, unless their records are distinctly above the average they are ordinarily denied admission. Moreover we have felt that on the whole it is better for the college to have a student for the whole of his course rather than for the latter part of it alone, unless circumstances are exceptional. Whether or not there is at the present time, among colleges generally, a smaller amount of migration than existed a few years ago, we do not know, but the increasing difficulty of entering first grade colleges, owing to a stricter

enforcement of the entrance requirements, has undoubtedly had some influence in the matter, though just how this influence has been exerted is difficult to discover.

The number of applicants for admission to most of the schools of the University relative to the number who can be admitted continues to increase. Certain of the professional schools are now so fully attended that a selective system of admission, comparable perhaps to that in the School of Medicine, might well be adopted. It would seem to me very desirable that steps in that direction be taken in the course of the next year.

The question whether some form of selection might be applied in the administration of the requirements for admission to graduate standing may also prove to be worthy of consideration. The number of graduate students increases rapidly and there are obviously many of them who might better be doing something else. The whole question is, however, an extremely difficult one and no solution can at present be suggested.

While the changes in previously existing schools have been so slight in the past year, there have been established two new schools whose entrance requirements are, of course, administered in the Office of University Admissions. These two schools are the School of Optometry and the School of Library Service.

The School of Optometry is organized on a basis comparable to that on which the School of Business and the School of Journalism rest. It offers a two-year course and presupposes for admission the completion of two years of college work, including certain specific subjects. It offers also a two-year course, presupposing only high school work, leading to the certificate of proficiency. The number of applicants is so far not large and no special difficulties in the administration of the entrance requirements are anticipated.

The other new school, the School of Library Service, established just at the end of the academic year, has been established upon a graduate basis. In order to be eligible for admission the applicant must have completed the requirements

for admission to full graduate standing under the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science. The entrance requirements of the school are, however, selective. The acceptable Bachelor's degree is a minimum requirement for eligibility. The student's complete record must be submitted and must show work of high quality. Special emphasis is placed upon training in the languages. Letters of recommendation, with special reference to those qualities which would be required for a useful and successful career as a librarian, are obtained and the merits of the several applicants are carefully weighed. The entrance requirements in the new School of Library Service are substantially the same as those of one of the schools to which it succeeds, namely, the New York State Library School.

The addition of these two new schools will mean a very considerable increase in the work of this office. Undoubtedly in the near future a considerable measure of reorganization will be necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

ADAM LEROY JONES,
Director

June 30, 1926

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

To the President of the University

SIR:

As University Medical Officer I have the honor to present the following statement of the work and progress of my department for the academic year 1925-1926.

The health record of the University community during the past year has been most satisfactory. We have had no epidemics and as will be seen by the appended summary of illnesses in our dormitories, we have enjoyed a rather better state of health than the City as a whole. Were we in search of the effectiveness of modern medicine to improve community health and to increase the physical comfort of the individual through the elimination of preventable disease, our campus records would furnish favorable data. The type of medical service that we have developed through our University Medical Office is meeting our peculiar needs at Columbia with gratifying results. Each year the service has made a progressive extension of its responsibilities along the lines that seem outstandingly important. To keep pace with this growth it has systematically modified its old program of service by the reorganization of the details of administration to meet the changes that accompany the extension of one's field.

The figures given in the following summaries will indicate how extensively our medical service is used by the staff and the students. Throughout the country during the past few years a carefully planned campaign, guided by the medical societies and other associations interested in personal and community health, has brought to the attention of men and women in all walks of life the importance of more or less regular medical examinations, the value of the early diagnosis and

care of disease, and the scientific and immediate treatment of common illnesses, such as coughs, colds, digestive disturbances, etc. The fruits of this health publicity campaign have begun to mature and we feel that we must each year make a greater and greater effort to meet the demands that come to us, as an educational institution, to foster and to put into intelligent operation the practical side of this health program, and to see to it that our equipment and staff are sufficiently large and elastic to do the work thoroughly.

The following tables give the numerical summaries of our year's work. This however is the one part of my report that I would gladly omit since it does not indicate the most valuable aspect of the service; that is, helpfulness to the individual. What we have done for one particular patient may be worth to him in renewed health almost the cost of the whole service; to us, in satisfaction, many times the number of hours and the amount of effort given to the solution of his problems.

OFFICE CONSULTATIONS

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
University Office	13,765	9,162	22,927
Barnard Office		7,923	7,923
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	13,765	17,085	30,850

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING OFFICE SERVICE

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
University Office	3,423	3,408	6,831
Barnard Office		1,238	1,238
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,423	4,646	8,069

The average number of office calls per person was slightly less than four. Of the 6,831 men and women reporting at the University Medical Office for treatment, 600 were suffering from illnesses requiring them to go to bed at once and to remain under supervision from one to fourteen days. During the year 1,388 patients were placed in our follow-up file and seen regularly until the patient's condition reached a satisfactory termination.

Our records show that the 22,927 treatments given at the University office covered a range of 267 different diseases or manifestations of abnormalities. Of the 22,927 cases 3,337 came for the treatment of simple coryza or head colds; 2,599 for acute or chronic pharyngitis; 1,216 for some disturbance of the sinuses of the head; 430 for tonsillitis; 854 for grippe; 1,103 for various types of infections, such as boils and cellulitis from neglected abrasions, cuts, bruises, etc. The remaining 13,388 cases represented a wide range of medical and surgical conditions.

The above summaries represent only the office service. The infirmaries in Tompkins and Johnson Halls have added much to the follow-through of our medical staff. Apart from the bedside work the nurses have had busy office hours. During the year the nurses at the infirmaries had conferences with or gave treatments to 3,459 ambulatory cases. We consider that this office work done by the nurses is of inestimable value as a means of checking illness and of controlling contagion in our dormitories. It is one of the most effective ways of discovering communicable conditions and of putting the patient under medical supervision during the initial stage of his illness, when it is possible to curb the progress of the disease and thereby save time and health for the patient. Our nurses are not only supervisors of the sick but friends and companions of the well. This friendship and confidence in the nurse's professional judgment lead the student who is indisposed to the infirmary for counsel and help. Much time and thought have been given to making the infirmaries attractive in their furnishings and equipment. We must have constantly in mind that our students come from all parts of the world and that we have a definite responsibility not alone in giving the best care to the sick but in emphasizing the educational value of the infirmary as a practical means of demonstrating modern medical methods of treatment and the value of preventive measures in preserving health.

With the opening of John Jay Hall in the fall of 1926, the infirmary for men will be moved to the twelfth floor of this new building. It will be adequately equipped to serve the

fifteen hundred men resident on South Field. As the number of our resident students increases, however, the space available for our use in John Jay Hall will be increasingly inadequate. With the exception of one large room that will accommodate two beds and of two isolation wards each having two beds, there will be private rooms for the sick. The isolation rooms have been planned with private lavatories and with a preparation or dressing room equipped with wash basins and sterilizing outfits for the use of the visiting physicians and special nurses. In this way we will be able to take care of communicable diseases without danger to other patients under treatment in the infirmary or to the residents of the Hall. This fall our dormitories will accommodate at any one time approximately 1,500 men and 750 women. The infirmaries will have a capacity to care for the usual percentage of illness in a community of this size. There is, however, a real need for additional beds to care for students who require medical and nursing care and who reside in the fraternity houses and in the numerous apartment houses on Morningside Heights, and for the students, not in residence, who meet with accidents or are taken acutely ill while at the University. It should be our ultimate aim to meet these obligations and the rapidly increasing demands on the department as a whole due to the enlarged enrollment each year and to the increasing desire on the part of our staff and students for preventive medical care, by building a central infirmary that will house both our office and bedside work. As Medical Officer of the University, I feel that there is urgent need of a new building on the Campus sufficiently large to permit of the future growth and development of the medical work. This building should be endowed so that we may have adequate equipment and a staff large enough to give the quality and quantity of service that our field calls for.

Our total registration during the past year, including all schools of the University, was 33,750. Of this number about 17,500 were registered as full time students working to secure one or more degrees. The majority of these students are away from home and have no relatives in New York City.

Many of them reside in apartments near the University where families take one or more student roomers, or in furnished apartments given over exclusively to students. Many during their student days have the good fortune to keep well but a large number have periods when they must seek advice from a physician. The great majority at these times find themselves without available funds for such an emergency and without knowledge as to the wisest course to pursue in calling a physician. Our service has therefore been exceedingly useful and during the past fourteen years has given without charge more than 228,650 treatments and consultations to staff members and students who have come to Earl Hall. We constantly receive letters and visits from students who wish to express their appreciation of the health service rendered to them in the days when they were working their way through college and when the type of medical service that they needed could not have been afforded had even a small fee been asked. Our present service cannot cover the many cases of students ill in apartment houses where bedside care and nursing can be given only under the most unfavorable conditions, if at all. It is difficult in some cases to arrange for even the proper feeding of these patients. We would therefore urge you, Mr. President, to consider this definite need of increasing our infirmary capacity so that we may give to the students living outside of our dormitories the same care and attention when they are ill that we give to their more fortunate companions who live under our immediate supervision.

At the present time all undergraduates are required to undergo a medical examination. This privilege should be accorded to every student of the University and it is our plan to direct the development of our service to this end. There is no branch of the medical service more far reaching in its beneficial effects than this specialized branch of preventive medicine. The insurance companies, the colleges and universities and organizations such as the Y. M. C. A. have done much to create an interest in and an understanding of the value of annual health examinations. We, as one of the great universities of the country, should give our students and

staff this privilege, not alone for their own good but also as a means of demonstrating to them the wisdom of regular medical examinations. Thus they may return to their several fields of work prepared to use and foster intelligently this educational health program. Medical examinations should be carefully and scientifically given or not at all. Much harm is being done in this field of medicine by careless routine examinations that are little more than casual inspections of body posture and the taking of a few measurements with tape and calipers. This examination gives a man a false sense of protection and falls far below the ideal set by organizations such as the American Medical Association and the New York Academy of Medicine. These organizations have spent much time in preparing data to educate the public as well as the medical man on what constitutes a scientific and complete medical examination for this check-up on the health of one's body. In spite of the importance of this phase of our health program, because of the pressure of other departments of our work, we cannot at this time urge the compulsory examination of all students. We must defer the launching of this part of our program until such time as we can raise the financial support that will be required to employ the staff of trained and experienced physicians that is essential to make these examinations, and until we can secure a medical service building that will contain the number of examining rooms necessary for this type of work, fully equipped for making complete health examinations. Such a building would give us the requisite amount of space for filing records, so that the rapidly increasing bulk of valuable material would be available for immediate use. These examinations would be of little ultimate value unless the records could be carefully studied by a physician and unless we had an organization to follow up the necessary treatments or programs of exercise, diet and rest that were indicated. It is our plan to use our present medical staff for this follow-up work when health examinations for all students and members of the staff are inaugurated. With our files of health examinations and medical treatments all in the same room under the charge of one person we can give much more

thorough medical advice, since the record of each individual will be complete in the same file. We present these facts as further indicating the desirability of concentrating our medical service in one building so that it may be more efficiently and more economically maintained. We are firmly of the opinion, however, that the urgent need of curative medicine should first be met before any funds are used for extending our program to more universal health examinations. The care of the acutely ill and of the student whose health is already in immediate danger is imperative; the annual examination of all students, desirable.

With our present staff we have been able to meet most of the requests that have come to us for complete medical examinations throughout the year. In many of the cases so examined there have been found conditions that required special treatments, change in daily routine and habits or the necessity for continued observation. We frequently find that the men and women who ask for these medical inspections have been stimulated to do so by communications received from insurance companies or because their family physicians have warned them of some tendency toward a particular disease. Students, especially in the field of education, are forced to consider this check-up on their health because of the economic value of the certificate of health that most school boards request before appointments are made.

Our dormitory residents have enjoyed on the whole good health during the past year. We are happy to report that we had no epidemics and, considering the prevalence of infectious colds during the early fall and late spring, we had a surprisingly clear record. During the year Hartley, Livingston, Furnald and Tompkins Halls housed in all 4,180 men; Johnson, Brooks and Hewitt Halls, 2,084 women, making a total of 6,264 resident students. Of this number 680 were confined to the infirmaries for a total of 3,584 sick days. This would make an average of 5.3 days for each individual. These figures indicate that slightly more than one per cent of our resident group was ill and confined to bed sometime during the year. Of the 680 patients treated in the infirmaries, 198 were men.

They showed a total of 1,234 infirmary days or an average illness of 6.2 days for each patient. The 482 women patients showed a total of 2,350 infirmary days, making the average duration of illness 4.9 days.

The types of illness from which these students suffered were varied. The most common illness among the women was grippe of the respiratory type, which numbered 108 cases. Of common head colds there were 43 cases, of bronchitis 36, of tonsillitis 26, of infections 9. The remaining 260 patients suffered from 72 different types of illness, including disturbances of the nervous system, the digestive system, the skin and numerous surgical conditions. Among the men patients we had 94 cases of grippe, mostly of the respiratory type, but a few of the gastro-intestinal and nervous forms. Of tonsillitis we had 10 cases, of bronchitis 6, of infections 5. Among the remaining 83 cases we had over 30 different diseases and conditions. Many of the patients were very ill while in the infirmary but we are happy to state that all responded well to their care and treatment, and as the above records show with little loss of time.

The principal duty of the nurses in Johnson and Tompkins Halls is to care for the students who are ill and require bedside treatment. This care of the acutely ill is not their only responsibility. They must meet the needs of the student who calls for emergency treatment when the Earl Hall office is closed. This year the nurses have seen for consultation or emergency treatment 3,459 patients. Many of these calls come to the infirmaries during the late evening hours. Students who are absorbed in their work put off attention to their indispositions until they have finished the day's work or until they have to give in. The trying hours of the day are those just before retiring. The student's courage fails with the thought of a night of discomfort and he goes to the infirmary for the eleventh hour help. All of these cases are reported daily to the University Medical Officer and when advisable these cases are required to report for medical examinations and treatment is prescribed by a physician.

As in former reports we wish to express our appreciation of the excellent service rendered by our nursing staff. No

recognition of their loyalty on our part can overestimate the worth of their untiring and highly efficient service to the patients and to the University.

The Visiting Nurse has had many opportunities to serve in exceptional ways students ill in their rooms or at the hospitals. She has made 1,237 calls, giving comfort and relief to the patients and by letters and telegrams she has been able to lessen the worries of relatives at home. It is the desire of the University Medical Officer to make the health work all that it should be from the standpoint of medical practice but more than that to make it a friendly service with the full realization that the problems of the family as well as the care of the patient must often be considered. Our Visiting Nurse is ever thoughtful in these matters and has been able to make in her work the genuine friendly contacts that have made it easier perhaps for members of the family in cases of serious illness or death.

Each year the health of the incoming freshmen presents an interesting study. The men of this year's class brought with them encouragingly good health records.

There have been no changes in the office staff during the past year. Fortunately we have been able to add certain new equipment that will greatly facilitate our work both in diagnosis and treatment. The staff has been exceedingly careful in the use and preservation of our equipment so that we have rarely had to replace apparatus because of neglect or breakage. Most of the equipment that was purchased with the opening of the office fourteen years ago is still in use and in excellent condition.

The medical work at Barnard College will be greatly strengthened this coming year by an increase in the hours of service. Through the generous action of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College the appointment carried by the College Physician has been made a full time appointment. This will give the medical office an opportunity to carry more easily the responsibilities that have come to it with the increasing number of resident students.

We wish to express our appreciation of the helpful cooperation of the men and women of the various Faculties of the

University and its Officers of Administration and also to Dr. Clover of St. Luke's Hospital, who has made it possible to secure immediate hospitalization of our students when emergencies have arisen. Without this spirit of helpfulness on the part of the Faculty and sister institutions the work of the past year would have been accomplished with much more difficulty.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. McCASTLINE,
University Medical Officer

June 30, 1926

INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH
ENDOWED BY GEORGE CROCKER

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the thirteenth annual report of the Institute of Cancer Research.

There have been no changes in the staff during the past year.

RESEARCH

Professor Wm. H. Woglom is continuing his investigations of the causes underlying the spontaneous disappearance of transplanted tumors. It is obvious that such spontaneous regression must be due to biological difference between the host, in the tissues of which the neoplasm is transplanted, and the cells of the tumor, for in the first place not all of the strains disappear; some may grow progressively and such a tumor which consistently recedes in one strain of animals may grow progressively in another. By substituting a quantitative method for examination of the material in place of the qualitative methods heretofore in use, considerable light has been thrown on the manner in which the Jensen rat sarcoma regresses; thus it has been demonstrated that this tumor is cured by some change which its presence engenders in the host, and this change is in some way associated with the connective tissues. The outcome of the past year's work suggests strongly that this change may be ascribed to the presence of some substance provisionally comparable with those agents which the body is able to produce against other invaders. There is no evidence on the other hand that such spontaneous recession is due to the withdrawal or the absence of materials essential for the continuous growth of the tumor as in the theory promulgated by Paul Ehrlich some years ago.

Dr. Charles Packard has completed a portion of his work on the action of X-rays of varying qualities on the eggs of the fruit fly *Drosophila*. This material has proved to be extremely satisfactory owing to the ease with which the eggs can be obtained in large quantities, and their biological uniformity. The range of their resistance to X-ray is less, unfortunately, than the range of such susceptibility in tumors. If the cells of tumors were killed as easily as the eggs of *Drosophila*, a solution of the cancer problem would be in sight and radiation would be a very effective method of treatment. Unfortunately tumor cells possess such a range of resistance that it is impossible under present conditions to insure the destruction of all of the malignant cells and thus produce a cure, except in certain favorable instances. The *Drosophila* material, as far as our present observations go, is quite uniform in its susceptibility to radiation and the ease of working with it is such that it may prove a useful biological material for standardizing X-ray apparatus. It is much easier to work with, for instance, than the plant tissues which have been so widely employed in carcinoma by Jungling and others. As an example of this it has been found possible to prophecy with considerable accuracy the amount of radiation necessary to kill fifty per cent of such *Drosophila* eggs with various types of metallic filters and to check by this biological experiment the values obtained by ionization measurements. The curves obtained belong to the same family as those observed in radiated particles. Hence it is probable that the laws which have been discovered as regulating the action of X-rays on mammalian tissues are identical with those controlling the cells in insects. The experimental advantages which are offered by such simplification are very considerable; the whole series of examples can be computed on *Drosophila* at the cost of a few dollars. To repeat the same on one variety of tumor in the mouse or rat may mean the expenditure of a number of thousands of dollars because of the number of animals needed to produce statistically accurate results.

Drs. F. D. Bullock and M. R. Curtis have continued their investigations of the genetic and environmental factors in-

volved in the production of sarcoma of the liver of rats following infestation with *Cysticercus fasciolaris*, the larval stage of *Taenia Crassicolis*, the tape worm of the cat.

They have also transplanted young *Taenia* larvae from the livers of rats to the subcutaneous tissues of other rats and have found that the larvae grow and differentiate at about the same rate in this new environment as in the liver. A larva transplanted before a cyst wall is formed by the original host is supplied by the new host with a cyst wall which resembles the walls of many *Cysticercus* cysts of the liver. Six rats have developed sarcomata in the walls of the subcutaneous *Cysticercus* cysts. Morphologically these tumors are spindle-celled, polymorphous-celled and fibro-sarcomata and are indistinguishable from the same types of *Cysticercus* sarcomata of the liver.

Recent experiments have shown that larva growth also continues if young cysts containing the parasite are transplanted. In this case it is interesting to speculate on the possibility of the cells of the transplanted cyst wall under the stimulating action of the parasite surviving and ultimately undergoing sarcomatous transformation. Attempts are being made to learn the fate of the cells of these transplanted cysts. The possibility of these cells surviving homologous transplantation does not seem so remote in view of the experiments of Dr. Heiman reviewed elsewhere, who has succeeded in transplanting from rat to rat through many generations benign fibromata and fibroadenomata.

Dr. H. M. Terrill, in the course of his researches on the measurement of X-rays in absolute units, has worked out a practical bolometer method of determining the total energy of a beam of X-rays.

The first application of this apparatus has been the obvious one of using it in connection with the constant potential direct current plant previously developed in the laboratory. This enables precise determinations to be made of the efficiency of production of X-rays. This efficiency is known to be extremely low, of the order of one-tenth of one per cent, and any way of bringing this up to a more reasonable value would

be of enormous importance in X-ray therapy. Naturally one of the first steps in this direction is the improvement in the methods of its measurement.

The present results in the main corroborate the work of previous writers, and one new result has been obtained, namely, that with a tungsten X-ray tube no relative increase in efficiency is found as the characteristic radiation appears, but actually a relative decrease occurs. While the development of a practical bolometer is of great value for the direct measurements that may be made with it, it is of far more importance as a part of the larger plan to bring into one comprehensive scheme all the physical and biological measurements that have been accumulated over a period of years through the close cooperation of practically the entire staff of the Institute. The ultimate aim of this scheme is completely to establish the radiation susceptibility of living tissue as a function of the wave length of the radiation and the quality of the cells composing the tissue. Thus while the present bolometer is suitable for laboratory use only, and there seems little hope of designing one suitable for hospital use, the readings may be compared with standard ionization chambers, and through these, large amounts of clinical data may be correlated with laboratory observations.

Dr. J. Heiman has been carrying on an interesting series of experiments on the transplantation in the rat of a group of tumors which are clinically benign. By a special technic he has been able to get a high percentage of growths of these benign fibroadenomata. After such transplantability is established the tumors may be developed in two directions. In one the glandular portion may gradually disappear and the tumor approach more and more a pure fibroma; in the other phase of the development the fibrous tissue function of the tumor tends to diminish in quantity and the glandular structures increase until a growth is finally obtained which, though without evidence of malignancy, resembles rather closely some of the spontaneous cancers of the rat. A third transformation which has been observed once before in this laboratory has been the sudden change of the hitherto benign

tumor into a rather highly malignant sarcoma comparable in every respect with the sarcomata which occur spontaneously in the rat. Having available in the laboratory a large number of these fibromata, Dr. Heiman carried on the interesting experiment of implanting in the center of a large tumor of this type two types of highly malignant cancer which would under ordinary circumstances destroy the animal within a month or two, but when placed inside of these dense fibrous tissue tumors, where but little nutrition could be obtained owing to the low development of the vascular apparatus, both types of tumor remain alive but innocuous to the host, who lived on passively though carrying in a portion of his body a highly malignant cancer. If, however, some of this cancer was removed and regrafted in another animal in such a position that it obtained ample food, it showed all of its malignant qualities and rapidly destroyed the host who furnished the necessary nutrition. This experiment has certain analogies with the relatively benign qualities of certain human tumors growing in the middle of a densely fibrous organ and remaining without revealing their malignancy until some particle of the tumor escapes in another portion of the body and there sets up an independent growth which may rapidly cause death. The experiment illustrates also what may occur after X-ray treatment. It is well known that such treatment may cut down the circulation of a given tissue and produce a dense scar-like mass in which living cancer cells remain, but such patients may live for many years without any evidence of the presence of these dangerous cells. If, however, an incision is made into such tissue for any purpose and the cancer cells distributed where they can obtain nourishment, they show their ancient malignant qualities in a very short time, often with disastrous results. Thus purely experimental laboratory work may help us to understand some of the clinical phenomena to be observed in human beings.

Professor Francis C. Wood spent some time in England during the winter of 1925 studying the interesting results obtained by Professor W. Blair Bell of Liverpool in the treatment of human cancer with colloidal lead. In conferring with

Professor Bell and the late Professor J. G. Adami concerning some of the still unsolved problems of the nature of the action of the lead on tumor cells and similar questions, the regret was expressed that they lacked facilities for animal experimentation on a large scale. It was therefore agreed that Professor Wood should use the ample equipment for such work which exists in the Institute to further such investigation, and in appreciation of such agreement he was made a member of the Liverpool Cancer Committee and given access to their unpublished investigations, so as to correlate the experimental and human side of the work. On his return Professor Wood took up a series of problems on which several members of the laboratory are still busy, using a variety of animals and a series of lead preparations to test the various ideas concerning the mode of action of the lead. A preliminary report was made by Professor Wood before the American Medical Association at its meeting in Dallas, Texas, in April, 1926, and in June Professor Wood returned to England to report what had been found, and there took part in a symposium on the subject of the lead therapy of tumors at a meeting in June of the British Medical Association, held in Nottingham. Professor Wood also transferred to the laboratories of the Liverpool University a considerable number of rats bearing a type of tumors not available in England, for certain experimental researches carried on under the auspices of the Liverpool Cancer Association by Professor M. C. Lewis. An extensive series of experiments are now being carried on in the Institute which it is hoped will be of assistance in developing the lead therapy of cancer.

Dr. R. E. Prigosen, in collaboration with Professor Wood, concluded the experimental study of the effects of the injection of tumor tissue killed by exposure to X-ray, a full report of which appeared in the Journal of Cancer Research, vol. ix, iii, p. 287. As the preliminary communication in the treatment reported, no immunity against inoculation was obtained on growing tumors. This result has since been confirmed by other workers in the field. It is generally felt that as the procedure has no effect on animal tumors and is not without danger to human beings, it will be abandoned. Further

studies were carried on investigating the effect of radiation on the lymphatics of animal tissues, confirming the results previously obtained that no closure of the superficial lymphatics results from radiation.

TEACHING

The usual undergraduate courses at the College of Physicians and Surgeons were given to the students of the second year class by Professors Wood and Woglom, and Professor Woglom also gave a course in the biology of tumors at the Institute during the Summer Session.

STANDARD TUMORS

The Institute has supplied during the past year, for experimental purposes, examples of standard transplantable tumors of rats and mice to various laboratories and hospitals, among them the following: Royal Victoria Hospital, University Clinic, Montreal; Central C. & M. T. High School, Newark, N. J.; University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin; Research Institute of Cutaneous Medicine, Philadelphia; University of Colorado, Denver, Colorado; Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri; National Department of Health, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, South America; Mount Zion Hospital, San Francisco, California; Hygienic Laboratory, Washington, D. C.; Woman's Hospital, New York City; State Institute for the Study of Malignant Disease, Buffalo, New York; Department of Pathology, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn; The Radium Institute, London, England; Harvard University Medical School, Department of Bacteriology and Immunology, Boston, Massachusetts; University of Toronto, Quebec, Canada; Mutual Laboratories, Brooklyn; Constantine Hering Laboratory, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia; The George Williams Hooper Foundation for Medical Research, University of California, San Francisco; J. W. Frank, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; George Walker, Baltimore, Maryland; Miss Edith Pinney, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, and Professor W. Blair Bell, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England.

PUBLICATIONS

A list of the more important publications of the members of the laboratory staff during the year follows:

- No immunity produced by inoculating irradiated tumor tissue. Francis C. Wood and R. E. Prigosen. *Journal of Cancer Research*, 1925, ix, 287.
- The use of colloidal lead in the treatment of cancer. Francis C. Wood. *Journal American Medical Association*, 1926, lxxvii, 716.
- Abstracts on cancer. Francis C. Wood, abstract editor on cancer for *Nelson's Loose Leaf Living Medicine*.
- Chapter on Tumors. *Nelson's Loose Leaf Living Surgery*. Francis C. Wood.
- Journal of Cancer Research*. Francis C. Wood, Editor.
- Chapter on Cancer. Francis C. Wood. *Americana Annual*.
- Types of Cysticercus tumors. F. D. Bullock and M. R. Curtis. *Journal of Cancer Research*, 1925, ix, 425.
- On the transplantability of the larva of *Tenia Crassicornis* and the probable role of the liver in *Cysticercus* disease of rats. F. D. Bullock and M. R. Curtis. *Journal of Cancer Research*, 1925, ix, 444.
- On the relation of certain endocrines to the salt content of rat blood. G. L. Rohdenburg and O. F. Krehbiel. *Journal of Cancer Research*, 1925, ix, 422.
- Iodine irritation does not produce cancer. Julius Rosenstirn. *Journal of Cancer Research*, 1926, x, 61.
- Experimental production of tumor in a white rat. Louis Herly. *Journal of Cancer Research*, 1926, x, 102.
- The effect of sodium on the rate of cell division. Charles Packard. *Journal of Cancer Research*, 1926, x, 1.
- Abstracts of Bacteriology. Wm. H. Woglom, Abstract Editor.

In addition to the foregoing, Professor Wood has published a number of articles, among them "Present Status of Cancer Problem" for *Nation's Health*; "Recent Discoveries Concerning Cancer" for *American Journal of Public Health*; "The Germ Cause of Cancer" for *Minnesota Medicine*; "The Lead Treatment of Cancer" for *New York Times*, together with various book reviews and popular articles as part of the publicity activities of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, of which he is the vice-president, and has made the following addresses:

PUBLIC ADDRESSES

The Necessity of Education in the Control of Cancer, DeLamar Lecture, Baltimore; Blair Bell Lead Treatment, before the Allegheny County Medical Society, Pittsburgh; The Cancer Situation To-day, before the Atlantic City Health Congress, Atlantic City; Recent Advances in Tumor Pathology, before the staff of the Henry Ford Hospital and Wayne County Medical Society, Detroit; Why We are All Interested in Cancer, before the Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey, Newark; The Use of Colloidal Lead in the Treatment of Cancer, before the American Medical Association at Dallas, Texas; two clinical lectures on cancer at meeting at Dallas; and a discussion of Dr. Simpson's paper on Radium Emanation as a Palliative Agent in the Treatment of Intraoral Cancer, at Dallas; address to Medical Students Detroit College of Physicians and Surgeons; address to Medical Students of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Some Phases of the Various Investigations Going on in Connection with Cancer, before members of the Clinical Surgeons Society at the Institute of Cancer Research; a discussion on Colloidal lead before the Harvard Medical School. In addition Professor Wood gave an exhibition of color plates and specimens illustrating the work of the Institute at the meeting of the American Medical Association in Dallas, Texas, which was awarded a Silver Medal.

Professor Woglom read a paper on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Cancer from the Pathologist's Standpoint at Baltimore, and one on Modern Cancer Research before the Newark Pathological Society at Newark.

The Journal of Cancer Research has appeared regularly under the imprint of Columbia University, and the circulation is increasing both in this country and abroad.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS CARTER WOOD,

Director

June 30, 1926

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1926:

The Library of the University has been through a year of growth and of addition, but it has been of necessity a year of anticipation. To the library, as to the University as a whole, the appointment of Dr. C. C. Williamson as Director of Libraries, and the advent of the School of Library Service are reasons for great hopefulness as to the future. The school does not come to Columbia as a stranger, with a need for introduction and for time to find itself in new surroundings. It is a return, rather, after 38 years of absence, and words of welcome are not necessary. Dr. Williamson brings to us wide experience in administration and in library questions, and a wise and reasoned plan of development is assured by his appointment.

The winter session will see six departments in new quarters, and preparations for these changes have been in progress throughout this year. The Chemistry Library moves to a larger room in the new Chandler Laboratories: the new room, planned with great care for the Physics library, and a new Psychology library will be installed in the Physics building. The History and Social Science reading rooms move to Fayerweather, where the new Fine Arts reading room is to be, and extensive alterations and additions in Kent Hall will give the Law Library double seating space. This year a larger room was made available for the Egleston Library of the School of Mines, and the name of the Egleston Library has been set on a bookplate for the volumes in it. These alterations will result in the total addition to the library, in this one year, of 670 seats, or four times the capacity of the main reading room. These seats are all part of a systematic program for saving the

time of the student by providing him with his books where he can find them with the least delay and where he can use them with the least machinery. This is the principle by which a library system stands for judgment. It can be stated fairly that if the facilities of the Columbia library system demand intelligence in their use, given this intelligence, they do render good service. The work of a library can be no better than its records, and with the growth of readers the records of the library were not of recent years satisfactory. This year Mrs. Grannis came to the Library, and the results of her work are already shown. She left us to begin an important educational program with the American Mercantile Marine, but the thoroughness of her labor has brought our records to a high degree of accuracy.

There still remains one serious problem towards the right use of the Library Building. There is, and can be, no adequate protection for our books until some control on those who use the stacks is installed. Plans have been made for this, and the need for it has been the subject of repeated memoranda. It is hoped that the time has now come for a judicious and non-obtrusive interference with part of the scheme of the building. Some skilful admixture of what is not merely useful, but of actual, urgent necessity, would not mar the beauty and the grace of the architect's achievement.

At an important date in the history of the administration of this library, some retrospect over former years has its interest. On December 31, 1913, Dr. W. D. Johnston resigned as librarian, and until the appointment of Dr. Williamson, there was no full librarian in charge of the library. I have made a careful survey of the progress, both in detail and in general, of the library during these years, and there is no evidence to show any decrease in effectiveness, any uncertainty of objective, any lessening in morale of the staff. There is indeed much to prove that these last dozen years have been the most useful years of the existence of the library. Nearly 400,000 volumes have been added in this period; there are no arrears of work; new libraries have been organized in Barnard College, Teachers College and in the School of Business. The College

Study has doubled its capacity, and a Fine Arts collection has been assembled. Supervision has been more general and better arranged, and inventories of our collections have been put through with a degree of care that was clearly lacking previously. Much of the work done has been work that does not show on the surface and work that may wait for years until its effect is manifest.

It should be noted here that Professor Lockwood, who was Acting Librarian in 1915-1916, is now Librarian and Professor of Latin at Haverford, and that Professor J. R. Crawford, who was Avery Librarian in 1917-1918, is now Professor of Latin and Librarian at Lafayette College.

During this year a radical change in the policy about reserving books in the General Reading Room, for the use of classes, was decided upon and put into effect. The opening of the special Reading Room for University Extension students in 1924-1925 and the consequent transfer to that room of the books which had previously been placed on reserve for Extension courses in the General Reading Room lessened considerably both the use of reserved books in the General Reading Room and the need for such reserves there; the few class reserves still retained were out of their logical place and usurped space badly needed for permanent reference material. In a reference room planned and equipped for reference and research work, the reserved book, which represents no research material but required or recommended reading for a definite course, is out of place. Its logical place with us is in the undergraduate reading rooms, and, for graduate courses, in department reading rooms equipped for just such recommended reading but not for independent research and reference work. To relieve the pressure upon the Reference Room shelves and to permit reference assistants to devote all their time to the special reference service for which they are trained, it was decided to remove all class reserves from the General Reading Room to the appropriate departmental rooms; this has been put into effect with the Summer Session of 1926, and so far the change is working very well. At the same time the removal of reserves from the main library leaves the loan desk

more occasion for better service, and it tends to an economy in the time of the student. Some reserve system will still have to be maintained in the room to give adequate protection to certain much used books which cannot safely be left on the open shelves, but these are permanent "protectional" reserves, not seasonal class reserves, and are quite clearly different.

The question of protection on the shelves is always a difficult one. For certain books, such as the *Loeb Classics*, the *China Year Book*, the *World Almanac*, etc., the demand is of such a nature that they disappear from the open shelves whenever placed there, and the only way to insure their availability when wanted is to keep them protected. This segregation, however, diminishes the use of books by students going through the open shelves who naturally find on them books useful to their purpose and not definitely prescribed by their instructors. The problem is to protect absolutely the necessary books that offer irresistible temptation, and yet to keep the number of such books to the minimum.

The General Reading Room, or Reference Room as it should really be called, was planned and developed for reference use by the advanced workers, i. e. graduate students and faculty. The removal of extension students from the room has left it and its resources more available for research workers. An increased amount of work has been done for graduate students, both in the way of taking certain classes and seminar groups about the library to explain the bibliographical apparatus and the use of the collection of bibliographies, and also in the matter of individual aid and bibliographical instruction. This entailed a large amount of work which was interesting and useful. The plan, however, can be improved. Candidates for the Master's degree come frequently from smaller colleges where they have no idea of the use and resources of a large library, and they often waste much time in learning its use or even miss entirely what the large library can give them for their work. While much aid must continue to be individual, since research topics are individual, there would be an obvious gain to the student and saving of time to the library if some introductory group instruction for graduate students could be initiated.

In one important direction the aid which the Reference Department gives the research worker has been further developed this year; it has assisted in locating copies of books, needed by students, which are not in the University Library or in the "usual libraries" in New York City. This aid has been furnished in several ways; (1) by showing readers what other libraries in New York City should be consulted and furnishing cards of introduction to these when needed; (2) by referring the student to the union card record which contains the Library of Congress, John Crerar, Chicago, Michigan and Harvard cards, as well as many miscellaneous entries added during the past 15 years by the Reference Department; (3) by consultation of printed catalogues of other libraries and printed bibliographies which indicate location of copies; and (4) by the sending of a weekly letter of inquiry to some 15 regular corresponding libraries, or to some 15 or 20 other libraries which are addressed less regularly. This weekly inquiry includes all titles of books asked for during the week which have not been located by the methods indicated in (1)-(3), and is sent out each Saturday. The information obtained through these letters is put on file in our Union Catalogue and is used in various ways: sometimes the book located is borrowed on inter-library loan; sometimes, in case of conveniently situated libraries, the student goes to the book; sometimes again material is photostated if the book cannot be borrowed. No statistics have been kept for the number of wanted books located through the aid of printed catalogues and bibliographies and the figures for those located through the weekly letter are available for only part of the year. These show that, during a half year, 178 books, some of them very rare or unusual, were asked for in this weekly letter service, and of these, 116 were located and made available for student use. In some cases where a copy could not be located in this country the student was put in touch with foreign libraries or owners of copies to whom inquiries might be sent. This work can be developed usefully to an extent that would be limited only by the patience of the corresponding libraries; it should be said that we are willing to do for other

libraries as much as we ask of them, and that great care is taken in the verification of titles. The actual figures for inter-library loans are larger than last year; we borrowed 289 volumes from 40 different libraries outside New York City: about half the number came from Harvard, Yale and the Library of Congress. On the other hand we lent a total of 549 volumes to 103 different libraries.

Work with graduate students this year has shown the need for a new list of thesis subjects. The list of "Masters Essays" started in 1917 has been much used and is now indispensable, and the same thing is true of the longer established list of published theses for the doctorate. There is however, no general record of the subjects upon which research is actually being done. Lists of unfinished thesis subjects are kept in departments, but these are not always checked up frequently enough to show which are still alive and in progress. Departmental lists are moreover generally consulted only by members of the department, and one department may assign or approve a subject which is already under investigation in another. A case in point this year is the student in Philosophy who worked for a year on Harriet Martineau before it was discovered that a student in the English department had begun work on a doctor's dissertation on the same person. An annual record of theses in preparation would be a very desirable thing to print, either as a separate list or as an additional part, (part VII), of the annual University Bibliography. There are similar lists in print. Dr. Jameson of the Carnegie Institution has published each year since 1909 a list of dissertations in history in progress in American Universities. A similar list in political science has been published occasionally in the *American Political Science Review* (annually 1910-1914, irregularly in 1920 and 1925) and there is a list of theses on mediaeval subjects in Willard's recently established bulletin on *Progress in mediaeval studies in the United States*, but these lists, useful as they are, leave several important fields uncovered. The University of Minnesota has recently published an elaborate list of research investigations in progress, including faculty and laboratory research as well

as dissertations. Whether anything as elaborate as that is either needed or feasible at Columbia might be a question, but a simple list of dissertations in progress would seem possible; it would prevent duplication of subject and it would put people working on similar lines in touch with each other. If such a list were revised annually it would provide automatically a check on thesis work which was either lagging or given up altogether, thus setting a subject free for others.

An important piece of work has been the cataloguing of an interesting collection of manuscripts and documents on parchment and paper dealing with the history of the Jews in a part of Southern France. These manuscripts were purchased in 1906 from a fund secured for this purpose by Professor Gottheil and have been stored uncatalogued in the Library vault since that time. They comprise 12 manuscripts relating to the Jewish community of Carpentras, 36 relating to Jewish liturgy and ritual, and 56 miscellaneous fragments. The fragments were examined and described by Dr. D. Gandz, who gave his services freely and spent many hours over the collection.

Another interesting collection catalogued this year was the Edmond Lefèvre collection of 300 volumes and pamphlets, mainly Provençal, all bearing the signature of the author. This collection was classed in the main to stand together under Provençal literature.

The work of shelving returned books is part of the daily routine of the shelf department, and every effort is made to get the books into place as soon as they are returned from the Loan Desk. With very rare exceptions they get back within a few hours and a general arrangement on the return shelves makes them quite accessible during the interim. A daily revision of the books on reserve on the tables in the seminar rooms has been made and all slips have been promptly filed as a record. The inventory, which was finished and reported on last year, has been consistently followed up, and books which could not be located were either replaced or withdrawn.

The arrangement of books in several of the rooms is somewhat out of numerical sequence as a result of crowded shelves.

It is too much of a task to change them until there is sufficient shelving for a permanent arrangement but the matter of locating them has been facilitated by posting the call numbers at the end of each stack. Charts of classification and location hung in conspicuous places in all of the rooms also have proven useful to both students and pages.

Last year the desk in room 210 was placed so as to give better supervision to outgoing books and there has been a noticeable decrease in the number of missing books from this room. In the 1923 inventory there were 298 lost volumes in philosophy alone. A second reading, taken a few months ago, shows a loss of 89 covering a period of the last three years. This is still far too many but I believe this number will be greatly reduced in the next reading. With some measure of control of the stacks for the coming year a decrease in the number of lost books can be expected with reason, and the irritating problem of the book not to be found will be lessened.

One not entirely pleasant part of library administration is the question of discipline. Experience has shown that the only way to keep books fully available for readers is by some system of fines. Selfishness in the matter of books set on reserve for the use of a large class must be discouraged, and a financial discouragement can be graduated to bring about the result. A fine system, to work effectively, must work continuously and with few exceptions. The \$2000 taken in as fine money this year is three times the amount taken in in 1912-1913, and it is an increase that is, in every way except as a token of vigilance, to be regretted.

A feature of this year's work that stands out very prominently is the definite inclusion of the Reform Club Library into the University Library. For 20 years 10,000 volumes have been in the sub-basement of the library without use and without purpose. After several attempts at a decision, the Treasurer of the University reached a satisfactory agreement with the Club Committee. The library becomes the property of Columbia, and steps are now in process to put the books to their right use. Many of the volumes will be set to good advantage in the School of Business Library. Duplicate City

documents and reports are being sent to the New York Public Library, and a number of volumes that were overlooked in the sorting that was made 20 years ago will be accessions of much value to the library. The Reform Club Library, with its really splendid collections on currency questions and civil service reform, is now a part of our library without doubt and without contradiction. The work of cataloguing and of right disposal is now well under way. Every volume is examined and no step will be taken heedlessly and without individual consideration. Probably the task will not be completed in a single year but the agreement as to the destiny of the collection was a very sensible relief.

The largest single group of accessions during this year to the Law Library was in foreign law, due to the book-buying trip of the law librarian during June, July and August, 1925. Books were purchased in France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, and Switzerland. It is worthy of notice that the visit to Luxembourg resulted in the purchase of complete sets of the three legal publications of the Grand Duchy, all of which had been reported unobtainable by European dealers.

Important additions of recent German legal works were made in October, 1925, by the purchase of the entire legal section of the German book exhibit which had been held at Columbia University.

Two items of special interest were purchased with the help of the income of the George Welwood Murray (Law '76) Fund. They both relate to the Manor of Welborne, County of Norfolk, England. The first consists of thirteen court rolls of the Manorial Court, beginning with 2 Ed. III (1327) and extending to the year 1652. Each roll is made up of from seven to thirteen membranes. Accompanying them is the second item, which is a manuscript "extent" in 154 folios, dated 1571. The two together offer a fine opportunity for studying the legal and economic history of an English manor.

Since 1915 the law librarian has conducted a course of lectures and practice work in Legal Bibliography and the Use of Law Books. Up to the year 1925-1926, attendance in this course was voluntary. Last year, however, the course

became obligatory for first year men. The requirement is stated in the law school announcement as follows: "No point credit will be given for this course, but all first year students will be required to take it, and pass the examination therein." Accordingly, the attendance in this course during the winter term 1925-1926 was 297, and all took the examination in January, 1926. The text-book used is Hicks' *Materials and Methods of Legal Research*.

In the medical libraries of the University steady progress has been made. It has been possible to establish an improved service for readers and research workers by extending to them the use of resources in the departmental libraries. The Department of Physiology, for instance, felt that it could not allow any readers in its library for lack of supervision, and consequently its treasures were a lost quantity as far as the students or even members of the faculty were concerned. At present, either student or teacher may obtain books and journals through the office for use in the building, and Columbia readers may enjoy the same privilege on application. We have under these new conditions an enlarged service inexpensively operated. The dissertations have been carefully transferred to boxes in order to make space for the more needed journals. The New York Academy of Medicine has made a request for this material, and if there is in return a liberal system of loans to the medical libraries of the University, this transfer would be advisable. The New York Academy of Medicine is enlarging its service and has the funds and the staff necessary to give full care to these dissertations. Duplication of these theses is hardly necessary, and they give occasion for reasonable arrangement to mutual benefit. The growth of the medical collection is worthy of note. In 1912 it contained 19,407 volumes and 26,300 pamphlets, and in 1925 the total is 54,886 volumes, 44,000 pamphlets and 18,000 dissertations.

The use of the books in the library of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery is nearly three times that of last year, and the usefulness of this collection to the student has been clearly shown.

New accessions to the science collections have more than kept pace with the additional shelving provided. The cramped conditions in the Engineering catalogue library makes work with these catalogues difficult. The existing system of cataloguing and filing the trade literature is not satisfactory but a visit to the Special Libraries conference and to libraries in New York and Boston which handled this type of material failed to reveal any method half as good.

The reference collection of trade literature, containing one copy only of each bulletin, has been used extensively for research work. Keeping this collection up-to-date is always a difficult problem. The difficulty has been solved partially, first, by ordering new catalogues upon request, thus meeting the immediate needs of the engineering departments and second, by attending all of the exhibits, Power Show, Automobile Show, Chemical Exposition, etc., which could be reached, personally interviewing the educational representatives of the various manufacturing companies and asking them to place the Catalogue Library on a permanent mailing list, so that new material will be received automatically. Exclusive of a considerable new collection of house organs, 21,354 catalogues have been accessioned during the year.

The acquisition of the Henry Smith Munroe collection was the opportunity for the Mines Reading Room, which was already very crowded, to move to spacious new quarters on the fourth floor of the Mines Building. It now bears the name of the donor of the original collection and is called the Egleston Library. The moving revealed numerous sets which were not fully catalogued or gilded and a considerable amount of uncatalogued material, all of which has now been cared for properly.

During the last year 2000 botanical books were returned to us from the New York Botanical Garden where they had been on deposit, and this has brought a need for increased space.

The death of Dr. Tower was felt very keenly by those interested in natural sciences. Toward the natural science collection of Columbia he had always shown the greatest

interest, and he had helped us in many ways. We shall feel his loss very much. The policies advocated by him will be continued.

Mention should be made of the increasing usefulness of two rather special libraries. In the Marvyn Scudder Financial Library of the School of Business some half dozen Master's Essays were prepared and worked out, and 900 readers from the School of Business came there in search of material. In the Ware Memorial Library a count showed an increase in total readers of 4000 over the figures of last year. There are now 1100 books and 15,000 photographs in the Architectural Section, and 2226 books and 10,000 photographs in the Fine Arts Section. Custody in this room is a perpetual necessity, and the result of it has been appreciated by those who are in it. The growth of the Fine Arts Collection has noticeably lessened demand on the Avery Books and has helped the Avery Library to be more fully the library for reference which it should be.

Miss Rudolph has continued her careful work of indexing old manuscript letters and documents; the fact that a new cyclopedia of national biography from source material is in prospect, and a committee already appointed to edit it, offers a strong incentive to every American university having collections of this kind to put them into the most easily accessible order, not only as source material, but for furnishing signatures for facsimile representation for identification.

Two exhibits have been prepared and placed in a show-case in the School of Journalism. These, though somewhat out of the way, have attracted favorable attention from such students as have happened along—especially the first exhibit, which covered to a good extent the early editorial and publishing interests of New York. In this were letters of Benjamin Franklin, Horace Greeley, Whitelaw Reid, William Cullen Bryant, George William Curtis, N. P. Willis, T. S. Arthur, Harper & Brothers, James Brown of Little, Brown & Co., and Mathew Carey, founder of the old Philadelphia firm of Carey and Hart.

Such an arrangement of letters, made to tell a story all their own of certain phases of American development, suggests

many possibilities. For instance, the collection is rich in letters from actors of the 30's and 40's of the last century, mostly addressed to F. C. Wemyss, the most important theatre manager of that day, who resided in Philadelphia and had theatres also in Washington, Wheeling, Wilmington, Baltimore and Pittsburg. An interesting story of medical history might be told with letters from this collection, beginning with the establishment, on petition of the citizens of New York, in 1710, of a quarantine against the "many contagious distempers of the great number of immigrant Palatinos then coming to our shores," and extending down through the services of Dr. John Bard, the first president of the New York Medical Society, and his son, Dr. Samuel Bard, the first Dean of the Columbia College Medical School (which he had earlier helped to establish) after it became the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1813.

Mr. John Hefter, custodian of the Chinese collection, resigned in June to go to China with an expedition for three years. He did much with our Chinese Books and during the Spring semester Miss G. Gaskell, of Cornell University Library, who had come to do work with Professor Pelliot, helped him in arranging and cataloguing and recording. Professor Porter in China has been most generous of his time, and we have made considerable additions in filling out a list which Professor Pelliot drew up.

The group of ancient Greek papers from Egypt belonging to Columbia University is now housed in the East Gallery of the Library. This place is equipped as a workshop for papyrology, in which two members of the University staff (Professor Keyes and Mr. Hadas), Professor Kraemer of New York University, and Mr. Edward R. Hardy, a graduate student, are preparing the documents for publication in cooperation with Professor Westermann, who has accepted an honorary appointment as Curator of Papyri in the library.

During the past year Professor Westermann published, with comment, *Columbia Papirus Inventory, No. 56*, a receipt of the fourth century, Christian era, for the annual dike tax, in this case worked out by a peasant of Karanis. From this

document interesting conclusions were drawn regarding the administration of the irrigation system in Egypt in the fourth Christian century. The paper appeared in *Aegyptus*, a technical journal published in Milan. Mr. Westermann published also *Columbia Papyrus Inventory*, No. 12, a document of the important *Archives of Zenon*. It is an official letter dated in the year 29 of Ptolemy Philadelphus (256 B. C.). From this and other documents it became clear that the Greeks ruling Egypt in the third century B. C., applied the "three year average" system in computing the taxes on orchards and vineyards. This article appeared in the *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, London.

Professor Clinton W. Keyes reports progress upon ten large pieces of papyrus from an Egyptian town, Theadelphia. These are all of the second century after Christ. They contain parts of six different rolls, and include records of the tax-collectors at Theadelphia, and of Sabinus and Co., state bankers. Among the tax records are parts of a register of daily receipts of installments of various poll-taxes, with cross-references to an alphabetical list of tax-payers; and parts of two such alphabetical registers, in which the receipts from each tax-payer for the whole year are recorded.

It is expected that the publication of these records will add to our present knowledge of taxation, banking, and official bookkeeping in Roman Egypt, and perhaps supply new information as to the increase or decrease in numbers of the subject population during this period.

Contributions to the Columbiana collection from various sources continue steadily. During the year several scrapbooks, covering the college life of an individual student, have been received, the most complete being that of John Tempest Walker, '84, given shortly before his death. Dr. J. Arthur Booth, '78, has successfully continued his search for Goodwood cups, and has now secured all but three of the fifteen cups awarded. In addition, he has presented a special steel and glass case for their preservation and display. Some historical material has been acquired by purchase. These acquisitions have from time to time been acknowledged and described in

the *Alumni News*. The use of the Collection by undergraduates continues to increase. Some investigation of college history or custom is almost constantly in progress, the results often appearing in articles in the *Spectator*. A gratifying evidence of the newly awakened undergraduate interest has been shown in the invitation of the Editors to the Curator to prepare as the leading article of the 1926 *Columbian* a story of the College on Park Place and Forty-ninth Street. It has been proposed to reprint this article for the use of incoming Freshman classes and for distribution among the alumni. The Curator has given a number of lantern talks, among them one in connection with the Tercentenary Celebration of the founding of the City. The work done in the last three years has without question had a distinct influence on the student and graduate spirit, and in this collection, the official archives of the University, our records are arranged, rendered accessible, and safeguarded in some degree of security. The importance of this work is apparent.

The Library has issued during the year the annual *University Bibliography* and the annual list of Masters Essays. In October the *Alumni News* published a number that took the library for its main subject. Different aspects of the work of the library were treated by members of the staff concerned, and the number as a whole showed comprehensive activity.

The Library photostat machine has done good service through the year; much work, a large proportion of it, perhaps, not strictly of a library nature, has been done, and the results have given satisfaction. A Sundstrand adding machine has been a helpful partner to the Accounting Department. Besides doing the work quickly it gives absolute and automatic accuracy; other departments of the library have found it useful for their own purposes.

A set of their *Chronicles of America Photo Plays* has been deposited by the Yale University Press Film Service with the University, and the library has been charged with their care. Fifteen of these have so far come to us under the terms of the agreement and the remaining eighteen will be

sent as they are issued. The agreement provides briefly that these photo-plays can be exhibited for educational and patriotic purposes within the buildings of Columbia University, including Teachers College, Barnard College, Lincoln School, and the Horace Mann School. The Yale films, according to our records, have been shown on 53 occasions. They bring a novel element into the library, and their custody is a new activity, with responsibility which may develop.

The following exhibitions were held during the year:

- (a) Grotiana—300th anniversary of the publication of Hugo Grotius *De Jure Belli ac Pacis* 1625. July.
 - (b) Etchings—Loan Exhibit from Kennedy and Company, New York. August.
 - (c) William K. Vanderbilt House: Architectural plates from the monograph by J. V. Van Pelt.
 - Early Connecticut architecture: plates from J. F. Kelly.
 - Mohammedan architecture: plates from La Neziere. September.
 - (d) Exhibition of German books on art and architecture (selections from publications of the years 1914-1925) by the Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler. October.
 - (e) Old bridges of France: reproductions in color from the original watercolors by Pierre Vignal. November-December.
 - (f) Decorative arts of the Dutch East Indies: loan exhibit from the collection of Professor Barnouw. January.
 - (g) Architectural studies of T. Merrill Prentice, winner of Schermerhorn Fellowship, 1924. February.
 - (h) Plates illustrating the Architecture of the Paris Exposition, 1925. March.
 - (i) Columbiana: Historical exhibit in connection with the Tercentenary of New York City. April.
 - (j) Pulitzer Prizes. May.
 - (k) Competition drawings for the McKim Fellowship in Architecture (Hotel in Florida).
- Winning design for the Rome Prize, 1926 (Monumental treatment for a Reservoir in large city). June.

It should be noted that the annual meeting of the Eastern College Librarians was held at Columbia on November 28th. This was the 13th of these meetings, which have proved most useful in joint discussion of a similar main problem, complicated in interesting fashion by divergent circumstances. Mr. Hicks has kept the organization in excellent working order with the minimum of moving parts, and the increasing attendance at these meetings provides adequate testimony to the value in which they are held.

The list of donors of books and of funds to the University Library is as usual a gratifying testimony of interest.

Sums of money have been received from: Rev. Acton Griscom, \$515 for the Joan of Arc Collection; Brander Matthews, \$52; Columbia Optometric Association, \$96.13 for the purchase of books on Optometry; Mrs. Leonora Speyer, \$100 for the purchase of German literature; Adolph Kuttroff, \$100 for the purchase of German literature; American Friends of Poland, through C. A. Manning, \$42.85 for the purchase of Polish volumes; Director J. G. Egbert, \$1975 for the purchase of books for Extension classes; R. H. Montgomery, \$500 for the Montgomery accounting collection; Columbia Alumni Association, through Director Boring, \$60 for the purchase of books on colonial architecture for the Ware Memorial Library; James Loeb, \$175 for Material on Labour. Of books, the following donations call perhaps for especial mention: From President Butler, many books and valuable pamphlets; from Harcourt, Brace & Co., 40 of their publications as they were issued; from Columbia University Press, 16 volumes; from the Library of Professor Munroe Smith, 217 volumes; from the Library of Professor H. A. Todd, 678 volumes; from the Library of Mrs. Anna A. Johnston, 723 volumes; some old students of Professor Henry Smith Munroe bought his mining library and presented it to the University and the Egleston Library has benefited thereby, 2250 volumes; Professor Brander Matthews has given 396 volumes to the Dramatic Museum Library, and is sharing the cost of the magnificent new German work, now appearing in parts, on the history of the theatre; Professor R. H. Montgomery has given us 36

volumes for the accounting library that bears his name; among them are several manuscript account records of notable importance; Professor Bush has given to the Butler Library of Philosophy a most convenient bookcase for the French Encyclopaedia he gave in 1924.

We are sending at regular intervals a messenger to the office of the Editor of the American Statistical Association publications for material that comes to them through the mail. This has meant some additional work in sorting, checking, and listing, but it has been of much value to us.

Other officers of the University who have sent us books are: R. Arrowsmith, A. J. Barnouw, C. P. Berkey, R. H. Blanchard, F. Boas, M. T. Bogert, W. A. Boring, P. Brissenden, W. Campbell, R. E. Chaddock, J. J. Coss, J. W. Cunliffe, W. Darrach, E. M. Earle, J. C. Egbert, H. Emerson, R. H. Fife, D. R. Fox, J. J. Galloway, J. L. Gerig, H. E. Hawkes, A. V. W. Jackson, D. W. Johnson, R. C. Knox, A. V. S. Lambert, W. W. Lawrence, S. M. Lindsay, N. G. McCrea, R. H. McKee, C. A. Manning, D. G. Mason, J. B. Moore, O. S. Morgan, E. D. Perry, H. A. Riley, H. F. Stone, E. R. A. Seligman, H. N. Shenton, W. R. Shepherd, G. L. Van Roosbroeck, Talcott Williams.

Among other donors to whom gratitude is due are: James Nack Ballantine (a collection of magazines and newspapers); W. G. Bates; David Belasco, (Sacha Guitry's *Deburau*); Earl of Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India, (*India's Parliament*, 9 volumes); Sir Adam Block; Robert W. Bonyngé; Breitenbach Company; Mme. Andre Broca; Mme. Augustae Broca; Dr. Charles Butler; Brutus Clay; Paul Dana; Chauncey M. Depew; E. B. Durham (sixteen newspapers published in Alaska); Edward Epstean (a collection of books on photography and photomechanical processes); Benjamin F. Gerding; Acton Griscom; Mrs. Clement A. Griscom; Ella S. Hinman (a collection of books on metallurgy from the library of Bertrand Chase Hinman, Mines '90); Karl von Lewinski; Thomas O. Mabbott; Fred K. Nielson; Oyster Bay Town Records Committee; John Russell Pope; Edwin T. Price; Seymour de Ricci; Thomas F. Ryan (Volume 13 of Curtis's *North Ameri-*

can Indian); Paul Thalmann; B. J. Tiemann (a collection of books, scrapbooks, pamphlets, and pictures concerning flags); C. Van Vollenhoven; Thomas J. Wise; Boardman Wright.

The statistics that bring the report of this year of the Library to a conclusion give the facts of operation. It is not possible to show the spirit in which the work was done in any such definite form; it is, however, satisfactory to note an absence of discord and a single aim toward effective library service in and among the campus buildings. This is in great part due to the Secretary of the University. His counsel, when sought, his aid, when needed, his consideration and his fairmindedness, always, gave comfort and balance in the administration of the library.

General statistics follow:

Accessions:

Volumes added:

General Library and Departments	14,402
School of Law	7,555
School of Medicine	1,077
Dental School	447
Avery Library	510
Barnard College	2,202
Teachers College	3,984
College of Pharmacy	600
<hr/>	
Total	30,777

Total of volumes in University Libraries, June 30, 1926 . 1,055,198

Gifts: 6359 volumes, 7904 pamphlets, 122 maps, and other items 14,862

Exchanges:

Pieces received	5,244
Pieces sent out	14,413
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Total 19,657

Orders placed 10,325

Cataloguing:

Cards made and filed:

General Library	31,564
Departments	19,005

Barnard College	4,170
Law Library	11,728
Medical Library	4,044
Replaced (incl. Law)	7,607
Depository	33,895

Total	112,013
Volumes catalogued	30,916
Volumes recatalogued	11,553
Volumes lost or withdrawn	4,747

Binding:

In Library Bindery:	
Books bound	68
Volumes repaired	5,370
Pamphlets bound	13,168
Total	18,606

Outside of Library:	
Volumes bound and rebound	15,158
Total	33,764

Circulation:

Volumes supplied from Loan Desk, including renewals	153,731
Volumes in libraries loaned and used	1,624,263
Total recorded use of libraries	1,777,994

Respectfully submitted,

ROGER HOWSON,
Assistant Librarian

June 30, 1926

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF APPOINTMENTS

OCTOBER 1, 1925, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1926

To the President of the University

SIR:

I have the honor to present herewith a record of the work of the Appointments Office from October 1, 1925 to September 30, 1926.

The volume and scope of the business done by this office continues to increase. May I present and discuss first the actual statistics of the year's placement work, to be followed by a more general report on the activities of the office? On the next page is a summary of our work for the year, an itemized tabulation of which is appended to this report.

The results of our efforts to place our graduates in full time permanent positions show an increase of 37%, a total of 434 full time positions having been filled this year. This figure is beginning to approach the total which one should expect at Columbia. A thousand placements in permanent work a year do not seem impossible at some future date.

There has been an increase of 18% in the number of part time positions filled. The total for the year just ended being 3861 as opposed to 3280 for the year previous. The above summary shows an increase in all branches of part time work except summer placements for men. The largest proportionate increase was in men's school year work, an increase of 40%. This is without a doubt the most important department of this office and it is pleasing to see the results of the intensive effort which has been made to increase it this year. Women's part time work showed a 23% increase during the school year, and an 11% increase during the summer. The placement results for the vacation period were relatively unsatisfactory. The men's work lost 22% and the women's work made only a small gain. A consideration of the other figures shows that

	<i>Registration</i>		<i>Positions Offered</i>		<i>Interviews</i>		<i>Positions Filled</i>		
	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1923
	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1924
Full Time									
Men	594	503	733	590	1159	892	212	140	91
Women	792	695	583	494	958	983	168	141	118
Teaching	*	*	*	*	*	*	54	34	21
Total									
Full Time	1323	1198	1316	1084	2117	1875	434	315	230
Part Time									
School Year									
Men	1389	1161	2070	1582	2625	1988	1967	1405	1445
Women	704	672	1057	874	1262	1135	866	703	675
Summer									
Men	892	839	731	980	1458	1500	609	795	605
Women	619	493	580	494	684	713	419	377	288
Total									
Part Time	3604	3165	4438	3930	6029	5336	3861	3280	3013
Grand Total	4929	4363	5754	5014	8146	7211	4295	3595	3243

*Note: The total registration, positions offered, and interviews in the teaching work, are not comparable with those in other fields and are therefore not included.

this failure to increase our summer totals was due not to lack of material, but to lack of available positions. 25% less positions for men were made available this summer than last, and the loss of 22% in placements was the direct result. This was unfortunate. The summer vacation period offers to most of our men students an opportunity to provide funds in anticipation of their fall tuition bills, and it is a major responsibility of this office to give them all possible assistance in securing remunerative positions.

You will note the steadily increasing demands on the office as indicated by the increased registration in every branch of the work. The problem of interviewing yearly almost 5000

people, grasping their individual needs and abilities, and supplementing their registration records with a clear recollection of their personal qualities, is considerable.

With regard to part time work for our students, you will recall from my previous reports that it has been our aim to concentrate as far as possible on well-paying jobs which may be of lasting aid to the students filling them, giving secondary consideration to the relatively unremunerative positions. In an attempt to measure our success in thus directing our major efforts, we have slightly elaborated our method of record keeping so as to indicate the proportion of placements that are steady, temporary, and service. The service jobs such as messenger work and ushering, are of no lasting financial aid to our candidates, but we must fill them where possible as part of the service of the office. In the detailed tabulation of part time positions filled which is appended to this report, you will find the distinction made among these three types of jobs. By continuing this method of classification in succeeding years, we shall be able more clearly to estimate the real increase in our service to students and employers.

We continue to receive valuable assistance from the members of the Department of Admissions in our efforts to give effective aid to self-supporting freshmen who not only are new and untried material, but are not thoroughly known to their advisors and instructors until too late in the year for the information to serve our purpose. It is therefore to the Admissions Office that we must look for advice in gauging need, ability, and character. The Admissions people devote a certain part of each interview with a prospective student to a discussion of financial conditions, and begin early in the spring to send to the Secretary of Appointments those candidates who have financial problems to solve in order satisfactorily to undertake and complete their college work. This procedure makes it possible for the Appointments Office to have a hand in the selection of the material with which it is to work the following fall, and to know in advance the size and difficulty of its Freshman problem.

The thought has occurred to me many times during the past year when we have made a placement that has worked out to the mutual satisfaction of employer, student, and placement worker, that in making well-considered and successful recommendations, we are doing a good deal more than enabling our students to keep themselves and satisfying employers so that they will be prepared to offer more jobs to Columbia students. There is a further consideration and one which often outweighs in importance the first two. I think I am not guilty of unduly glorifying hard work in saying that each student placed in a part time position off the campus is very definitely a representative of Columbia and is recognized as such by those with whom his job brings him in contact. According to the intelligence, industry, and good humor with which he tackles his job, his employer and his co-workers judge Columbia as a training ground of young men. He is not merely William Brown, a student-worker; he is William Brown a Columbia student-worker, and his ability and attitude toward his work indicate the sort of stuff of which Columbia men are made. The student worker probably as much as at any future time in his life, is tagged constantly as a product of Columbia.

The student worker's obligation to do a good job is apparent. An obligation rests no less definitely on the placement office. Not only must we impress our candidates with the necessity of their representing Columbia creditably in the performance of their duties, but we must utilize every resource to make our placements ones of which we may be proud.

This opportunity for worth while demonstration of the type of man we have at Columbia, is one of which the office should take full advantage. A typical instance, of a sort that often comes to us, is a position as resident-tutor-companion during the summer months in a private family. When the student enters the summer community he is of course labelled Mr. Brown of Columbia. Children, parents, and friends consequently judge Columbia by him. No matter how much they may have read of the achievements of Columbia graduates and faculty members, of Columbia's educa-

tional standards, of her undergraduate athletic victories,—all this is set aside and opinion is formed of Columbia as Will Brown represents her. In the eyes of the parents and boys he is the biggest argument for or against Columbia College, for he represents the student body, its ideals and principles, and its intellectual consciousness. We should be happy in the thought that we are daily presenting through our student-workers a first-hand picture of Columbia in scores of homes and business and social organizations.

During the past year we have made an intensive study of the present cost of taking work in the various schools in the University. The results have been used as a basis for revising the sections outlining estimated expenses which appear in the announcements of the various schools. It seems distinctly worth while to include these figures in this report. They have been arrived at after a consideration of the results obtained by the Department of Economics in a study of thirty-two typical student budgets, a study of the budgets set down in their applications by borrowers from the Student Loan Fund, and an investigation of present prices in the University Residence and Dining Halls.

Tuition, including university fees, varies considerably, ranging from an average yearly cost in the School of Law of \$272, to \$512 in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The average for men in Columbia College is \$352. Living and other expenses were found to be about the same for students in all schools. Instead of estimating them on the old basis of low, medium, and liberal, we felt it would be most valuable to quote to the prospective student the average cost and the minimum cost. We judged it not advisable to set down in detail the cost of items other than essentials since these depend almost entirely on the tastes and financial situation of the individual.

Following is the schedule of expenses exclusive of tuition fees and laboratory apparatus:

	<i>Average</i>	<i>Minimum</i>
Room (36 weeks)	\$212	\$170
Board (36 weeks)	396	288
Books.	40	25
Laundry.	50	34
Additional expenses, including clothing, travel, charity, organizations, and sundries	300	200
 Total exclusive of tuition.	 \$998	 \$717

Including tuition and other fees, the total cost of attendance for an academic year in other schools is as follows:

	<i>Average</i>	<i>Minimum</i>
College.	\$1350	\$1069
Law.	1270	989
Medicine.	1525	1244
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	1370	1052
Graduate School		
Men.	1330	1049
Women	1353	1149
Architecture	1395	1104
Journalism.	1310	1029
Business.	1310	1029
Dentistry	1558	1244
Optometry.	1390	1099

From these figures it is apparent that very few students can expect to be entirely self-supporting. The successful student-worker, devoting about four hours a day to outside work, averages about \$15 a week for thirty weeks an academic year. This \$450 he is usually able to supplement with about \$200 earned during the summer vacation period. These earnings are in most cases sufficient to balance his budget, the remainder of the necessary funds being furnished by family, friends, earlier savings, or scholarship or loan from the University. Those students to whom such resources are not available must of necessity undertake jobs which will yield at least \$25 a week. Such employment usually exacts long hours and it is only the exceptional man whom the office advises to undertake such a program.

The academic year 1925-1926 was the first during which the greatly enlarged Student Loan Fund was administered under the direction of the Advisory Committee on Student Loans, with the Secretary of Appointments acting as secretary of the committee. The total amount of money loaned was slightly in excess of \$67,000 and 396 loans were granted to 287 borrowers. Of these 287 borrowers, 184 made one loan, 97 made two loans, and 6 made three loans. The average amount of each of the 396 loans was \$170. The average amount lent to each of the 287 borrowers was \$223. This figure is of course not particularly significant. More illuminating are the facts that the average amount loaned to each man making one loan was \$170, to each man making two loans, \$340, and to each man making three loans, \$360.

A comparison of these figures with the ones already cited above in the paragraphs devoted to student expenses, will show that the average amount lent to students making one loan closely coincides with the average cost of tuition for one semester, and the average amounts lent to students making two loans are approximately their entire tuition for the year.

This comparison shows very definitely the close relation between the administration of the loan fund and the placement office. Since, as I stated in an earlier paragraph, the average self-supporting student is able to provide through his own efforts about \$650 a year, or enough to take care of all his expenses except tuition, it is apparent that the University's efforts to enable a self-supporting student to make a success of his undertaking are coordinated through a tie-up between employment and loan fund administration.

The placement figures for men in permanent positions indicate considerable expansion of our work in this field. The increase represents for the most part, placement of members of this year's graduating classes, approximately 100 being placed in permanent jobs. During the spring the office arranged visits from a large number of recruiting expeditions. Systematic recruiting from the graduating classes of the

various universities, as I stated in my last report, is becoming increasingly the practice among the larger business organizations. Arrangements were made for twelve expeditions representing eleven different types of business, to visit the University last spring. In each case the Secretary selected from six to twelve Seniors for interview, after giving careful consideration to the requirements of the firms and the interests of the candidates as brought out in our earlier interviews with them. With the office installed in its new quarters it will be possible for us to encourage a larger number of firms to visit us during the coming season. Just so long as the firms which send representatives are carefully selected by us, and the interviews retain the form of an exchange of accurate and pertinent information followed by definite offers of positions, it is very worth while for us to encourage them, for they are a most practical means for our Seniors to become acquainted with the requirements and rewards of various types of commercial work.

In connection with the office's work among the members of the senior classes of the College and the School of Business, we have had printed for general distribution a talk given some time ago by Mr. C. R. Dooley, Manager of Personnel and Training for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The talk is entitled "How To Get And Keep A Job", and represents the fruit of the author's long experience as interviewer, employer, and trainer of young men entering the business world. It contains such sound practical advice, expressed so sanely and clearly, that it has been felt distinctly worth while to make it available to our Seniors who are confronted with the very problem which Mr. Dooley discusses. With Mr. Dooley's consent and approval, a copy of the pamphlet was placed in the hands of each 1926 graduate of the College and the School of Business, and we plan to continue its distribution for the next year or so among our Seniors.

Carrying out our policy of maintaining a constant effort to keep the business houses informed as to the development of our placement work for graduates, we sent copies of the pamphlet to about two hundred employers with whom we

have had most cordial relations. The immediate result was a large number of requests for additional copies for use in individual organizations, to be distributed both among employees and among applicants for positions. The general opinion seems to be that it contains very desirable and practical advice for our prospective graduates.

In my last annual report I referred specifically to the desirability of studying our method of recommending candidates for college and university teaching positions, with a view to increasing its effectiveness. Certainly this field which was the genesis of our early full time appointment work, should not be allowed to suffer from lack of active attention and modern methods of administration. Particularly Columbia, to whom educational institutions over the entire world look for trained teachers, should not slight this phase of its placement problem.

During the past year, with a view to making apparent the deficiencies in our methods, we sought the opinions and suggestions of fourteen college and university officers, other than our own, whose judgment is sound and whose experience in making appointments is considerable. These included presidents of both men's and women's colleges and heads of departments in the various universities. Letters were written to them outlining our problem and replies were received from all of them.

Eleven of the fourteen were of the opinion that our present method of recommending candidates, was based on acceptable principles. Three felt that there are so many defects in the method that it cannot be workable. Twelve suggested definite changes and improvements, going into detail and drawing upon their personal experiences to cite examples.

The suggestions had in almost every case to do with the personal and academic record and letters of reference which the office makes up on each candidate and sends out as confidential information. It was felt that the chief deficiency of the average confidential information folder is that it is not adequate in presenting an actual picture of the man recom-

mended. Specifically the descriptive letters which accompany the record sheets and which are written by people who have been in a position best to observe the candidate as a teacher and a member of his community, should be more specific, more frank, more searching, and should deal with personal qualities as well as those of scholarship.

This question of personality is one upon which eight of the fourteen laid particular emphasis. It is also one which written information will never completely answer. Frankly written opinions of qualified judges who have had opportunities to know the candidates intimately, are significant, but only in so far as the commentator is known to the appointing officer as one whose opinion is sound and to be trusted.

Eight out of fourteen stated that they insisted on personal interviews before actually making appointments, and four others felt interviews highly desirable although not always possible. Each felt that the Appointments Office recommendations should go much more deeply into the questions of the candidate's personal appearance, disposition, and manner. Three suggested that the particular needs of the college should be considered more carefully. Two felt that it is most important that the Appointments Office representative be known in person to the officers to whom he recommends candidates.

A study of the suggestions shows clearly that the mechanics of our present method are sound. Real effectiveness, however, depends on the amount of personal attention given the work by the Appointments Office staff. The confidential information carefully prepared is of value to the Appointments Office in judging its candidates and in presenting them at long distance to the appointing officers. The placement worker must, however, study the needs of each college and of each candidate and make each recommendation the fruit of careful consideration. We have profited considerably this year by the suggestions. We have modified our forms, have arranged to give additional time to the work, and have increased materially the number of placements. We must plan eventually to have one member of the staff devote his entire time to the teaching

work, increasing his knowledge of candidates, developing a closer personal connection with appointing officers in the various colleges, and improving the relations of this office with our own departments of instruction. It is a big job and one that will be slow in showing a worth while increase.

The placing of women students and graduates of the various schools of the University, continues to increase in volume. The percentage of increase in placements of women this year over last about equals the percentage of total increase in our business.

The full time placement work for women carried on by this office is restricted in scope, since Barnard College and Teachers College have their own placement officers, and since the women of the Graduate School are for the most part included in the teaching appointment work of the office. The chief material with which our women's division has to deal, comes from the Schools of Business and Journalism, and from University Extension, particularly the courses in secretarial studies. These young women who come to us for placement after completing their courses, are for the most part definitely decided to enter into business by the route most frequently followed by women at present, stenography. They are often college graduates who have come to Columbia to add to their bachelor of arts training a course in business and secretarial work, the better to fit themselves for beginners' jobs in commercial life. The demand in New York for well-trained secretaries and stenographers is heavy.

Our experience very definitely indicates that there are relatively few opportunities at present for women to enter into commercial work other than those of a stenographic nature. For women with business experience, other channels are open, but for the beginner, stenography is the usual way. Our point of view is of course slightly biased. Most of our candidates are definitely looking for work of this nature. We do not find it advisable to put much effort into bringing to us opportunities for other types of work, yet our observation of the kinds of jobs that come to us unsolicited, points clearly

to secretarial work as the usual means of gaining experience. Whether the average beginner undertaking stenographic work, actually uses it as a stepping-stone to a minor administrative post is questionable. We sometimes see an experienced secretary unwilling to accept the decrease in salary that a change from a comparatively high paying secretaryship to a small executive position would mean. Just as frequently we find a business executive most unwilling to give up a competent secretary in order that she may be placed in work of an administrative nature. Statistics on this question would be most illuminating and it seems entirely within the scope of this office's duties to make a survey at some suitable time in the future.

We are looking forward to considerable increase in the volume and value of our work during the coming year. Accompanying the added amount of business during the past year, there has been of necessity an increase in the size of the staff. In addition to the Secretary, the staff now includes three persons primarily engaged in interviewing and placing candidates, and three persons handling the secretarial and clerical work. The office has recently been moved from the old quarters in East Hall to one of the large Earl Hall rooms where are provided adequate facilities for the efficient performance of our duties. Four small offices for interviewing have been set up, leaving a suitable waiting room, and in addition there are available the main lobby and the Trophy Room for emergency use during the rush seasons in the fall and spring. These new quarters should take care of our needs for a number of years. Their appearance as well as the building in which they are housed, is such that we are proud to have employing officers from business houses and universities visit us.

With the increased staff and adequate office facilities, we are in a position so to systematize our work as to continue to increase the volume of placements and in addition to give time and thought to other phases of our work where our service can be increased. Further study of the loan system is desir-

able. The Appointments Office should make available information which would be helpful to the various scholarship committees. Study of our records should yield a great deal of personnel information that would be valuable to other departments of the University, particularly Columbia College. These are all part of our opportunity for worth while service.

The proper functioning of a placement office depends almost altogether upon the spirit of its staff. To the members of the office I should like to express my appreciation of their interested and intelligent cooperation during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

NICHOLAS McDOWELL MCKNIGHT,

Secretary

June 30, 1926

FULL TIME PERMANENT PLACEMENTS

MEN

OCTOBER 1, 1925—SEPTEMBER 30, 1926

	Total		Total
Accounting	14 ¹	Manufacturing	
Advertising	12 ²	Office	6
Architecture	3	Production	1
Banking	6 ²	Sales	7
Chemistry	7	Sales Promotion	4 18 ²
Credit Investigation	12	Miscellaneous	1
Department Store Work	9	Personnel	3
Engineering		Public Organizations	2
Civil	1	Public Utilities	12
Electrical	2	Publicity	2
Industrial	1 4	Publishing	8
Foreign Trade	2	Real Estate	3
Insurance	6	Restaurant Management	1
Investment Bank'g and Brokerage	8	Retail Trade	3
Journalism	11	Secretarial Work	5 ²
Law	52 ³	Statistics	5 ⁴
Market Research	1	Wholesale Trade	2
		Total	212

¹ Five filled in cooperation with the School of Business Committee on Employment.² One filled in cooperation with the School of Business Committee on Employment.³ Forty-four filled in cooperation with the Law Clerkship Committee.⁴ Two filled in cooperation with the School of Business Committee on Employment.

FULL TIME PERMANENT PLACEMENTS

WOMEN

OCTOBER 1, 1925—SEPTEMBER 30, 1926

	Total		Total	
Accountant	I	I	Club	4
Bookkeeper			Education	15
Education	2	2	Engineering	I
Clerk			Foreign Trade	I
Advertising	I		Foreign Relief	I
Education	5		Investment Banking &	
Insurance	I		Brokerage	I
Medicine	2		Journalism	2
Retail Trade	2	II	Law	I
Club Worker	I	I	Manufacturing	4
Employment Manager . .	I	I	Medicine	5
File Clerk			Museum	2
Law	I	I	Physics	I
Journalist	3	3	Private	5
Laboratory Technician			Psychology	2
Commercial Lab. . . .	I		Public Organization . .	2
Hospital	2	3	Publishing	3
Librarian			Social Service	I
Hospital	I		Theatre Production . .	I
Insurance	I		58	
Univ. of Beirut	I	3	Statistician	
Multigrapher			Publishing	I
Education	I	I	Stenography	
Personnel Assistant . .	I	I	Anthropology	I
Publicity Worker			Architecture	I
Manufacturing	2		Education	19
Publishing	2	4	Engineering	2
Reception Clerk			Insurance	I
Advertising	I		Investment Banking &	
Investment Banking &			Brokerage	I
Brokerage	I		Law	6
Insurance	I		Manufacturing	3
Law	I	4	Medicine	4
Resident Tutor	I	I	Motion Picture	I
Sales Correspondent			Public Organization . .	2
Investment Banking &			Public Utilities	4
Brokerage	I	I	Publicity	I
Secretary			Publishing	6
Architecture	I		Real Estate	2
Banking	3		Social Service	2
Chemistry	2		56	
			Switchboard Oper. . . .	I
			Typist—Education . . .	I4
			I4	
			Total	168

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY TEACHING APPOINTMENTS
OCTOBER 1, 1925—SEPTEMBER 30, 1926

<i>Department</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Biology	Department Head	. . . . .	1	
	Full Professor	1	. . . . .	2
Business	Instructor	1	1	2*
	Assistant Professor	2		
Chemistry	Instructor	1	. . . . .	3
	Assistant Professor			
English	Department Head	1		
	Instructor	14	3	18
Economics	Instructor	5	1	6
	Department Head	2		
History	Associate Professor	1		
	Instructor	1	2	6
Journalism	Instructor	. . . . .	1	1
	Department Head	1		
Mathematics and Electrical Engineering	Instructor	1	. . . . .	1
	Department Head			
Modern Languages	Instructor	2	2	
	Department Head	1		
French	Instructor	. . . . .	2	
	Department Head	1		
German	Instructor	1		
	Department Head			
Italian	Instructor	1		
	Department Head	1		
Spanish	Instructor	3	1	15
	Department Head			
Total		39	15	54

*Placed through School of Business Committee on Employment.

FULL TIME PLACEMENTS
BY UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

OCTOBER 1, 1925—SEPTEMBER 30, 1926

Accounting		13
Architecture		1
Chemical Engineering		10
Chemistry		36
Electrical Engineering		1
Industrial Engineering		5
Mechanical Engineering		5
Psychology		4
Total		75

MEN'S REGISTRATION FOR PART TIME WORK
ACCORDING TO SCHOOLS

OCTOBER 1, 1925—SEPTEMBER 30, 1926

	School Year	Summer
College	668	393
Law	119	100
Physicians and Surgeons	21	30
Engineering	38	25
Graduate School	175	138
Architecture	12	2
Business	88	48
Journalism	17	6
Extension	132	65
Dentistry	25	9
Pharmacy	5	2
Optometry	13	4
Teachers College	76	21
Summer Session		49
Total	1389	892

PART TIME PLACEMENTS

MEN

OCTOBER 1, 1925—SEPTEMBER 30, 1926

Classification	School Year Oct. 1-May 31			Summer June 1-Sept. 30		
	Steady	Tempo- rary	Service	Steady	Tempo- rary	Service
Accountant	I					
Architectural Designer		I				
Art Gallery Attendant		I				
Artist.		I				
Athletic Coach.	3	I				
Attendant to Invalid	I	4				
Billiard Parlor Manager.	I					
Bibliographer		2				
Blood Donor.		I				
Bookkeeper	3	I		3		2
Book Reviewer.		I				
Bowling Alley Attendant	I					
Boys Club Leader	19	2		3		
Bus Starter				I		
Camp						
Caretaker.					I	
Councillor						
Dramatic					I	
General.					9	
Head.					I	
Nature Study					I	
Photography.					I	
Swimming.					2	
Manual Labor.					I	
Secretary					I	
Social Director.					I	
Waiter					2	

PART TIME PLACEMENTS—MEN (CONTINUED)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>School Year</i> <i>Oct. 1-May 31</i>			<i>Summer</i> <i>June 1-Sept. 30</i>		
	<i>Steady</i>	<i>Tempo- rary</i>	<i>Service</i>	<i>Steady</i>	<i>Tempo- rary</i>	<i>Service</i>
Canvasser		6	.	2	2	
Carpenter						I
Cashier	10			2	4	
Chauffeur	2	2		14	4	
Chauffeur and Gardener				2		
Chemist		2				I
Chinese Critic		I				
Civil Engineer				I		
Clerk						
Book Store				I		
Club	2	I		3	I	
Construction				I		
File			I			
Financial House	7			5	I	
Hospital	I			2		
Hotel	I			2		
Information		2				I
Law				I		
Miscellaneous		56				
Office	17	27	5	16	32	5
Post Office		138				
Retail	2					
Store	10	6		4	3	
Y. M. C. A.	I			I		
Collector	I					
Companion	16	11		9	2	
Construction				2		
Consulting Engineer		I				
Credit Investigator		2				
Club Director	I					
Demonstrator					2	
Department Store Section Mgr. . .	15					
Detective		18				
Door man	I	I				
Draftsman	3	15		2	5	
Dramatic Coach		I				
Dramatic Critic					I	

PART TIME PLACEMENTS—MEN (CONTINUED)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>School Year Oct. 1-May 31</i>			<i>Summer June 1-Sept. 30</i>		
	<i>Steady</i>	<i>Tempo- rary</i>	<i>Service</i>	<i>Steady</i>	<i>Tempo- rary</i>	<i>Service</i>
Editor		2				2
Educational Adviser	I					
Electrical Repair man	28				6	
Electrician		I			7	
Elevator Operator	I					
Employment Assistant	I					
Engineer		I			2	
Entertainer						
Actor	3	6				
General		2				
Musician	5	64		I		3
Singer	I					
Examination Aide						I
Examination Scorer						12
Factory Worker					I	
Geologist			I			
Gown Room Attendant		3				
Guide	I	I		3		2
House Man				I		7
House Manager for Visiting Cadets	I					
Interpreter		3				
Investigator		2		I		
Journalist		2		I		I
Lecturer		I				
Laboratory Assistant	I					
Legal Worker					4	I
Librarian	2				I	
Life Guard					4	
Literary Critic						I
Manual Labor	3	22	6		I3	42
Miscellaneous			I53 ³			46 ³

³ Through Cosmopolitan Club.

PART TIME PLACEMENTS—MEN (CONTINUED)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>School Year Oct. 1-May 31</i>			<i>Summer June 1-Sept. 30</i>		
	<i>Steady</i>	<i>Tempo- rary</i>	<i>Service</i>	<i>Steady</i>	<i>Tempo- rary</i>	<i>Service</i>
Medical Assistant	I					
Messenger.	3	24	36			10
Model	I	3				
Motor Boat Operator.	I					
Moving Picture Operator	I					
Extra.		4				
Newspaper Correspondent.				I		
Office Boy.	2					2
Part Time Teacher.	15	I				
Photographer						I
Porter			I			
Proctor.		64				27
Proof Reader						I
Physical Director.	4					
Psychological Test Subject						I
Radio Repairman		I				
Reader	2	2				
Recreation Director.	I					
Registrar	I					
Research Worker.	2	4		3		I
Resident Tutor Companion	I					
Salesman	24	90		I2		2
Settlement Worker.	10	I		2		
Snow Shoveler.		3				
Soda Dispenser.	I	I		I		I
Solicitor		I	3	3		3
Sports Official		9				
Statistician		5				
Stenographer	10	10		3		5
Stereopticon Operator.		3				
Supervisor for College Entrance Ex- aminations					II	

PART TIME PLACEMENTS—MEN (CONTINUED)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>School Year Oct. 1-May 31</i>			<i>Summer June 1-Sept. 30</i>		
	<i>Steady</i>	<i>Tempo- rary</i>	<i>Service</i>	<i>Steady</i>	<i>Tempo- rary</i>	<i>Service</i>
Telephone Operator.	II	3	. . .	5	2	
Ticket Taker		12	2			
Translator.		29	. . . . .		6	
Tutor.	62	92	. . . . .	17	53	
Tutor Companion	4	1	. . . . .	3		
Typist	3	27	. . . . .	1	6	I
Usher.	3	66	404			
Waiter	102 ¹	4	41	88 ²	. . .	4
Watcher at Polls.		4				
Writer		2	. . . . .		1	
Y. M. C. A. Secretary	I					
Yacht Club Mgr. . . . .			. . . . .	2		
Totals	430	884	653	271	217	121

Total—School Year. 1967 Summer. . . 609

Total—Steady Positions. 701

Total—Temporary Positions. 1101

Total—Service Positions. 774

Grand Total. 2576¹ Through University Dining Halls 87.² Through University Dining Halls 79.

PART TIME PLACEMENTS

WOMEN

OCTOBER 1, 1925—SEPTEMBER 30, 1926

Classification	School Year Oct. 1-May 31			Summer June 1-Sept. 30		
	Steady	Tempo- rary	Service	Steady	Tempo- rary	Service
Actor		I				
Athletic Coach				I	I	
Artist		3				
Bookkeeper	I	2				
Camp Councillor				2		
Camp Director				I		
Caretaker						I
Cashier				2		
Chaperone		I				
Clerk						
File		2	I			4
General		78	I	9	38	
Hospital					I	
Information		2				
Miscellaneous		6				
Office	I	58	5	4	4	I
Retail Store				I		
Clerk-Typist					I	
Companion	22	59	12	I		9
Companion-Tutor				I		
Cook		2				
Councillor				5		
Decorator				I		
Demonstrator		13				
Dishwasher					I	
Dramatic Coach		I				
Dressmaker				I		
Editorial Assistant	8	I				
Entertainer-Musician	I					
Food Demonstrator	I					
Girls Club Leader				2		
Governess				I		
Houseworker			I	I		
Journalist	3					
Kindergarten Teacher				I		

PART TIME PLACEMENTS—WOMEN (CONTINUED)

Classification	School Year Oct. 1-May 31			Summer June 1-Sept. 30		
	Steady	Tempo- rary	Service	Steady	Tempo- rary	Service
Librarian	I	I	.. .	.. .	I	
Mimeograph Operator		2				
Mother's Helper	6	13	3	7	20	
Musician				I	I	
Personnel Worker	I					
Proctor		I				
Proof Reader		5		.. .	I	
Reader		3		.. .	I	
Research Worker	I					
Saleswoman	22	17		2	2	
Secretary	13	10		II	4	
Settlement Worker	I					
Soda Dispenser					2	
Statistician	2	10		3	10	
Stenographer	34	63	3	19	56	I
Stenographer-Bookkeeper	I					
Reporter	I	2				
Substitute Teacher	I					
Telephone Operator					2	
Translator	I	3		.. .	I	
Tutor	49	21		20	24	
Typist	24	235	5	10	II2	2
Usher		6				
Waitress	7 ¹	6	4	6 ²	5	
Welfare Worker	I	I				
Totals.	211	620	35	118	297	4

Total School Year. 866 Summer . . 419

Total—Steady Positions 329

Total—Temporary Positions 917

Total—Service Positions 39

Grand Total 1285¹ Through University Dining Halls 4.² Through University Dining Halls 4.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
OF STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

To the President of the University

SIR:

The Board of Student Representatives for 1925-1926 was composed of: Robert W. Rowen, Chairman; Gus. A. Jaeger, Secretary; Hugh J. Kelly; Raymond J. Kirchmyer; W. Alfred Mannheim; George G. Pease and Raymond J. Wagner.

The first action taken by Student Board was the passing of a resolution that no Undergraduate could vote for or hold undergraduate office unless he paid his class dues. This ruling was deemed necessary because of the low financial condition of the class treasuries, and with the belief that it was unjust to grant privileges to those who were not supporting their class. The percentage of class dues collected was greatly increased, and no decrease was shown in the number of votes cast for the various offices.

The Freshman Reception was held by Student Board on Friday evening, September 25th, in the Earl Hall Auditorium. At this reception the athletic and non-athletic activities were explained to the Freshman Class by various leaders and coaches. Among the speakers were Dean Hawkes and Chaplain Knox. Previous to this "Pre-Freshman Week" had been held, during which an excellent program was presented, acquainting the Freshman Class with the academic and administrative departments of the University. These receptions served very adequately as an introduction to the life of the University.

A Freshman Advisory Committee, composed of three juniors: John T. Lorch, Robert S. Curtiss and E. Fred Uhrbrock, was appointed to direct the Freshman class until it elected its own officers. At the Freshman elections, held early in December, Student Board decided to drop the old system of regis-

tion, necessitating two trips to the polls. This change resulted in more votes being cast, although there was the additional requirement of class dues.

A Rally was held in the University Commons the night before the Cornell-Columbia football game as the culmination of "Beat Cornell" Week. It was at this rally that Coach Crowley, Head Coach of Football, spoke for the first time to the assembled Undergraduates. He was given a warm welcome, and enthusiasm was evidenced by all present.

Two Underclass scraps were conducted by Student Board to foster spirit in the lower classes. The Tug-of-War was won by the Freshmen, the Sophomores being given an opportunity to retrieve their laurels in the cane sprees. Dinner Week was shortened to a period of four days because Alumni Day came during the week, and also to lessen interference with the academic work of the men participating. The rules governing Dinner Week were clarified as much as possible, and no serious difficulties were encountered.

A scheme was worked out by means of which Intra-mural athletics were encouraged. Inter-class contests were held in swimming, water polo, wrestling, boxing, basketball, track and baseball, with awards to the winning teams of each sport. The finals of wrestling, boxing and basketball were arranged to come on one day, and a fair crowd turned out to witness them. The Committee from Student Board composed of Raymond J. Wagner, Chairman and Robert W. Rowen, was very ably assisted by Messrs. Cook, Merner, Weiman, Kennedy, Peterson and members appointed by the presidents of the four classes to manage the various teams.

On February 12th, Alumni Day, Student Board cooperated with the Alumni Association in welcoming the returning graduates, and was aided materially in its work by the assistance of the Van Am Club. It was felt that the Van Am Club was not carrying on its duties as actively as was desirable, so the Advisory Board, composed of Hugh J. Kelly, Gus. A. Jaeger, Robert W. Rowen, Joseph W. Davis and Cyrus E. Warden, revised the Constitution. The major revisions consisted of reducing the number of members and in the addition of Mr.

W. L. Eccles as a Faculty member to supervise the work of the club. It is hoped that the smaller membership, coupled with careful selection of new members, will result in more responsibility, and will make the organization more wieldy, and that Mr. Eccles will give to the society the centralization and continuity from year to year that are so necessary. The new members for 1926-1927 were formally inducted into the society by Dean Hawkes on the evening of the Spring Alumni Day. These members were elected by the Advisory Board from a list submitted by the Active Society.

Freshman Rules were not so strictly adhered to during the year as was desirable, but considering that it was the first real trial of the new system of enforcement it is very probable that next year will see marked improvement. The psychological punishment should, in another year, show its strength and improvement over physical hazing as a means of enforcing Freshman Rules. There seems to be sufficient power behind the system if properly applied, and if it is put in working order early in this fall term.

The *Jester* Advisory Committee, consisting of the Chairman of Student Board, one other member of Student Board and a faculty member, continued to function and to assist the editor of *Jester* in the publication of the college comic.

Two years ago Student Board appointed a Committee on Student Activities to keep our activity men from becoming ineligible. Under the tireless leadership of Professor Carman this Committee has accomplished remarkable results. The number of ineligible among our activity men has greatly decreased, and the Committee has given sound advice to the men called before it. It is, deservedly, very successful, and Student Board heartedly endorses all its actions and hopes that in the future it may expand its activities and advise all our activity men.

During the year Student Board sanctioned the formation of a society known as the "Blue Key" Society, composed of men elected at the end of their Freshman year to compete for managership of the various athletic teams during their Sophomore year. It apparently has gotten off to a good start, and should improve the quality and number of men competing.

Student Board has followed the plans for the new John Jay Hall with great interest. It should prove a great forward step in the development of Columbia College. During the past few years with the rapid growth of the college, the classes and Undergraduates Body have split up into smaller groups due largely to the fact that they have not previously had any one place where they have had occasion to get together. The acquisition of John Jay Hall where the Undergraduates can eat, live, work and carry on their activities together, should prove a great force in binding the classes and Undergraduate body together, and will offer an opportunity to broaden the acquaintance and contacts with each other. Student Board is highly pleased with the plan of the dining rooms, meeting rooms and rooms assigned as offices for the various Undergraduate athletic and non-athletic activities. Though the actual increase in floor space assigned to these activities is not a very large increase over that at present occupied by them, the benefits to be derived from being centralized in the new Undergraduate Hall, and the careful, detailed study of their needs, should prove to be of inestimable value in aiding them to develop. One of the greatest benefits we receive from our years in college lies not in the classroom, but in the contacts and associations we make in our casual meetings and talks with our classmates at the table, in the evenings and in the work of our Undergraduate extra-curricular activities.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT W. ROWEN,
Chairman

June 30, 1926

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926
AND FOR THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1926

To the President of the University

SIR:

As Registrar of the University, I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ended June 30, 1926 and for the Summer Session of 1926.

During the year beginning July 1, 1925 there were enrolled at Columbia University 33,750 resident students as compared with 34,823 in the preceding year and 19,462 in 1916-17. This student body is made up of three main divisions as follows:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Undergraduate, Graduate and Professional Schools	6,976	6,422	13,398
University Extension	5,740	4,392	10,132
Summer Session, 1925	<u>4,124</u>	<u>8,596</u>	<u>12,720</u>
Total	16,840	19,410	36,250

The net total is arrived at after deducting 2,500 duplications within these groups, 2,373 of whom were students who received instruction both in the Summer Session and the Winter or Spring Session following.

12,720 were enrolled in the Summer Session, 19,573 in the Winter Session and 18,276 in the Spring Session. Thus the aggregate session-registrations numbered 50,569.

7,162 not included above received instruction as non-resident students in University Extension as follows: 4,462 in Home Study courses, 1,105 in Special courses and 1,595 in Extramural courses.

Of the students in the undergraduate, graduate and professional schools 5,415 or 40.2 percent. were residents of Greater New York, and 569 or 4.2 per cent. were from foreign countries. Every state of the Union was represented. One hundred or more came from each of 13 states, twenty-five or more from each of 39 states and ten or more from each of 44 states. The

largest foreign representation in the group was that from China with 155; Canada came second with 94, Japan third with 51 and Great Britain fourth with 32. The ratio of out-of-town students has increased from 54.9 per cent. in 1916-17 to 59.8 in 1925-26.

During the academic year 4,073 at the University received degrees and diplomas in course, 3,879 completing courses leading to a degree as compared with 1,716 ten years ago.

Within the past two years each of the following departments of the Corporation has given instruction to more than 500 students as indicated, exclusive of University Extension, Summer Session and the Schools of Medicine and Dental and Oral Surgery:

<i>Department</i>	<i>No. of Students 1924-25</i>	<i>No. of Students 1925-26</i>
English and Comparative Literature . . .	1,988	1,977
Physical Education and Hygiene	1,373	1,372
Romance Languages and Literature . . .	1,334	1,181
History	945	850
Mathematics	906	912
Economics	860	745
Chemistry	772	813
Private Law	720	738
Contemporary Civilization	712	687
Business	582	607
Philosophy	560	433
Physics	539	486
Government	519	410

In the Summer, Winter and Spring Sessions 102,978 was the aggregate attendance in 3,120 courses offered by the Corporation for resident students excepting the Schools of Medicine and Dental and Oral Surgery. The average class roll was 33. The following shows the number of courses and the aggregate attendance by divisions:

<i>Division</i>	<i>No. of Courses</i>	<i>Aggregate Attendance</i>
Graduate, Undergraduate and Professional		
Schools	1,259	39,964
University Extension	1,007	31,258
Summer Session	854	31,756
Total	3,120	102,978

In 1924-25 the aggregate attendance was 110,478 in 3,175 courses.

University Extension gave instruction to 20,831 students, resident and non-resident. These are classified as follows:

Resident Students:

Matriculated	3,537
Non-matriculated	10,132

Non-resident Students:

Extramural	1,595
Special	1,105
Home Study Students	4,462

Total	20,831

Of the 10,132 resident non-matriculants 2,998 or about 30 per cent. were out-of-town students, 169 coming from foreign lands; 4,392 or 43 per cent. were women; 3,783 or 37 per cent. were former students returning to continue their academic work.

Of the subjects offered in University Extension for resident students, the following, within the past two years had aggregate class attendance of more than 1,000 as indicated:

Subject	Courses Offered	Aggregate Attendance	Courses Offered	Aggregate Attendance
	1924-25	1924-25	1925-26	1925-26
English	121	8,747	116	6,908
History	39	2,564	31	2,036
French	57	2,405	50	2,023
Psychology	30	1,441	31	1,317
Architecture	42	1,243	49	1,426
Philosophy	24	1,227	22	915
Mathematics	27	1,195	24	1,084
Accounting	29	1,147	28	986
Spanish	42	1,143	32	934
Economics	19	1,097	20	834
Chemistry	26	1,032	18	729
Oral Hygiene	25	913	24	1,108

In the Home Study Department instruction is given to more than 100 students in each of the following nine of the fifty-one subjects offered:

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Number of Courses</i>	<i>Number of Registrations</i>
English	26	1,527
Chemical Engineering	1	879
Business	17	453
Scoutmastership.	1	416
Mathematics	18	303
Psychology	3	174
Banking	2	171
French	12	140
Latin	8	107

This year for the first time a late registration fee was required after the Saturday preceding the opening of the Summer Session. The majority of those who would normally have enrolled on the first two days of the session, therefore, came earlier on Friday and Saturday. On those two days alone nearly eight thousand registrations had to be handled. So great was the congestion on Saturday, July 3rd, that the line of students waiting for their turn extended as far as Amsterdam Avenue. To avoid such conditions in future it has been suggested that on days of heavy registration students should be admitted at once to the grove where they may be seated while waiting for their turn. One thousand chairs would probably accommodate the crowd waiting outside. It is hoped that some such plan may be worked out for the comfort of Summer Session students. 13,219 were in attendance in the 1926 Summer Session, or about 500 more than a year ago. In spite of this increase, the work on the records has been carried out on schedule time. Certificates were mailed to students ten days after the close of the session.

Upon leaving the University a student may receive a transcript of his academic record together with a statement from the Dean or Director as to his status at the time of withdrawal. In such cases the question is frequently raised as to the facts which a statement of record should contain and as to the conditions under which an honorable discharge may be granted. The University Statutes, to be sure, make definite provision that "An honorable discharge shall always be granted to any student not subject to discipline who may desire to

withdraw from the University; but no student, under the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to a discharge without the assent of his parent or guardian, furnished in writing to the proper Dean." But for more specific information on the subject it would seem advisable to have on record the following resolutions of the National Conference Committee on Standards of Colleges and Secondary Schools on the use of the terms "honorable dismissal" and "statement of record" in the transfer of students between universities, colleges or schools:

"Resolved: That the term 'honorable dismissal' should be used to refer to conduct and character only, and that honorable dismissal should never be given unless the student's standing as to conduct and character is such as to entitle him to continuance in the institution granting the dismissal. Furthermore, there should in every instance be given, in the statement of honorable dismissal, full mention of any probation, suspension, or other temporary restriction imposed for bad conduct, the period of which restriction is not over when the papers of dismissal are issued.

"That the term 'statement of record' should be used to refer to the recorded result of a student's work in the classroom, and that this statement should in every instance contain all the important facts pertaining to the student's admission, classification and scholarship. In particular, no partial or incomplete classroom record (for example, with failures omitted) should ever be given without clear evidence that it is partial or incomplete; if the student's scholarship has been such as to prevent his continuance in the institution issuing the statement of record or to render him subject to any probation, suspension, or other temporary restriction, the period of which is not closed at the date of the record, a plain statement of any and all such facts should be included; and such information should be given as will make clear the system of grades employed, the number of exercises per week devoted to each course, etc."

The American Association of Collegiate Registrars adopted the above resolutions in 1914. When the question was brought up again at the last annual meeting in April, 1926, the Association was reminded that it still adhered to the provisions contained in these resolutions.

The year has not been without some interesting and important developments in the office.

Having been designated as Assistant to the Dean of the College to act as adviser for the group of pre-Law students, Mr. Edward B. Fox, Assistant Registrar, in addition to his

regular duties, has assumed responsibilities that have widened his field of usefulness at the University. This has resulted in the establishment of a very pleasant relationship between this office and several hundred students who can now with perfect freedom come here to seek advise and counsel from one so closely in touch with their academic records.

Mr. George L. Campbell on July 1 will take up his duties as Chief Clerk in this office, having been appointed to that position by the Trustees after ten years' service. His more direct contact with the records of the Graduate and professional schools will be continued.

After the beginning of the fiscal year 1926-27 there will be put into operation in the Home Study Department a new system for handling registrations and records, similar in some respects to that used for resident students. The new record blanks will be more complete in the information they contain and better adapted for permanent filing. A machinery will also be set in motion for handling more expeditiously the work falling between the departments of instruction and the branch of this office to be established in the Home Study building, where the records will hereafter be kept. The new arrangement will be somewhat similar to that existing at the School of Dental and Oral Surgery, where a representative of this office is taking care of the work. Mrs. Effie D. Pratt has been engaged as a member of the Registrar's staff in charge of this work in Home Study.

With reference to general office routine, the following matters may be worth noting:

1. Provision has been made for photographing all students in Columbia College at registration time. Several copies of each picture are produced—one for the Dean, one for the adviser, and one for the student's record sheet. It will now be possible to turn to a student's record and recognize him by his photograph.

2. It has been realized more than ever before that there is in this office a veritable mine of valuable material for educational studies. We have been called upon this year to prepare several exhaustive statistical studies for the deans and directors. About half the time of a member of the staff has been taken up in this work. The time may come when it may be

deemed advisable to establish a statistical department in this office with a definite program of work.

3. A plan has been perfected this year for a more effective check on students at registration time with the result that ineligibles are barred before going beyond a certain point in the procedure. The possibility of having to question registrations once completed has thus been minimized considerably, and embarrassing situations have been averted.

4. Having had necessary funds made available for the purchase of equipment, we now have the records more safely housed in steel cabinets, and more adequately indexed with closer alphabetical divisions.

5. Use of the photostat in the preparation of credentials issued from this office has proved advantageous and helpful. Many records are reproduced in a few minutes when it would take hours to transcribe them. The chance of error in copying is entirely eliminated. Moreover authenticity of credentials is insured in that erasures or alterations would be readily detected. Thanks to the cooperation of the University Librarian many hundreds of records have been reproduced by his department at little cost.

6. A great saving of time, labor and expense has been effected by ordering at one time the entire supply of diplomas for the year which had in the past been handled in separate lots for October, February and June candidates. The preparation and signing of diplomas has also been greatly facilitated under this plan.

7. The service department of a large down-town concern is satisfactorily handling the work on course tickets, which are clearly and accurately typed. Officers of instruction no longer have to decipher names on class cards written in twelve or fifteen different styles.

Through the whole-hearted and helpful cooperation of the staff the work of the office has been carried on throughout the year with gratifying results. There are given below the names of those who have so faithfully served the University as members of the regular staff.

Baines, Nancy D.	Ford, Dr. Charles M.,
Bell, Ina	Assistant to the Registrar
Boje, Alvina [<i>resigned</i>]	at the School of Dental
Brick, Violet U.	and Oral Surgery
Campbell, George L., Chief Clerk	Gaffney, Richard
Currier, Annie F.	Grof, Jessie
Finan, Gertrude	Haas, John, Evening Clerk
	Haupt, Ann A. [<i>resigned</i>]

Horton, Lilian [<i>resigned</i>]	Muldoon, Elizabeth
Jacobus, Elizabeth	Patmore, Howard W.
Kempton, Iva	Rampen, Frank E.
King, Alice A.	Scully, Margaret
Leonard, Florence	Scully, Madeline
Lindsay, Gladys M.	Wylie, Martha M.
Moore, Ambrose [<i>resigned</i>]	Young, Beatrice M.

Facts gathered from students' records are presented in greater detail in the statistical tables which follow.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD J. GRANT,

September 1, 1926

Registrar

TABLE I

REGISTRATION AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN ALL FACULTIES, DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1925-1926

I. Resident Students

FACULTIES	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Non-Candidates	Graduates	Total	New Students	Percentage of New Students
Undergraduate Students:									
Columbia College ¹	711	556	392	324	38	.....	2,021	656	32.5
Barnard College.....	315	227	271	155	81	.....	1,049	397	37.9
University Undergraduates.....							85	40	47.0
<i>Total Undergraduates</i>	<i>1,026</i>	<i>783</i>	<i>663</i>	<i>479</i>	<i>119</i>	.....	<i>3,155</i>	<i>1,093</i>	<i>34.6</i>
Graduate and Professional Students:									
Graduate Faculties ²						2,270	2,270	992	43.7
Law.....	340	191	173	.....	14	7	725	339	46.6
Medicine.....	113	95	98	95	10	.....	411	121	29.4
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry.....	44	33	51	.....	8	47	183	85	46.4
Architecture.....						1	92	39	42.4
Journalism.....	49	45	.....		6	31	131	83	63.4
Business.....	104	100	.....		71	115	390	235	60.0
Dentistry.....	23	31	110	138	.....		302	24	7.9
Teachers College ³ :									
Education.....				637	467	1,922	3,026	1,008	33.3
Practical Arts.....				805	529	549	1,883	540	28.7
Pharmacy.....	300	351	20	4	80	.....	854	427	50.0
Unclassified.....					154	.....	154	97	63.0
<i>Total Graduate and Professional Students</i>	<i>1,063</i>	<i>846</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>1,679</i>	<i>1,348</i>	<i>4,942</i>	<i>10,421</i>	<i>3,990</i>	<i>38.3</i>
Deduct Duplicates ⁴							178		
<i>Total</i>							<i>13,398</i>		
University Extension At the University.....									
<i>Total</i>							10,132	6,349	62.7
Deduct Duplicates.....							23,530		
<i>Net Total Winter and Spring Sessions</i>							127		
Summer Session 1925.....							23,403		
<i>Total</i>							12,720	6,522	51.3
Deduct Duplicates (See Table IV).....							30,123		
<i>Grand Net Total, Winter, Spring and Summer Sessions</i>							2,373		
							33,750		
II. Non-Resident Students in Home Study									
Students in Home Study courses (given without academic credit)							4,462		
III. Other Non-Resident Students in University Extension									
Students in Extramural courses (given with or without academic credit).....							1,595		
Students in Special courses (given without academic credit)							1,105		

¹ The registration by years in Columbia College is according to the technical classification, based on the amount of credit earned.² The total 2,270 does not include 13 College graduates; in Law (10), Medicine (3), who are also candidates for the degree of A.M. or Ph.D. It likewise does not include 537 candidates for a higher degree enrolled in the Summer Session only.³ Does not include 2,078 candidates for a higher degree enrolled in the Summer Session only.⁴ 122 College Seniors exercising a professional option are included in both the Columbia College total and those of the respective professional schools, distributed as follows: Architecture 3, Business 1, Dentistry 1, Law 71, Mines, Engineering and Chemistry 27, Medicine 19. The 178 duplicates also include 56 who transferred at mid-year from one school of the University to another.

There are also 20 College Seniors not shown above who were exercising the professional option in Medical Schools elsewhere, distributed as follows: Bellevue 3, Cornell 3, Long Island College Hospital 9, McGill 1, University of Maryland 1, University of Virginia 1, Western Reserve 1, and Yale 1.

TABLE II
REGISTRATION BY SESSIONS, 1925-1926
Resident Students

FACULTIES	1925 Summer Session	Winter Session	Spring Session	Gross Totals
Undergraduate Students:				
Columbia College.....	350	1,848	1,866	4,064
Barnard College.....	94	990	978	2,062
University Undergraduates.....	30	75	74	179
Graduate and Professional Students:				
Graduate Faculties.....	932	1,902	1,787	4,621
School of Law.....	103	725	654	1,542
School of Medicine.....	7	411	399	817
Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry.....	23	178	170	371
School of Architecture.....	20	80	80	180
School of Journalism.....	12	124	112	248
School of Business.....	73	333	315	721
School of Dentistry.....	3	302	301	606
Teachers College { School of Education.....	3,486	3,926	3,847	11,259
School of Practical Arts.....				
College of Pharmacy.....	2	854	854	1,710
Unclassified University Students.....	7,525	131	128	7,784
University Extension.....		7,685	6,711	14,396
<i>Gross Totals</i>	<i>12,720</i>	<i>19,573</i>	<i>18,276</i>	<i>50,569</i>
Duplicate Registrations.....				16,819
<i>Net Total for the Year</i>				33,750

TABLE III
PROPORTION OF MEN AND WOMEN FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS, EXCLUSIVE OF
THE SUMMER SESSION AND UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Year	Men	Per Cent.	Women	Per Cent.	Total
1916-1917	4,682	57.84	3,412	42.16	8,094
1917-1918	3,797	53.57	3,291	46.43	7,088
1918-1919	3,523	51.79	3,280	48.21	6,803
1919-1920	4,945	54.24	4,172	45.76	9,117
1920-1921	5,316	54.57	4,425	45.43	9,741
1921-1922	5,906	53.93	5,045	46.07	10,951
1922-1923	6,006	51.87	5,572	48.13	11,578
1923-1924	6,797	52.53	6,143	47.47	12,940
1924-1925	7,049	52.64	6,343	47.36	13,392
1925-1926	6,976	52.07	6,422	47.93	13,398

TABLE IV

DUPLICATE REGISTRATIONS BETWEEN THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1925
AND THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1925-1926A. *Students of the Summer Session Who Returned in the Winter or Spring Sessions of 1925-1926*

SCHOOL OR FACULTY TO WHICH THEY RETURNED	Men	Women	Total
Architecture.....	18	...	18
Barnard College.....	...	85	85
School of Business.....	35	13	48
Columbia College.....	264	...	264
School of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	4	...	4
Graduate Faculties (Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science).....	191	204	395
Journalism.....	6	2	8
Law.....	142	...	142
Medical School.....	10	2	12
Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry.....	40	...	40
Teachers College:			
Education.....	195	366	561
School of Practical Arts.....	16	252	268
College of Pharmacy.....	2	...	2
University Undergraduates.....	14	1	15
University Extension.....	280	231	511
<i>Total</i>	1,217	1,156	2,373

B. *Matriculated Graduate Students of the Summer Session of 1925 Who Did or Who Did Not Return in the Spring or Winter Sessions of 1925-1926*

FACULTIES	Returned	Did Not Return	Total
Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science	395	537	932
Education and Practical Arts.....	335	2,078	2,413
<i>Total</i>	730	2,615	3,345

TABLE V

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS IN THE SCHOOLS OF MINES,
ENGINEERING AND CHEMISTRY

DEPARTMENTS	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Non-Candidates	Post-Graduate	Total 1925-1926	Total 1924-1925
Chemical Engineering.....	15	5	9	1	..	30	31
Civil Engineering.....	4	..	5	1	..	10	16
Electrical Engineering.....	8	18	18	2	..	55	71
Industrial Engineering.....	..	..	..	..	11	11	11
Mechanical Engineering.....	10	6	5	..	27	48	44
Metallurgy.....	2	2	2	2	..	8	9
Mining Engineering.....	5	2	12	2	..	21	27
<i>Total</i>	44	33	51	8	47	183*	209

* Total 183 includes 27 College Seniors exercising a professional option in Mines, Engineering and Chemistry as follows: 12 Chem. E.; 2 C. E.; 3 E. E.; 2 Ind. E.; 7 M. E.; 1 E. M.

Note: Included in the above table are 16 Second Year men who are candidates for the B.S in Engineering.

TABLE VI

CLASSIFICATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREES OF MASTER OF ARTS
 MASTER OF LAWS, MASTER OF SCIENCE, DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
 AND DOCTOR OF LAW

A. By Primary Registration

	1925-1926	1924-1925
Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science*	2,270	2,264
Architecture (M.S.)	1	1
Business (M.S.)	100	84
Business (Ph.D.)	15	11
Education and Practical Arts	2,471	2,233
Journalism (M.S.)	31	20
Law (A.M.)	10	13
Law (LL.M.)	1	3
Law (Jur.D.)	6	5
Medicine (A.M.)	3	11
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry (A.M.)	...	2
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry (M.S.)	47	46
Botanical Garden	3	
Summer Session	2,615	2,669
<i>Total</i>	7,573	7,362

* Includes 102 officers of the University in 1925-26 and 103 in 1924-25.

B. By Faculties, including the Summer Session

	1925-1926	1924-1925
Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science	2,810*	2,950
Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science (Students of professional schools)	13	26
Architecture (M.S.)	1	1
Business (M.S.)	100	84
Business (Ph.D.)	15	11
Education and Practical Arts	4,549	4,216
Journalism (M.S.)	31	20
Law (LL.M.)	1	3
Law (Jur.D.)	6	5
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry (M.S.)	47	46
<i>Total</i>	7,573	7,362

* Includes 3 students of the N. Y. Botanical Garden.

C. By Faculties, omitting Summer Session and Students registered primarily for a degree in the Faculties of Architecture, Business, Journalism, Law, Mines, Engineering and Chemistry

	1925-1926	1924-1925
Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science	2,270	2,264
Education and Practical Arts	2,471	2,233
<i>Total</i>	4,741	4,497

TABLE VII

SUBJECTS OF MAJOR INTEREST OF STUDENTS REGISTERED FOR THE HIGHER DEGREES (EXCLUSIVE OF SUMMER SESSION)

SUBJECTS	Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science	Architecture	Business	Journalism	Law	Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	Education and Practical Arts	Total
Anatomy.....	4							4
Anthropology.....	17							17
Architecture.....		I						I
Bacteriology.....	10							10
Biological Chemistry.....	20							20
Botany.....	58							58
Business.....			115					115
Civil Engineering.....	2							2
Chemical Engineering.....	14							14
Chemistry.....	174							174
Chinese.....	7							7
Economics.....	103							103
Education and Practical Arts.....							2,471	2,471
Electrical Engineering.....						10		10
English and Comparative Literature.....	469							469
Geography.....	6							6
Geology.....	40							40
German.....	25							25
Greek.....	9							9
History.....	339							339
Indo-Iranian.....	3							3
Industrial Engineering.....						II		II
Journalism.....			31		7			31
Law.....								7
Music.....	II				7			II
Latin.....	80							80
Mathematics.....	88							88
Mechanical Engineering.....	5					26		31
Metallurgy.....	3							3
Philosophy (including Eth- ics).....	87							87
Physics.....	64							64
Physiology.....	27							27
Psychology.....	118							118
Public Law and Compara- tive Jurisprudence.....	76							76
Romance Languages.....	169							169
Semitic Languages.....	II							II
Slavonic Languages.....	3							3
Social Science.....	103							103
Zoology.....	70							70
Total.....	2,286*	I	115	31	7	47	2,471	4,958

SUMMARY BY DIVISIONS

Ancient and Oriental Lan- guages.....	122							122
Architecture.....		I						I
Biology.....	180							180
Business.....			115					115
Chemistry.....	174							174
Education and Practical Arts.....							2,471	2,471
Engineering.....	21							68
Geology and Mineralogy.....	46							46
History, Economics and Public Law.....	683							683
Journalism.....				31				31
Law.....					7			7
Mathematics and Physical Science.....	152							152
Mining and Metallurgy.....	3							3
Modern Languages and Lit- eratures.....	663							663
Music.....	II							II
Philosophy, Psychology and Anthropology.....	222							222
Total.....	2,286	I	115	31	7	47	2,471	4,958

* Includes 16 not primarily registered under the Graduate Faculties—10 in the School of Law, 3 in the School of Medicine and 3 in the N. Y. Botanical Garden.

TABLE VIII
RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS

1925-1926															University Undergraduates		Total
		College	Law	Medicine	Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	Graduate Faculties	Unclassified Students	Barnard College	Education and Practical Arts	College of Pharmacy			
UNITED STATES																	
North Atlantic Division (76.82 per cent.)	.....	1,774	661	350	134	67	74	222	302	1,620	91	888	3,231	837	75	10,335
Connecticut	.....	41	13	8	1	4	1	6	1	35	...	22	165	32	...	329
Maine	.....	2	1	1	1	...	...	6	...	13	...	4	46	3	1	78
Massachusetts	.....	24	5	10	...	1	5	8	...	50	2	20	155	7	1	288
New Hampshire	.....	3	2	4	...	1	...	2	...	11	...	1	20	...	1	54
New Jersey	.....	257	76	61	14	12	6	25	26	155	20	126	746	97	6	1,627
New York	.....	1,404	547	254	110	48	50	152	275	1,271	61	683	1,807	689	62	7,413
Pennsylvania	.....	37	11	6	8	...	12	18	...	73	8	28	250	7	2	460
Rhode Island	.....	4	5	3	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	3	13	1	...	42
Vermont	.....	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	1	20	1	2	44
New York City (40.25 per cent.)	.....	1,110	302	208	57	35	36	104	260	1,055	53	517	1,035	593	50	5,415
South Atlantic Division (3.88 per cent.)	.....	30	19	9	16	5	14	23	...	112	12	38	240	3	1	522
Delaware	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	3	...	9
District of Columbia	.....	3	1	2	10	...	...	3	...	14	...	3	12	1	...	49
Florida	.....	8	2	1	1	1	4	2	...	9	...	6	16	...	...	50
Georgia	.....	4	8	1	2	1	3	3	...	13	3	5	29	...	...	72
Maryland	.....	4	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	11	...	6	43	...	1	73
North Carolina	.....	3	3	1	...	...	3	4	...	31	3	6	41	...	...	95
South Carolina	.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	...	11	3	1	16	...	...	38
Virginia	.....	4	1	1	2	2	4	...	17	2	9	57	2	...	...	101
West Virginia	.....	2	1	...	1	1	3	...	3	...	2	23	...	...	...	35
South Central Division (3.29 per cent.)	.....	18	11	10	6	3	13	22	...	103	7	31	213	5	1	443
Alabama	.....	2	2	2	...	1	3	...	17	1	7	33	1	1	1	70
Arkansas	.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	3	1	3	9	...	...	22
Kentucky	.....	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	10	1	4	33	...	...	54
Louisiana	.....	3	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	6	...	4	10	...	...	28
Mississippi	.....	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	...	13	2	3	9	...	...	32
Oklahoma	.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	...	7	1	3	26	...	48
Tennessee	.....	2	1	1	4	1	1	2	...	11	1	1	18	2	...	43
Texas	.....	4	4	1	2	1	6	8	...	36	1	6	75	2	...	140
North Central Division (8.76 per cent.)	.....	31	15	12	9	14	14	36	...	221	11	52	752	5	6	1,178
Illinois	.....	4	...	1	2	3	3	...	28	2	8	99	2	1	1	153
Indiana	.....	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	...	19	...	3	56	...	...	88
Iowa	.....	2	3	1	4	1	1	5	...	49	2	3	64	1	...	136
Kansas	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	10	1	1	54	...	...	75
Michigan	.....	6	3	1	1	1	1	6	...	27	1	6	90	...	2	144
Minnesota	.....	5	1	1	1	2	1	3	...	8	...	2	56	...	...	79
Missouri	.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	12	1	6	79	...	...	101
Nebraska	.....	1	...	1	2	3	1	1	...	7	2	4	32	...	1	53
North Dakota	.....	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	13	...	...	...	16
Ohio	.....	5	2	1	1	3	4	9	...	51	2	17	138	1	1	235
South Dakota	.....	1	...	1	3	1	3	3	...	8	...	1	60	1	1	13
Wisconsin	.....	2	5	1	3	1	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	85

TABLE VIII—(Continued)

1925-1926			College	Law	Medicine	Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	Graduate Faculties	Unclassified Students	Barnard College	Education and Practical Arts	College of Pharmacy	University Undergraduates	Total
Western Division (2.67 per cent.).....	16	9	18	9	..	14	24	..	68	2	10	190	..	..	..	360
Arizona.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	5
California.....	10	..	1	6	..	5	6	..	31	1	2	75	..	..	..	137
Colorado.....	1	1	4	1	..	4	2	..	6	1	1	31	..	..	..	52
Idaho.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	12
Montana.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	7	..	..	..	13
Nevada.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
New Mexico.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	7
Oregon.....	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	10	..	5	18	..	..	37
Utah.....	1	3	7	1	..	1	3	..	..	4	..	..	14	..	..	34
Washington.....	1	2	2	1	..	2	5	..	10	..	1	33	..	..	..	57
Wyoming.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4
Insular and Non-contig- uous Territories (0.35 per cent.).....	6	1	3	..	..	..	12	..	..	4	2	5	14	..	..	47
Alaska.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Canal Zone.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hawaiian Islands.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3
Philippine Islands.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	20
Porto Rico.....	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	7	..	..	22
Total.....	1,875	716	402	174	89	129	339	302	2,137	125	1,024	4,640	850	83	12,885		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES																	
Argentina.....	1	2
Armenia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Australia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Austria.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	5
Belgium.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	4
Bermuda.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bolivia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Brazil.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Bulgaria.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Canada.....	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	17	1	..	69	1	..	94
Central America.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Chile.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
China.....	5	..	2	1	..	1	18	..	..	57	8	8	52	2	1	155
Cuba.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Czechoslovakia.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5
Denmark.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	5
Dutch East Indies.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ecuador.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1

TABLE VIII—(Continued)

		College	Law	Medicine	Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	Graduate Faculties	Unclassified Students	Barnard College	Education and Practical Arts	College of Pharmacy	University Undergraduates	Total
	1925-1926															
Estonia.....							3		2			1				6
Finland.....												1	3			4
France.....		I					1		3			2	10			17
Germany.....						2		4	2			7				15
Great Britain.....	I		I			1		4			3	22				32
Greece.....								2				1				3
Holland.....												1				1
Hungary.....												1	2			3
India.....							3		2		2	4				11
Ireland.....												1	4			5
Island of Cyprus.....		I	I									2				4
Italy.....												1	3			4
Japan.....	2			I			8		15	12	1	12				51
Jugoslavia.....							I		1							2
Korea.....	I			I					5	1	1	5				14
Mesopotamia (Irak).....												1				1
Mexico.....	2	I		I			I		2		1	6				14
Newfoundland.....							I		1			1				3
New Zealand.....													3			3
Norway.....	I									I		1	3			6
Palestine.....		I										6				7
Panama.....	I											1	1			3
Persia.....												1	2			3
Poland.....				I					4		3	1				13
Roumania.....	I						I		1			1				4
Russia.....		2	2					I		2	1		8			16
South Africa.....	I												3			4
Spain.....	I			I												2
Sweden.....	I					I		I								2
Switzerland.....		I	I			I		I					4			8
Syria.....	I					I				2			2			5
Turkey.....			I									1				2
Venezuela.....													1			1
West Indies.....	I											5				6
<i>Total (Foreign Countries).....</i>		24	9	9	9	3	2	51		133	29	25	260	4	2	569
(4.23 per cent.)																
<i>Grand Total.....</i>		1890	725	411	183	92	131	390	302	2,270	154	1,040	4,909	854	85	13,454
Duplicates.....																56
<i>Grand Total (Net).....</i>																13,398

¹ Exclusive of Seniors in Columbia College exercising the professional option, included elsewhere in this table.

THE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS FROM THE SEVERAL GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS
DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS

North Atlantic Division.....	78.14	77.38	77.30	72.84	73.18	74.93	75.17	76.08	75.45	76.82
South Atlantic Division.....	3.56	3.61	3.54	4.62	4.63	3.65	4.07	4.13	3.88	3.88
South Central Division.....	2.63	2.13	2.78	3.65	3.95	3.23	3.18	3.16	3.24	3.29
North Central Division.....	9.28	8.97	8.47	9.92	9.47	9.63	9.70	9.22	9.27	8.76
Western Division.....	3.34	3.19	2.35	3.26	3.36	3.04	2.99	2.65	2.84	2.67
Insular Territories.....	0.25	0.31	0.28	0.53	0.66	0.47	0.50	0.42	0.35	0.35
Foreign Countries.....	3.22	4.41	5.28	5.18	4.75	5.05	4.38	4.34	4.97	4.23
New York City.....	45.14	43.38	46.26	40.22	41.76	40.40	41.06	40.79	37.74	40.25
Out of town.....	54.86	56.62	53.74	59.78	58.24	59.60	58.94	59.21	62.26	59.75

TABLE IX

DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS GRANTED, 1925-1926

	Men	Women	Total
A. Degrees conferred in course:			
Bachelor of Architecture.....	7	2	9
Bachelor of Arts.....	374	215	589
Bachelor of Laws.....	153	.....	153
Bachelor of Literature.....	25	19	44
Bachelor of Science (Business).....	72	19	91
Bachelor of Science (Dentistry).....	13	.....	13
Bachelor of Science (Practical Arts and Education).....	45	607	652
Bachelor of Science (Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry).....	16	.....	16
Bachelor of Science (Pharmacy).....	2	1	3
Bachelor of Science (University Course).....	18	5	23
Chemical Engineer.....	9	.....	9
Civil Engineer.....	5	.....	5
Electrical Engineer.....	15	.....	15
Engineer of Mines.....	8	.....	8
Mechanical Engineer.....	6	.....	6
Doctor of Dental Surgery.....	138	4	142
Doctor of Medicine.....	85	11	96
Doctor of Philosophy.....	123	39	162
Master of Arts (Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science).....	256	249	505
Master of Arts (Education and Practical Arts).....	426	820	1,246
Master of Laws.....	2	.....	2
Master of Science (Applied Science).....	44	.....	44
Master of Science (Architecture).....	1	.....	1
Master of Science (Business).....	16	3	19
Master of Science (Journalism).....	5	2	7
Master of Science (Practical Arts).....	8	23	31
Pharmaceutical Chemist.....	8	1	9
<i>Total</i>	1,880	2,020	3,900
Deduct Duplicates ¹	10	11	21
<i>Total individuals receiving degrees in course</i>	1,870	2,009	3,879
B. Honorary Degrees:			
Doctor of Laws.....	2	.....	2
Doctor of Letters.....	3	.....	3
Doctor of Music.....	1	.....	1
Doctor of Sacred Theology.....	2	.....	2
Doctor of Science.....	2	.....	2
<i>Total</i>	10	.....	10
C. Certificates and Teachers College Diplomas Granted:			
Certificate of Proficiency in Journalism.....	1	.....	1
Certificate in Business (University Extension).....	1	.....	1
Certificate in Law, Class Entering in 1888.....	34	.....	34
Certificate in Optometry.....	24	.....	24
Certificate in Secretarial Studies (Business).....	.....	9	9
Certificate in Secretarial Studies (University Extension).....	.....	33	33
Certificate in Oral Hygiene (University Extension).....	.....	46	46
Bachelor's Diploma in Education.....	21	273	294
Doctor's Diploma in Education.....	1	.....	1
Master's Diploma in Education.....	197	364	561
<i>Total</i>	279	725	1,004
<i>Total degrees and diplomas granted</i>	2,169	2,745	4,914
Deduct duplicates ¹ and ²	209	622	831
<i>Total individuals receiving degrees and diplomas</i>	1,960	2,123	4,083

¹ Distributed as follows: A.B. and A.M., 2 men; LL.B. and A.M., 3 men; LL.B. and B.S. (Univ.) 1 man; B.S. (Dentistry) and D.D.S., 1 man; B.S. (Teachers Coll.) and A.M., 3 men, 11 women.

² In addition to those noted under Note 1 (21) the following duplications occur: (199 men, 611 women) B.S. and Teachers College Diploma, 16 men, 266 women; A.M. and Teachers College Diploma, 182 men, 345 women; Ph.D. and Teachers College Diploma, 1 man.

TABLE X

MAJOR INTEREST OF RECIPIENTS OF HIGHER DEGREES, 1925-1926
EXCLUSIVE OF THE MASTER'S DEGREES IN EDUCATION
AND PRACTICAL ARTS

SUBJECTS OF MAJOR INTEREST	A.M.		Ph.D.		M.S.		LL.M.		Jur.D.		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men		Men		Men	Women
Anthropology.....	I		I	I							2	I
Architecture.....					I						I	
Bacteriology.....	I	I	I								I	2
Biological Chemistry	6	I	I								7	I
Botany.....	I	2	3								4	2
Business.....					16	3					16	3
Chemical Engineering	3		5								8	
Chemistry.....	28	19	24	4							52	23
Civil Engineering.....	2										2	
Classical Philology:												
Latin.....	9	20		I							9	21
Education and Practical Arts.....			41	17							41	17
Electrical Engineering.....					16						16	
English and Comparative Literature.....	33	62	5	I							38	63
Fine Arts.....	2	I									2	I
Geology.....	4	4									4	4
Germanic Languages.....	2	2	I								3	2
History.....	37	53	8	4							45	57
Indo-Iranian.....			I								I	
Industrial Engineering.....							3				3	
Journalism.....						5	2				10	7
Mathematics.....	10	7										
Mechanical Engineering.....						25					25	
Music.....	5	I									5	I
Philosophy.....	6	3	5	I							11	4
Physics.....	11		I	I							12	I
Physiology.....	2										2	
Political Economy.....	25	5	10	I							35	6
Psychology.....	5	16		3							5	19
Public Law and Jurisprudence.....	25	5	6	I				2			33	6
Romance Languages:												
French.....	4	I7	4								8	I7
Spanish.....	5	6									5	6
Semitics.....	I		2								3	
Slavonic Languages:												
Russian.....	I										I	
Social Science.....	19	16	3	I							22	I7
Zoology.....	8	8	2	2							10	10
Total.....	256	249	123	39	66	5	2				447	293

TABLE XI

**CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS ATTENDING ONE OR MORE COURSES OF
INSTRUCTION IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS**

	College	Law	Medicine	Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	University Undergraduates	Graduate Faculties	Unclassified Uni- versity Students	Total	
<i>1925-1926</i>													
<i>Department</i>													
Agriculture.....											2	2	
Anatomy (including Histology and Embryology).....		220						54		3		277	
Anthropology.....	I			I	93				2	33	I	37	
Architecture.....	26									5	I	120	
Astronomy.....	137									1		138	
Bacteriology.....			95					31		9		135	
Biological Chemistry.....		110						54		37	I	209	
Botany.....	22								4	38	5	66	
Business.....	100	4		34	14	3	386		I	62	3	607	
Chemical Engineering.....				53						27		80	
Chemistry.....	564			32				I		12	198	6	813
Civil Engineering.....	9			84						2		95	
Classical Philology:													
Greek.....		20									26	40	
Latin.....		39								I	87	127	
Classical Civilization.....		20								2		25	
Contemporary Civilization.....	684							I		I	I	687	
Crown and Bridgework.....								110				110	
Dental Histology and Embryology.....								31				31	
Dermatology and Syphilology.....		193										193	
Diseases of Children.....		194										194	
Economics.....	490	I						40		3	192	19	745
Education.....	51							I		4	205	10	281
Electrical Engineering.....	2			145						5			152
Engineering Drafting.....	90			13						I		2	106
English and Comparative Literature.....	1,515	II					7	19		13	383	29	1,977
Fine Arts.....	172							5		3	30		210
General Honors.....	70												70
Geography.....	71										3		74
Geology.....	161			20						5	46	3	235
Germanic Languages and Literatures.....	197		I					2			35		236
Government.....	364						I	4		3	35	3	410
History.....	569						I	2		8	260	10	850
History of Science.....	60									I			61
Industrial Engineering.....				20				I			4		25
Journalism.....	2		194				131	I			7	I	142
Laryngology and Otology.....													194
Mathematics.....	785			I	18		I		5	90	6	912	
Mechanical Engineering.....			165							6			171
Mechanics (Mathematical Physics).....	2			45	6				I				54
Metallurgy.....	I			79				23	I	14	I	119	
Mineralogy.....	II			13					I	10		35	
Mining.....				18						I			19
Music.....	69								I	17	I	88	
Neurology.....			307							4			311
Obstetrics and Gynecology.....		193											193
Operative Dentistry (including Ethics).....								302					302

TABLE XI—(Continued)

1925-1926												
	College	Law	Medicine	Mines, Engineering and Chemistry ¹	Architecture	Journalism	Business	Dentistry	University Undergraduates	Graduate Faculties	Unclassified Uni- versity Students	Total
<i>Department</i>												
Ophthalmology		194						248				194
Oral Surgery								248				248
Oriental Languages:												
Chinese	I					1			21	2		25
Indo-Iranian									12	2		14
Semitic Languages										10		10
Orthodontia							248					248
Orthopedic Surgery		193										193
Pathology		94					248			2		344
Pharmacology and Materia Medica		94				248						342
Philosophy	317				I	2		5	97	11		433
Physical Education (including Hygiene)	I, 343	II	2				5		4	6	I	372
Physics	317		73						7	83	6	486
Physiology	16	206					54	2	24			302
Practice of Medicine		290										290
Preventive Dentistry							31					31
Private Law	8	725					3		1	1		738
Prosthetic Dentistry							302					302
Psychiatry		287										287
Psychology	367		1			I		7	88	4		468
Public Health Administration			95									95
Public Law and Jurisprudence	37	106			I	3			78	8		233
Radiology								110				110
Religion		73				I		4	9			87
Romance Languages and Literatures:												
Celtic										1		1
French	733	5	2	2	5	2		6	90	7		852
Italian		27							2	23		52
Spanish	209				I	3	3		2	53	5	276
Slavonic Languages and Literatures:												
Russian		2							4			6
Social Science (including Statistics)	73		288					3	133	9		218
Surgery			193									288
Urology												193
Zoology		202							8	76	6	292

TABLE XII

AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE IN ALL COURSES, 1925-1926 (EXCLUDING COURSES
IN THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, SCHOOL OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY,
SUMMER SESSION, UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, TEACHERS COLLEGE,
BARNARD COLLEGE AND THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY)

1925-1926	Number of Half-Year Courses	Number of Registrations
<i>Department</i>		
Agriculture.....	3	10
Anthropology.....	12	69
Architecture.....	52	1,010
Astronomy.....	1	155
Botany.....	32	147
Business:		
Accounting.....	18	436
Advertising.....	3	81
Banking.....	15	533
Economics.....	9	241
Finance.....	9	467
Geography.....	18	330
Industrial Relations.....	4	31
Insurance.....	7	48
Law.....	4	177
Marketing.....	7	127
Statistics.....	5	199
Stenography and Typewriting.....	2	31
Transportation.....	7	97
Chemical Engineering.....	20	198
Chemistry.....	66	1,920
Civil Engineering.....	24	174
Contemporary Civilization.....	4	1,080
Economics and Finance (including Statistics).....	45	1,825
Electrical Engineering.....	34	544
Engineering Drafting.....	7	181
English and Comparative Literature.....	87	5,484
Fine Arts.....	14	355
Geology.....	37	425
Germanic Languages and Literatures.....	32	581
Greek and Latin:		
Classical Civilization.....	2	27
Classical Philology.....	2	8
Greek.....	20	79
Latin.....	23	381
History.....	58	2,114
History of Science.....	4	98
Industrial Engineering.....	12	69
Journalism.....	33	1,003
Mathematics.....	38	1,440
Mechanical Engineering.....	50	677
Metallurgy.....	28	182
Mineralogy.....	11	50
Mining.....	18	125
Music.....	15	317
Oriental Languages:		
Chinese.....	12	112
Indo-Iranian.....	7	13
Semitic Languages.....	16	44

TABLE XII—(*Continued*)

1925-1926	Number of Half-Year Courses	Number of Registrations
<i>Department</i>		
Philosophy.....	36	774
Physical Education (including Hygiene).....	8	2,797
Physics (including Mechanics).....	51	1,190
Private Law.....	43	5,538
Psychology.....	27	839
Public Law, Government and Jurisprudence:		
Government.....	19	705
Jurisprudence.....	2	30
Public Law.....	17	430
Religion.....	2	88
Romance Languages and Literatures:		
French.....	44	2,045
Italian.....	14	92
Spanish.....	14	515
Slavonic Languages:		
Russian.....	7	13
Social Science.....	21	502
Zoology.....	23	568
Miscellaneous:		
General Honors.....	4	134
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,250</i>	<i>39,964</i>

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

1925-1926

A. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX

	Resident	Extra-Mural	Home Study	Total
Men.....	5,740	74	3,206	9,020
Women.....	4,392	1,521	1,256	7,169
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>10,132</i>	<i>1,595</i>	<i>4,462</i>	<i>16,189</i>
Duplicate Registrations Summer Session (1925).....	511	.....	.....	511
<i>Total attendance in University Extension only.....</i>	<i>10,132</i>	<i>1,595</i>	<i>4,462</i>	<i>15,678</i>

Note: Matriculated students taking courses in University Extension are not included in the above.

B. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED AS OLD AND NEW

	Resident	Extra-Mural	Total
Number of New Students.....	6,349	928	7,277
Number of Old Students.....	3,783	667	4,450
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>10,132</i>	<i>1,595</i>	<i>11,727</i>

Note: Home Study students are not included in this table.

C. REGISTRATIONS IN SPECIAL CLASSES (NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER TABLES)

Course	Winter Session	Spring Session	Both Sessions	Total
Advanced Medicine.....	141	101	5	247*
Agriculture.....	.....	42	.....	42*
Dramatic Arts.....	25	7	.....	32
Fine Arts.....	6	12	4	22
Packing House Operations.....	102	47	14	163*
Recreation Courses (at Barnard).....	93	45	103	241*
Religious Education.....	22	2	11	35*
Spoken Languages.....	175	99	48	322
Swimming (at Barnard).....	I	.....	.....	1*
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>1,105</i>

Note: * Not full session courses.

D. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FACULTIES

	Resident	Extra-Mural	Home Study	Total
1. Non-matriculated:				
Columbia.....	9,893	1,595	4,462	15,950
Teachers College (exclusively).....	239	.....	.....	239
2. Matriculated:				
Columbia College.....	689	.....	.....	689
Barnard College.....	71	.....	.....	71
Law School.....	108	.....	.....	108
Mines, Engineering and Chemistry.....	79	.....	.....	79
Architecture.....	62	.....	.....	62
Journalism.....	73	.....	.....	73
Business.....	258	.....	.....	258
Graduate Faculties.....	1,205	.....	.....	1,205
Unclassified University.....	92	.....	.....	92
University Undergraduate.....	61	.....	.....	61
Teachers College.....	839	.....	.....	839
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>13,669</i>	<i>1,595</i>	<i>4,462</i>	<i>19,726</i>

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

E. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE

	Resident	Extra-Mural	Home Study	Total
New York City:				
Manhattan and Bronx.....	4,826	.....	446	5,272
Brooklyn.....	1,568	27	262	1,857
Queens.....	568	.....	113	681
Richmond.....	172	.....	41	213
New York State (outside of New York City)				
New Jersey.....	713	320	638	1,671
	1,119	319	394	1,832
<i>Total</i>	8,966	666	1,894	11,526
Other States and Territories:				
Alabama.....	9	.....	24	33
Alaska.....	1	.....	2	3
Arizona.....	.....	.....	4	4
Arkansas.....	2	.....	10	12
California.....	33	.....	62	95
Colorado.....	11	.....	57	68
Connecticut.....	212	444	212	868
Delaware.....	4	.....	17	21
District of Columbia.....	8	.....	101	109
Florida.....	12	.....	115	127
Georgia.....	15	.....	29	44
Hawaii.....	8	.....	7	15
Idaho.....	1	.....	8	9
Illinois.....	37	.....	157	194
Indiana.....	32	.....	25	57
Iowa.....	13	.....	56	69
Kansas.....	9	.....	11	20
Kentucky.....	9	.....	23	32
Louisiana.....	7	.....	16	23
Maine.....	20	.....	17	37
Maryland.....	15	113	40	168
Massachusetts.....	102	63	232	397
Michigan.....	21	.....	123	144
Minnesota.....	10	.....	35	45
Missouri.....	23	.....	39	62
Mississippi.....	3	.....	14	17
Montana.....	1	.....	12	13
Nebraska.....	8	.....	21	29
Nevada.....	.....	.....	4	4
New Hampshire.....	10	.....	25	35
New Mexico.....	1	.....	6	7
North Carolina.....	17	.....	32	49
North Dakota.....	3	.....	4	7
Ohio.....	59	.....	148	207
Oklahoma.....	6	.....	15	21
Oregon.....	7	.....	9	16
Pennsylvania.....	113	309	442	864
Philippines.....	6	.....	3	9
Porto Rico.....	12	.....	4	16
Rhode Island.....	11	.....	55	66
South Carolina.....	6	.....	10	16
South Dakota.....	1	.....	9	10
Tennessee.....	9	.....	20	29
Texas.....	34	.....	48	82
Utah.....	7	.....	12	19
Vermont.....	12	.....	13	25
Virginia.....	29	.....	46	75

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

E. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE—(Continued)

	Resident	Extra-Mural	Home Study	Total
Other States and Territories (Continued)				
Washington.....	4	.....	26	30
West Virginia.....	8	.....	23	31
Wisconsin.....	13	.....	45	58
Wyoming.....	3	.....	11	14
<i>Total</i>	<i>9,963</i>	<i>1,595</i>	<i>4,373</i>	<i>15,931</i>
Foreign Countries:				
Africa.....	I	.....	.....	I
Austria.....	2	.....	.....	2
Belgium.....	I	.....	.....	I
Bermuda.....	.....	.....	I	I
British West Indies.....	4	.....	.....	4
Canada.....	25	.....	50	75
Central America.....	I	.....	2	3
China.....	21	.....	4	25
Cuba.....	4	.....	II	15
Czechoslovakia.....	2	.....	.....	2
Denmark.....	2	.....	.....	2
Egypt.....	I	.....	.....	I
England.....	II	.....	4	15
Finland.....	I	.....	.....	I
France.....	4	.....	2	6
Germany.....	9	.....	.....	9
Greece.....	3	.....	I	4
Holland.....	2	.....	.....	2
Hungary.....	I	.....	.....	I
India.....	2	.....	3	5
Ireland.....	I	.....	I	2
Italy.....	I	.....	I	2
Jugoslavia.....	I	.....	.....	I
Japan.....	30	.....	2	32
Java.....	.....	.....	I	I
Lithuania.....	I	.....	.....	I
Mexico.....	2	.....	.....	2
New Zealand.....	I	.....	I	2
Norway.....	2	.....	.....	2
Panama.....	3	.....	2	5
Persia.....	I	.....	.....	I
Portugal.....	I	.....	I	2
Russia.....	I	.....	.....	I
Scotland.....	I	.....	.....	I
Siam.....	.....	.....	I	I
South Africa.....	3	.....	.....	3
South America.....	14	.....	I	15
Spain.....	2	.....	.....	2
Switzerland.....	6	.....	.....	6
Turkey.....	I	.....	.....	I
<i>Total</i>	<i>169</i>	.....	<i>89</i>	<i>258</i>
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>10,132</i>	<i>1,595</i>	<i>4,462</i>	<i>16,189</i>

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

F. AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE ON COURSES

SUBJECT	Number of Half-Year Courses			Number of Registrations		
	Resident	Extra-Mural	Total	Resident	Extra-Mural	Total
Accounting.....	28	.....	28	986	.....	986
Advertising.....	21	.....	21	714	.....	714
Agriculture.....	8	.....	8	73	.....	73
Anthropology.....	6	.....	6	143	.....	143
Architecture.....	49	.....	49	1,426	.....	1,426
Astronomy.....	3	.....	3	93	.....	93
Automobile Engines.....	5	.....	5	27	.....	27
Banking.....	9	.....	9	179	.....	179
Biblical Literature.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Biology.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Bookkeeping.....	5	.....	5	127	.....	127
Botany.....	2	.....	2	98	.....	98
Business English.....	4	.....	4	266	.....	266
Business Printing.....	2	.....	2	61	.....	61
Chemical Engineering.....	1	.....	1	16	.....	16
Chemistry.....	18	.....	18	729	.....	729
Civil Engineering.....	4	.....	4	45	.....	45
Clothing.....	18	.....	18	78	.....	78
Comparative Literature.....	10	.....	10	453	.....	453
Cookery.....	6	.....	6	42	.....	42
Czechoslovak.....	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
Drafting.....	10	.....	10	131	.....	131
Drawing.....	3	.....	3	89	.....	89
Economics.....	20	.....	20	834	.....	834
Education.....	.....	29	29	.....	1,602	1,602
Electrical Engineering.....	9	.....	9	225	.....	225
English.....	116	.....	116	6,908	.....	6,908
Filing.....	2	.....	2	14	.....	14
Finance.....	9	.....	9	290	.....	290
Fine Arts.....	4	.....	1	5	76	28
French.....	50	.....	50	2,023	.....	2,023
General Science.....	1	.....	1	26	.....	26
Geography.....	10	.....	10	173	.....	173
Geology.....	7	.....	7	68	.....	68
German.....	17	.....	17	536	.....	536
Government.....	12	.....	12	328	.....	328
Greek.....	7	.....	7	44	.....	44
Hebrew.....	2	.....	2	28	.....	28
History.....	31	.....	31	2,036	.....	2,036
Hungarian.....	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
Hygiene.....	2	.....	2	26	.....	26
Indo-Iranian.....	1	.....	1	10	.....	10
Industrial Engineering.....	5	.....	5	84	.....	84
Industrial Relations.....	1	.....	1	18	.....	18
Insurance.....	4	.....	4	64	.....	64
Italian.....	9	.....	9	218	.....	218
Japanese.....	4	.....	4	13	.....	13
Latin.....	12	.....	12	141	.....	141
Law.....	12	.....	12	518	.....	518
Marketing.....	10	.....	10	188	.....	188
Mathematics.....	24	.....	24	1,084	.....	1,084
Mechanical Engineering.....	1	.....	1	34	.....	34
Metalworking.....	3	.....	3	9	.....	9

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

F. AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE ON COURSES—(Continued)

SUBJECT	Number of Half-Year Courses			Number of Registrations		
	Resident	Extra-Mural	Total	Resident	Extra-Mural	Total
Mineralogy.....	2		2	51		51
Music.....	20		20	274		274
Neurology.....	2		2	67		67
Nursing.....	2		2	25		25
Nutrition.....	2		2	5		5
Optometry.....	19		19	478		478
Oral Hygiene.....	24		24	1,108		1,108
Persian.....	2		2	3		3
Philosophy.....	22		22	915		915
Phonetics.....	10		10	169		169
Photoplay Composition.....	4		4	70		70
Physical Education.....	9		9	108		108
Physical Training.....	5		5	55		55
Physics.....	5		5	286		286
Physiology.....	2		2	108		108
Polish.....	5		5	21		21
Portuguese.....	1		1	3		3
Psychology.....	31		31	1,317		1,317
Public Law.....	7		7	276		276
Real Estate.....	5		5	583		583
Religion.....	2		2	38		38
Religious Education.....	2		2	20		20
Russian.....	9		9	41		41
Salesmanship.....	12		12	204		204
Science of Language.....	2		2	14		14
Secretarial Correspondence.....	4		4	155		155
Serb.....	1		1	1		1
Sociology.....	25		25	503		503
South Slavonic.....	1		1	1		1
Spanish.....	32		32	934		934
Speech.....	5		5	8		8
Statistics.....	3		3	56		56
Stenography.....	18		18	411		411
Structural Mechanics.....	6		6	114		114
Teachers College Biology.....	2		2	10		10
Teachers College Chemistry.....	4		4	10		10
Teachers College Drawing.....	5		5	6		6
Teachers College Fine Arts.....	45		45	254		254
Teachers College Hygiene.....	3		3	4		4
Teachers College Institutional Management.....	4		4	6		6
Teachers College Music.....	15		15	39		39
Textiles.....	6		6	118		118
Transportation.....	2		2	64		64
Typewriting.....	12		12	310		310
Zoology.....	3		3	211		211
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,007</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>1,037</i>	<i>31,258</i>	<i>1,630</i>	<i>32,888</i>

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

G. AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE ON HOME STUDY COURSES

SUBJECT	Number of Courses	Number of Registrations
Accounting.....	1	10
Advertising.....	1	22
Agriculture.....	5	13
Architecture.....	9	37
Astronomy.....	1	12
Auditing.....	1	1
Banking.....	2	171
Biblical Literature.....	1	36
Biology.....	1	1
Bookkeeping.....	2	47
Business.....	17	453
Business English.....	2	42
Chemistry.....	1	3
Church History.....	2	11
Civics.....	2	3
Civil Engineering.....	4	21
Comparative Literature.....	1	9
Commercial Art.....	1	10
Drafting.....	2	28
Drawing.....	3	5
Economics.....	1	48
Electrical Engineering.....	4	12
English.....	26	1,527
French.....	12	140
Geography.....	3	5
Geology.....	3	5
German.....	2	34
General High School.....	8	17
Government.....	1	6
Greek.....	8	23
History.....	7	52
Italian.....	3	54
Latin.....	8	107
Law.....	1	1
Chemical Engineering.....	1	879
Actuarial Mathematics.....	8	30
Mathematics.....	18	303
Mechanical Engineering.....	7	28
Philosophy.....	7	55
Photoplay Composition.....	2	40
Psychology.....	3	174
Physics.....	1	1
Radio Engineering.....	1	7
Salesmanship.....	2	7
Scoutmastership.....	1	416
Secretarial Studies.....	2	91
Shorthand.....	1	1
Sociology.....	1	8
Spanish.....	11	87
Traffic Management.....	2	2
Typewriting.....	3	11
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>5,106</i>

SUMMER SESSION, 1926

Classification	Numbers	Per-centages
A. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX		
Men.....	4,327	32.73
Women.....	8,892	67.27
Total.....	<u>13,219</u>	
B. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED AS OLD AND NEW		
Previously registered.....	6,392	48.35
New Students.....	6,827	51.65
Total.....	<u>13,219</u>	
C. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FACULTIES		
I. Non-Matriculated.....	7,263	54.94
II. Matriculated.....	5,956	4 .06
1. Columbia		
a. Columbia College.....	308	
b. University Undergraduates.....	12	
2. Barnard College.....	98	
3. Mines, Engineering and Chemistry.....	10	
4. Law.....	157	
5. Medicine.....	5	
6. Architecture.....	20	
7. Political Science.....	308	
8. Philosophy.....	617	
9. Pure Science.....	264	
10. Ph.D. in Education.....	20	
11. Business.....	52	
12. Journalism.....	6	
13. Dentistry.....	1	
14. Pharmacy.....	2	
15. Teachers College		
a. Undergraduates.....	644	
b. Graduates.....	2,412	
c. Unclassified.....	1,020	
Total I and II.....	<u>13,219</u>	
D. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TEACHING POSITIONS		
I. Not engaged in Teaching.....	4,560	34.50
II. Engaged in Teaching.....	8,659	65.50
Elementary Schools.....	2,835	
Secondary Schools.....	3,414	
Higher Educational Institutions.....	755	
Normal Schools.....	292	
Industrial Schools.....	4	
Principals.....	415	
Assistant Principals.....	31	
Supervisors.....	258	
Superintendents.....	201	
Special Teachers.....	85	
Private School Teachers.....	148	
Librarians.....	7	
Technical Schools.....	44	
Vocational Schools.....	18	
Hospital.....	51	
State Inspector.....	10	
Private Teachers.....	51	
Business Schools.....	10	
Institutes.....	27	
College Presidents.....	3	
Total I and II.....	<u>13,219</u>	

SUMMER SESSION, 1926

Classification	Numbers	Per-centages
E. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE		
<i>North Atlantic Division:</i>		
Connecticut.....	365	
Maine.....	109	
Massachusetts.....	379	
New Hampshire.....	75	
New Jersey.....	917	
*New York:		
Outside of New York City.....	1,353	
Manhattan and Bronx.....	1,962	
Queens.....	152	
Richmond.....	45	
Brooklyn.....	707	
*Total, 4,219		
Pennsylvania.....	1,073	
Rhode Island.....	52	
Vermont.....	73	
<i>Total North Atlantic Division.....</i>	<i>7,262</i>	<i>54.94</i>
<i>South Atlantic Division:</i>		
Delaware.....	34	
District of Columbia.....	158	
Florida.....	115	
Georgia.....	210	
Maryland.....	251	
North Carolina.....	300	
South Carolina.....	133	
Virginia.....	250	
West Virginia.....	150	
<i>Total South Atlantic Division.....</i>	<i>1,607</i>	<i>12.16</i>
<i>North Central Division:</i>		
Illinois.....	237	
Indiana.....	356	
Iowa.....	140	
Kansas.....	176	
Michigan.....	337	
Minnesota.....	165	
Missouri.....	277	
Nebraska.....	128	
North Dakota.....	18	
South Dakota.....	29	
Wisconsin.....	160	
Ohio.....	647	
<i>Total North Central Division.....</i>	<i>2,670</i>	<i>20.20</i>
<i>South Central Division:</i>		
Alabama.....	144	
Arkansas.....	40	
Louisiana.....	49	
Kentucky.....	165	
Oklahoma.....	90	
Mississippi.....	69	
Tennessee.....	134	
Texas.....	315	
<i>Total South Central Division.....</i>	<i>1,012</i>	<i>7.66</i>

SUMMER SESSION, 1926

Classification	Numbers	Per-centages
<i>Western Division:</i>		
Arizona.....	14	
California.....	122	
Colorado.....	71	
Idaho.....	11	
Montana.....	15	
Nevada.....	2	
New Mexico.....	3	
Oregon.....	17	
Utah.....	18	
Washington.....	38	
Wyoming.....	10	
<i>Total Western Division.....</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>2.43</i>
<i>Insular and Non-Contiguous Territories:</i>		
Hawaiian Islands.....	17	
Alaska.....	1	
Porto Rico.....	34	
Philippine Islands.....	12	
Canal Zone.....	1	
<i>Total Insular and Non-Contiguous Territories.....</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>0.50</i>
<i>Totals (United States).....</i>	<i>12,937</i>	
<i>Foreign Countries:</i>		
Armenia.....	1	
Austria.....	1	
Bolivia.....	2	
Brazil.....	2	
British West Indies.....	4	
Bulgaria.....	2	
Canada.....	110	
China.....	46	
Colombia.....	1	
Cuba.....	18	
Cyprus.....	1	
Czechoslovakia.....	1	
Denmark.....	5	
England.....	2	
Finland.....	2	
France.....	3	
Germany.....	4	
Greece.....	1	
Guatemala.....	1	
Honduras.....	1	
Hungary.....	3	
India.....	1	
Ireland.....	1	
Italy.....	1	
Japan.....	27	
Korea.....	9	
Mesopotamia (Irac).....	1	
Mexico.....	2	
New Zealand.....	2	
Norway.....	2	
Palestine.....	3	
Peru.....	2	
Poland.....	2	
Russia.....	2	
San Salvador.....	1	
Santo Domingo.....	1	
Scotland.....	2	
South Africa.....	1	
Spain.....	2	
Sweden.....	3	
Switzerland.....	2	
Syria.....	2	
Turkey.....	1	
Venezuela.....	1	
<i>Total Foreign Countries.....</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>2.13</i>

SUMMER SESSION, 1926

Subjects	Number of Courses	Number of Registrations
F. AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE ON COURSES:		
Accounting.....	7	100
Advertising.....	3	97
Anatomy.....	1	8
Anthropology.....	2	28
Architecture.....	12	135
Astronomy.....	2	48
Bacteriology.....	1	26
Banking.....	2	32
Biochemistry.....	5	46
Biology.....	6	125
Bookkeeping.....	1	18
Botany.....	6	63
Business.....	2	14
Business English.....	1	22
Cancer Research.....	1	3
Chemical Engineering.....	4	16
Chemistry.....	45	793
T. C. Chemistry.....	8	65
Clothing.....	15	334
Comparative Literature.....	5	365
Contemporary Civilization.....	2	36
Cookery.....	16	372
Drafting.....	5	37
T. C. Drawing.....	1	13
Economics.....	14	378
Education.....	269	17,062
Electrical Engineering.....	4	58
English.....	46	2,023
Esperanto.....	1	6
Finance.....	2	52
Fine Arts.....	40	912
French.....	27	841
Geography.....	8	106
Geology.....	5	30
German.....	11	159
Government.....	4	64
Greek.....	3	37
History.....	24	1,159
Household Chemistry.....	1	7
Household Economics.....	3	48
Household Engineering.....	4	26
House Management.....	3	50
Hygiene.....	7	233
Industrial Arts.....	1	8
Institution Management.....	3	76
Italian.....	6	84
Japanese.....	2	6
Journalism.....	2	32
Latin.....	19	344
Law.....	17	340
Library Economy.....	5	192
Marketing.....	1	10
Mathematics.....	15	586
Metallurgy.....	3	17
Metalworking.....	1	9
Museum Administration.....	1	3
Music.....	10	174
T. C. Music.....	38	436
Neurology.....	1	8
Nursing.....	8	245
Nutrition.....	5	65
Parliamentary Law.....	2	19
Pensmanship.....	1	52
Philosophy.....	7	186
Phonetics.....	2	44

SUMMER SESSION, 1926

Subjects	Number of Courses	Number of Registrations
Physical Education.....	43	1,001
Physical Training.....	6	537
Physics.....	16	229
Physiology.....	5	61
Practice of Medicine.....	1	16
Psychology.....	14	616
Public Health.....	3	44
Public Law.....	5	123
Real Estate.....	1	26
Religion.....	2	31
Russian.....	2	5
Secretarial Correspondence.....	2	21
Social Science.....	5	184
Sociology.....	8	184
Spanish.....	13	219
Speech.....	7	236
Statistics.....	2	37
Stenography.....	4	92
Textiles.....	2	26
Typewriting.....	2	88
Zoology.....	3	116
<i>Total.</i>	925	32,974

STATISTICS REGARDING THE TEACHING AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1925-1926

SUMMARY OF OFFICERS

[See p. 49]

VACANCIES

By Death, Resignation, Retirement, or Expiration of Term of Appointment;
occurring, unless otherwise indicated, on June 30, 1926

ELIAS W. ABRAMOWITZ, M.D., Instructor in Dermatology and Syphilology
(April 16, 1926)

EUGENE E. AGGER, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Economics

HERVEY ALLEN, B.S., Instructor in English
(February 1, 1926)

IRWIN W. ALPERT, M.D., Instructor in Anatomy

HOWARD T. APPLEGATE, D.D.S., Assistant in Radiology

WILLIAM A. ARATA, D.D.S., Assistant in Oral Surgery

RAYMOND C. ATKINSON, Ph.D., Instructor in Government

IRA H. AYRES, M.S., Assistant in Chemistry

JOHN P. BALLANTINE, Ph.D., Instructor in Mathematics

CLARENCE A. BECKETT, Associate in Mechanical Engineering
(February 1, 1926)

GEORGE F. BOCK, M.D., Instructor in Physiology

DAVID M. BOSWORTH, M.D., Instructor in Anatomy

NATHAN E. BRILL, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine
(Died December 14, 1925)

BAILEY B. BURRITT, A.M., Lecturer in Sociology

WILLIAM H. CARPENTER, Ph.D., Villard Professor of Germanic Philology, Provost and Acting Librarian

CHARLES E. CLARK, M.A., LL.B., Lecturer in Law
(February 1, 1926)

MILDRED CODDING, Assistant in Zoology

FRANK N. COLE, Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics
(Died May 26, 1926)

ROBERT F. COLLINS, A.M., Lecturer in Geology

PAUL C. COLONNA, M.D., Instructor in Anatomy
(February 1, 1926)

WOODHULL L. CONDUCT, M.D., Instructor in Surgery

CARLOS CONTRERAS, B.Arch., Instructor in French
(January 9, 1926)

WALTER W. COOK, LL.M., Lecturer in Law

VERA DANCHAKOFF, M.D., Assistant Professor of Anatomy

MARY C. DILLON, Instructor in Physical Education

WILLIAM B. DINSMOOR, S.B.Arch., as Librarian of Avery Library

JESSE DOUGLAS, Ph.D., Instructor in Mathematics

WILLIAM K. DRAPER, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine
(Died January 5, 1926)

WILLIAM F. EHRET, A.M., Assistant in Chemistry

JOSEPH P. EIDSON, M.D., Instructor in Psychiatry
(Oct. 1, 1926)

SAMUEL EPSTEIN, M.D., Assistant in Diseases of Children

JOHN A. FITCH, A.B., Lecturer in Economics

MRS. ZILPHA M. C. FRANKLIN, B.Lit., Lecturer in Journalism
(May 31, 1926)

MRS. OLGA R. FRY, B.S., Assistant in Chemistry

WILLIAM M. GAFAFER, A.M., Instructor in Mathematics

ANTOINE M. GAUDIN, E.M., Lecturer in Mining

HARRY D. GIDEONSE, A.M., Lecturer in Economics

RALPH W. GIFFORD, LL.B., LL.D., Nash Professor of Law
(Died December 2, 1925)

- MRS. DOROTHY B. GOEBEL, A.M.,
Lecturer in History
(February 1, 1926)
- GRACE V. GORHAM, A.B., Assistant in
Zoology
- DAVID GREENE, M.D., Assistant in
Diseases of Children
- CHARLES A. GULICK, JR., Ph.D.,
Instructor in Economics
- MOSES HADAS, A.B., Instructor in
Greek and Latin
- ALFRED D. F. HAMLIN, L.H.D.,
Professor of the History of Archi-
tecture
(Died March 21, 1926)
- TALBOT F. HAMLIN, Lecturer in
Architecture
- CHARLES HATTAUER, D.D.S., Assis-
tant in Operative Dentistry
- CHILSON B. HAVILAND, B.Sc., Assis-
tant in Bacteriology
(May 1, 1920)
- ROBERT C. HAYES, A.M., Instructor
in History
- GEORGE F. HERBEN, M.D., Instructor
in Medicine
- MARGARET C. HESSLER, A.M., Re-
search Assistant in Food Chemistry
- WALTER J. HIGHMAN, M.D., Instruc-
tor in Dermatology and Syphilology
(April 1, 1926)
- FREDERIC C. HIRONS, Associate in
Design
- SAMUEL HIRSHELD, M.D., Instructor
in Pharmacology
- CHARLES W. HLAVAC, D.D.S., Assis-
tant in Oral Surgery
- WILLIAM F. HOPKINS, D.D.S., Assis-
tant in Oral Surgery
- LUCIUS W. HOTCHKISS, M.D., Pro-
fessor of Clinical Surgery
(Died April 13, 1926)
- ELIZABETH B. HURLOCK, Ph.D.,
Lecturer in Psychology
(February 1, 1926)
- HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D., Assistant
Professor of Pharmacology
- ERIC R. JETTE, Ph.D., Instructor in
Chemistry
- MAX KAHN, Ph.D., Associate in
Biological Chemistry
(Died April 9, 1926)
- JAMES KENDALL, Sc.D., Professor of
Chemistry
- LOUISE V. KENNEDY, A.M., Lecturer
in Economics
- MALCOLM B. KILDALE, A.M., Lec-
turer in Mineralogy
- ROLFE KINGSLEY, M.D., Associate in
Urology
(January 1, 1926)
- PERCY KLINGENSTEIN, M.D., In-
structor in Anatomy
- MELVIN M. KNIGHT, Ph.D., Assistant
Professor of History
- EMIL G. H. KRAELING, Ph.D.,
Gustav Gottheil Lecturer in Semitic
Languages
- KENNETH W. LAMSON, Ph.D., In-
structor in Mathematics
- JOHN F. LANDON, M.D., Instructor
in Pharmacology
- CHARLES H. LARGE, D.D.S., Associate
Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry
- NILS H. LARSON, D.D.S., Assistant in
Oral Surgery
- PAUL G. I. LAUFFER, A.M., Assistant
in Chemistry
- ROY F. LAYTON, B.Sc., Lecturer in
Physics
- THOMAS R. LE COMpte, M.S.,
Assistant in Food Chemistry
(March 31, 1926)
- VERNON W. LEMMON, A.M., Assistant
in Psychology
- ROBERT M. LESTER, A.M., Instructor
in English
- MORRIS H. LEVINE, M. D., Instructor
in Surgery
- JAMES P. LICHTENBERGER, A. M.,
Associate in Sociology
- EDITH H. MACARTHUR, A.M., Re-
search Assistant in Food Chemistry
- FRANCIS S. McCAFFREY, D.D.S.,
Assistant in Oral Surgery
- CHARLES J. MCCARTHY, E.E., In-
structor in Electrical Engineering
(April 1, 1926)
- JOHN E. McGEE, A.M., Instructor
in History
- ARTHUR C. MCGIFFERT, D.D., As-
sociate in Religious Instruction
(November 1, 1925)
- FRANK J. McGOWAN, JR., M.D.,
Instructor in Anatomy and in
Surgery
- FREDERICK S. MCKAY, D.D.S., As-
sistant in Oral Surgery
- GEORGE M. MACKEE, M.D., Pro-
fessor of Dermatology and Syphi-
lology
(April 6, 1926)
- DONALD D. MACLELLAN, A.M.,
Assistant in Geology
- DANIEL McMAHON, D.D.S., Assistant
in Oral Surgery
- ARTHUR S. MACMILLAN, D.D.S.,
Assistant in Operative Dentistry
- CHARLES J. MARTIN, B.S., Professor
of Fine Arts
- ARTHUR R. MEAD, Ph.D., Visiting
Professor of Education
- LOUISE A. C. MEARNs, M.S., Assistant
in Business Statistics
- ALBERT E. MEDER, JR., A.M.,
Instructor in Mathematics
- FRANK A. MELTON, Ph.D., Assistant
in Geology

- ALBERT A. MÉRAS, Ph.D., Associate Professor of French
(Died March 1, 1926)
- HERBERT WILLY MEYER, M.D., Instructor in Anatomy
- EUGENIO D'A. MOREIRA, E.E., Assistant in Electrical Engineering
- CHARLES C. MORRISON, D.D.S., Instructor in Operative Dentistry
- HARRY A. MURRAY, JR., M.S., Assistant in Chemistry
- MARGARET G. NEWBURGER, A.M., Research Assistant in Pathology
- FRANK B. ORR, M.D., Assistant in Diseases of Children
- EDWIN A. PARK, Lecturer in Architecture
- CANDACE H. PAYNE, Lecturer in Physical Education
- PAUL PELLIOT, LL.D., Visiting Professor of Chinese
- HANNAH PIERSON, M.D., Instructor in Pathology
- ALBERT POLON, M.D., Instructor in Neurology
(Died March 15, 1926)
- JOHN D. QUACKENBOS, A.M., M.D., Emeritus Professor of Rhetoric
(Died August 1, 1926)
- HENRY S. REDFIELD, A.M., LL.D., Nash Professor of Law—Retired
(Died March 27, 1926)
- WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY, Ph.D., Lecturer in Economics
- HENRY M. ROBINSON, JR., Instructor in English
(September 1, 1926)
- ISADORE ROSEN, M.D., Assistant Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology
(April 15, 1926)
- G. A. JOHNSTON ROSS, D.D., Associate in Religious Instruction
(February 1, 1926)
- GEORGE F. RUGAR, B.S., Assistant in Chemistry
- MERVIN F. SANDMAN, D.D.S., Assistant in Oral Surgery
- DAVID L. SATENSTEIN, M.D., Instructor in Dermatology and Syphilology
(May 1, 1926)
- MAX SCHEER, M.D., Instructor in Dermatology and Syphilology
(May 1, 1926)
- JEROME M. SCHWEITZER, D.D.S., Instructor in Oral Surgery
- FRANCES O. SEVERINGHAUS, A.M., Assistant in Physics
- AURA E. SEVRINGHAUS, A.M., Assistant in Zoology
- BERRIAN R. SHUTES, Instructor in Music
- FRANCIS G. SLACK, B.S., Instructor in Physics
- ALLEN K. SMITH, A.M., Assistant in Chemistry
- DAVID E. SMITH, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Mathematics
(February 1, 1926)
- MUNROE SMITH, A.M., LL.D., Bryce Professor Emeritus of European Legal History
(Died April 13, 1926)
- ROBERT H. SNEDAKER, D.D.S., Assistant in Operative Dentistry
- C. SIDNEY SPENCER, Research Assistant in Pharmacology
(September 1, 1926)
- ALFRED B. STARK, D.D.S., Assistant in Oral Surgery
- FREDERICK A. STENBUCK, M.Sc., Assistant in Biological Chemistry
- LEO STERN, D.D.S., Instructor in Oral Surgery
- WILLIAM E. STUDDIFORD, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology
(Died November 17, 1926)
- PAUL S. TARLER, D.D.S., Assistant in Operative Dentistry
- JOHN H. TEEPLE, A.B., Assistant in Physics
- WILLIAM J. TIFFANY, M.D., Instructor in Psychiatry
(October 31, 1926)
- RALPH W. TOWER, Ph.D., Honorary Curator of the Natural Science Collections in the Library
(Died January 26, 1926)
- EDNA TRULL, A.M., Assistant in Government
- CLARENCE T. VAN WOERT, D.D.S., Assistant Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry
- MARGARET VAN ZANDT, Assistant Librarian—Retired
(Died January 6, 1926)
- JAMES H. WERNTZ, A.M., Assistant in Chemistry
- WILLIAM M. WHITELAW, A.M., Instructor in History
- WILBUR L. WILLIAMS, A.B., Assistant in Philosophy
- FRED WISE, M.D., Assistant Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology
(April 16, 1926)
- J. FRANK WYNN, D.D.S., Assistant in Oral Surgery
- ABRAHAM YOHANNAN, Ph.D., Lecturer in Oriental Languages
(Died November 9, 1925)
- TIMOTHY P. YOUNG, Research Assistant in Botany
(March 19, 1926)
- JEROME M. ZIEGLER, M.D., Instructor in Pharmacology

PROMOTIONS

To take effect, unless otherwise indicated, July 1, 1926

Name	From	To	Subject
MORTIMER J. ADLER, A.B.	Assistant	Lecturer	Psychology
RALPH S. ALEXANDER, Ph.B.	Lecturer	Assistant Professor	Marketing
GEORGE C. ANDREWS, M.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Dermatology
(April 15, 1926)		Professor	
JAMES WATERHOUSE ANGELL, Ph.D. .	Lecturer	Associate Professor	Economics
RICHARD T. ATKINS, M.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Laryngology and Otology
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, M.D.	Associate Professor	Professor	Clinical Surgery
MARY L. AUSTIN, A.M.	Assistant	Lecturer	Zoology
ELIZABETH F. BAKER, Ph.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Economics
FREDERIC W. BANCROFT, M.D. . . .	Associate	Associate Professor	Clinical Surgery
LOUIS BAUMAN, M.D.	Associate	Assistant Professor	Clinical Medicine
BENJAMIN N. BERG, M.D.	Instructor	Associate	Pathology
CHARLES F. BODECKER, D.D.S. . . .	Associate Professor	Professor	Dental Histology and Embryology
FRANK FRASER BOND, B.Lit.	Associate	Assistant Professor	Journalism
ABRAHAM BRAUNSTEIN, M.D.	Assistant	Instructor	Medicine
A. BENSON CANNON, M.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Dermatology
(April 15, 1926)		Professor	
HARRY J. CARMAN, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	History
HENRY T. CHICKERING, M.D.	Associate	Assistant Professor	Clinical Medicine
WILLIAM C. CLARKE, M.D.	Associate Professor	Professor	Experimental Surgery
WILLIAM DARRACH, M.D.	Associate Professor	Professor	Clinical Surgery
DONALD H. DAVENPORT, Ph.D. . . .	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Business Statistics
WILLIAM B. DINSMOOR, S.B.Arch. .	Associate Professor	Professor	Architecture
EDWARD M. EARLE, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	History
A. A. EVANS, B.S.	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Mathematics
AUSTIN P. EVANS, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	History
HOXIE N. FAIRCHILD, A.B.	Lecturer	Instructor	English
HORACE L. FRIESS, A.B.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Philosophy
HENRY E. GARRETT, Ph.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Psychology
ROBERT C. GARTH, A.B.	Assistant	Lecturer	Physics
LOUISE GODE	Lecturer	Instructor	German
WILLYSTINE GOODSELL, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Education
WILLIAM HALLER, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	English
HARBECK HALSTED, M.D.	Instructor	Associate Professor	Obstetrics and Gynecology
FRANKLIN M. HANGER, JR., M.D. . .	Assistant	Associate Professor	Medicine
FREDERIC G. HOFFHERR	Instructor	Assistant Professor	French

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Subject</i>
J. GARDNER HOPKINS, M.D.	Associate	Professor	Dermatology
ROGER HOWSON, M.A.	Assistant Librarian	Librarian	
EMILIE J. HUTCHINSON, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Economics
F. ELMER JOHNSON, M.D.	Instructor	Associate	Diseases of Children
HAROLD E. JONES, Ph.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Psychology
CHRISTOPHER L. KENNY, A.M.	Assistant	Instructor	Chemistry
PAUL F. KERR, Ph.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Mineralogy
JOHN A. KROUT, Ph.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	History
ROBERT L. LEVY, M.D.	Associate	Assistant Professor	Clinical Medicine
A. ARTHUR LIVINGSTON, Ph.D.	Lecturer	Associate Professor	Romance Languages
ROGER S. LOOMIS, B.Litt.	Lecturer	Assistant Professor	English
MRS. F. DEL. LOWTHER, Ph.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	Zoology
KENNETH R. MCALPIN, M.D.	Instructor	Associate	Medicine
JAMES R. MCGAUGHEY, Ph.D.	Associate Professor	Professor	Education
GEORGE M. MACKENZIE, M.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Medicine
EARL B. MCKINLEY, M.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Bacteriology
WALLACE MACMURRAY, A.M.	Lecturer	Instructor	English
PARKER T. MOON, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	International Relations
JEROME J. MORGAN, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Chemical Engineering
DOROTHY NYE.	Lecturer	Instructor	Physical Education
GEORGE G. ORNSTEIN, M.D.	Instructor	Associate	Medicine
WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS, JR., M.D.	Associate	Assistant Professor	Surgery
WILDER G. PENFIELD, M.D.	Associate	Assistant Professor	Surgery
SHIRLEY L. QUIMBY, Ph.D.	Instructor	Associate Professor	Physics
GEORGE T. RENNER, JR., A.M.	Lecturer	Professor	Economic Geography
ELIZABETH REYNARD, A.B.	Lecturer	Instructor	English
ROLLO G. REYNOLDS, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Professor	Education
OTTO P. SCHINNERER, Ph.D.	Lecturer	Instructor	German
MARY M. SEALS	Lecturer	Instructor	English
WILLIAM A. SHOUDY, M.E.	Associate	Associate Professor	Mechanical Engineering
LEWIS P. SICELOFF, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Mathematics
CHARLES M. SLACK, Ph.D.	Assistant	Instructor	Physics
MARTIN DE F. SMITH, M.D.	Instructor	Associate	Medicine
LUCY P. SUTTON, M.D.	Assistant	Instructor	Diseases of Children
REXFORD G. TUGWELL, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Economics
ISRAEL S. WECHSLER, M.D.	Associate	Professor	Clinical Neurology
(January 1, 1926)			

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Subject</i>
RANDOLPH WEST, M.D.	Instructor	Associate	Medicine
ARNOLD WHITRIDGE, Ph.D.	Instructor	Assistant Professor	English
LESTER McL. WILSON, Ph.D.	Associate Professor	Professor	Education
LOUIS A. WOLFANGER, A.M.	Lecturer	Instructor	Economic Geography
BEN D. WOOD, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	Collegiate Educational Research
I. OGDEN WOODRUFF, M.D.	Associate	Assistant Professor	Clinical Medicine
HERBERT P. WOODWARD, A.B.	Lecturer	Instructor	Geology

CHANGES OF TITLE

To take effect, unless otherwise indicated, July 1, 1926

<i>Name</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
DAVID L. DODD, M.Sc.	Instructor in Economics	Instructor in Finance
HENRY W. GILLETT, D.M.D. . .	Professor of Operative Dentistry	Professor of Dentistry
EVARTS B. GREENE, Ph.D. . . . (March 1, 1926)	Professor of American History	DeWitt Clinton Professor of American History
ANNIE E. MOORE, A.M.	Assistant Professor of Elementary Education	Assistant Professor of Education
UNDERHILL MOORE, LL.B. . .	Professor of Law	Nash Professor of Law
HOWARD K. NIXON, Ph.D. . . .	Instructor in Psychology	Lecturer in Advertising
WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, Ph.D.	Professor of History	Seth Low Professor of History

APPOINTMENTS

To take effect, unless otherwise indicated, on July 1, 1926

<i>Name</i>	<i>Office</i>
MRS. JANET R. AIKEN, A.M.	Assistant in English
JOSEPH ALEXANDER, M.D.	Assistant in Medicine
RUTH ANDRUS, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor of Education
ANSTEN ANSTENSEN, A.B.	Lecturer in German
ANTONIO ARBONA, M.D.	Instructor in Malaria
GUSTAVO R. DE ARELLANO	Instructor in Public Health Engineering
BAILEY K. ASHFORD, M.D.	Professor of Tropical Medicine and Mycology
GEORGE B. BADER, M.D.	Assistant in Diseases of Children
JAIME BAGUE	Lecturer on Tropical Diseases of Lower Animals
JUAN G. BAJANDAS, M.D.	Instructor in Uncinariasis
CHARLES W. BALLARD, A.M., Phar.D.	Associate Professor of Materia Medica
O. W. BARRET	Lecturer on Tropical Food Plants
EDWARD C. BARRETT, Ch.E.	Assistant in Chemical Engineering
ELLIOTT P. BARRETT, A.B.	Assistant in Chemistry
WALTER R. BEAVEN, D.D.S.	Assistant in Pharmacology
WALTER A. BELL, M.D.	Assistant in Diseases of Children

Name	Office
JOSEPH W. BINGHAM, J.D.	Visiting Professor of Law
HORACE R. BLANK, Ph.D.	Instructor in Mineralogy
EMILY BURCHELL	Lecturer in Physical Education
ALICE M. B. BURKE, M.D.	Instructor in Clinical Pathology
GARY R. BURKE, M.D.	Instructor in Tropical Medicine
MARY P. BURTIS, B.S.	Research Assistant in Food Chemistry
MARIANNA BYRAM	Assistant in Fine Arts
JOHN P. CAFFEY, M.D. (March 1, 1926)	Assistant in Diseases of Children
CLAUDIUS V. CALVIN, M.D.	Assistant in Diseases of Children
EARL C. CAMPBELL, Ph.D.	Instructor in Government
GEORGE L. CAMPBELL	Chief Clerk in the Registrar's Office
GEORGE U. CARNEAL, M.D.	Instructor in Anatomy
WILLIAM H. CARPENTER, Ph.D.	Provost Emeritus
ARTURO L. CARRION, M.D.	Instructor in Plague Prevention
DONALD A. CARSON, M.D.	Assistant in Medicine
ALDO DE CASTELLANI	Visiting Lecturer in the School of Tropical Medicine
CHARLES E. CLARK, LL.B. (December 1, 1925)	Lecturer in Law
JOHN M. CLARK, Ph.D.	Professor of Economics
JOHN S. CLEAVINGER, B.L.S.	Associate Professor of Bibliography
WOODHULL L. CONDUCT, M.D. (November 1, 1925)	Instructor in Surgery
WILLIAM V. CONE, M.D.	Instructor in Surgery
MELVILLE T. COOK	Lecturer on Tropical Botany and Plant Pathology
R. GRAHAM COOK, M.S.	Assistant in Chemistry
WALTER W. COOK, LL.M. (February 1, 1926)	Lecturer in Law
WILLIAM T. COOKE, A.M.	Assistant in Physics
JEAN CORWIN, M.D.	Assistant in Obstetrics and Gynecology
LAWRENCE H. COTTER, M.D. (January 1, 1926)	Associate in Medicine
WILLIAM T. COUNCILMAN	Visiting Lecturer in School of Tropical Medicine
HAROLD COX, M.D.	Assistant in Obstetrics and Gynecology
LAWRENCE W. CRAMER, A.M.	Instructor in Government
G. REGINALD CROSBY, A.M.	Instructor in Economics
HAROLD L. CROSS, LL.B.	Lecturer in Journalism
FREDERICK E. CROXTON, A.M.	Associate in Statistics
FORREST CUMMING, A.M.	Instructor in Mathematics
VIRGIL DAMON, M.D.	Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology
HAROLD B. DAVIDSON, M.D.	Instructor in Anatomy
PAUL L. DAY	Assistant in Chemistry
NICHOLAS DIETZ, JR., A.M.	Assistant in Chemistry
EDGAR DEHN, Ph.D.	Instructor in Mathematics
ROBERT H. F. DINEGAR, M.D.	Instructor in Anatomy
JOSEPH F. DORAN, M.D.	Assistant in Diseases of Children
JULES DRACH, D. ès S.	Visiting French Professor (1926-27)
JOSEPH DRAPER, M.D.	Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology
WALTER C. EARLE, M.D.	Instructor in Malaria
ROBERT P. EASTWOOD, A.M.	Assistant in Business Statistics
WILLET L. ECCLES, A.B. (February 1, 1926)	Assistant to Dean of Columbia College

<i>Name</i>	<i>Office</i>
WALLACE J. ECKERT, A.B.	Assistant in Astronomy
SEWARD ERDMAN, M.D. (November 1, 1925)	Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery
O. L. FASSIG	Lecturer in Tropical Climatology
BERNARD FAÿ (February 1, 1927)	Visiting Professor of History
LUCY E. FAY, A.M., B.L.S.	Assistant Professor of Bibliography
SIDNEY B. FAY, Ph.D. (February 1, 1927)	Visiting Professor of History
WINIFRED FEHRENKAMP, B.L.S. (September 1, 1926)	Librarian of Avery Library
LUCIA S. FISHER, A.B.	Assistant in Chemistry
JOHN A. FITCH, A.B. (February 1, 1926)	Lecturer in Economics
LOUIS R. FORD, A.M.	Associate in Mechanical Engineering
BEN A. FRANKLIN, B.Lit. (October 1, 1926)	Associate in Journalism
ANGUS M. FRANTZ, M.D.	Instructor in Neurology
ROWLAND G. FREEMAN, JR., M.D.	Assistant in Biological Chemistry
JULIAN M. FRESTON, M.D. (January 1, 1926)	Instructor in Medicine
W. R. GALBREATH, M.D.	Instructor in Surgery
LIBBIE GEORGE, A.B. (October 1, 1926)	Assistant to the Director of the Summer Session
HAROLD H. GILE, M.D. (January 1, 1926)	Instructor in Urology
LUTHER C. GOODRICH, A.B.	Instructor in Chinese
LOUIS H. GRAY, Ph.D.	Professor of Oriental Languages
WILLIAM C. GREET, Ph.D.	Lecturer in English
MARCUS H. GREIFINGER, M.D. (From October 1, 1926)	Assistant in Medicine
ROBERT S. GRINNELL, M.D.	Instructor in Anatomy
TALBOT F. HAMLIN (March 26, 1926)	Lecturer in Architecture
EMILY E. HANNUM, A.M.	Assistant in Physics
SELIG HECHT, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Biophysics
GEORGE L. HENDRICKS, A.M.	Instructor in History
FRANCISCO J. HERNANDEZ, M.D.	Professor of Clinical Bacteriology
LUIS G. HERNANDEZ, Ph.C.	Instructor in Chemistry
JAMES H. HEYL, M.D. (February 1, 1926)	Instructor in Anatomy
GEORGE W. HIBBITT, A.M. (September 1, 1926)	Lecturer in English
MARGARET R. HITCHCOCK, A.M.	Assistant in Geology
WILLIAM A. HOFFMAN, D.Sc.	Assistant Professor of Parasitology
MARGARET HOLLAND	Instructor in Physical Education
SABRA J. HOOK, M.S.	Assistant in Zoology
JOHN T. HOWELL, JR., M.D. (January 1, 1926)	Assistant in Diseases of Children
JOSEPH HUDNUT, M.S.	Professor of the History of Architecture
MELVILLE HUMBERT, B.S.	Assistant in Pharmacology
JAMES HUTTON, A.M.	Instructor in Greek and Latin
CHARLES R. INCE, A.B.	Lecturer in Mining
MOSES L. ISAACS, Ph.D. (From September 1, 1926)	Instructor in Sanitary Science
ANTONIO F. ISERN, M.D.	Instructor in Hygiene
JEAN ITURBE (1926-27)	Visiting Lecturer in School of Tropical Medicine

Name	Office
CECIL V. JOHNSTON, M.D. (November 1, 1925)	Assistant in Medicine
OSWALD R. JONES, M.D. LOUISE V. KENNEDY, A.M. (February 1, 1926)	Instructor in Medicine Lecturer in Economics
BEATRICE M. KESTEN, M.D. HOMER D. KESTEN, M.D. EUGENE A. KHOLODOVSKY ALEXANDER M. KIDD, LL.B. CHARLES G. KING, Ph.D.	Assistant in Medicine Assistant in Pathology Assistant in Mathematics Professor of Law Research Assistant in Food Chemistry
ANITA E. KLEIN, A.M. OTTO KLINEBERG, M.D. JOSEPH W. KRUTCH, Ph.D. MARTIN O. DE LA ROSA, M.D.	Instructor in Greek and Latin Assistant in Psychology Associate in Journalism Instructor in Transmissible Diseases
FREDERICK D. LASCOFF, B.S., Ph.G. WATSON A. LAWRENCE, M.D. GEORGE A. LICHT JAMES P. LICHTENBERGER, A.M. (February 1, 1926)	Assistant Professor of Pharmacy Assistant in Diseases of Children Associate in Design Associate in Sociology
JULIA V. LICHTENSTEIN, M.D. JAMES R. LINCOLN, M.D. RICHARD W. LINTON, A.M. EDWARD J. LORENZE, Jr., M.D. HENRY W. LOURIA, M.D. HUBBARD LYNCH, M.D. FRED C. MABEE, A.M. (April 1, 1926)	Assistant in Medicine Instructor in Anatomy Assistant in Bacteriology Assistant in Diseases of Children Instructor in Surgery Instructor in Surgery Assistant in Chemistry
VINCENT J. McAULIFFE, M.D. THOMAS T. MACKIE, M.D. (From October 1, 1926)	Assistant in Obstetrics and Gynecology Assistant in Medicine
EUGENE M. McCOLM, M.S. VICTOR C. McCUAIG, M.D. SAMUEL MCKEE, JR., A.M. THOMAS F. MACKENZIE, A.M. AUBREY B. MACLEAN, M.D. ANGUS M. MCLEOD, M.B. MARIA DE MAEZTU, Litt.D. (February 1, 1927)	Assistant in Chemistry Instructor in Laryngology and Otology Instructor in History Instructor in Economics Assistant in Diseases of Children Assistant in Pathology Visiting Professor of Spanish
OSCAR C. MANDRY, M.D. LEON C. MARSHALL, A.M., LL.D. (February 1, 1927)	Instructor in Pathology Visiting Professor in the School of Law
ARTHUR C. MARTIN, M.D. ADELBERT C. MATTHEWS, A.M. CHARLES W. MAYER, A.M. MARGARET S. MELCHER, M.D. JOHN MILLER, M.D.	Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology Instructor in Psychiatry Assistant in Food Chemistry Instructor in Laryngology and Otology Instructor in Laryngology and Otology Associate in Music
DOUGLAS MOORE, A.B. EDUARDO G. MORALES, M.D. LINDA H. MORLEY FOSTER C. NIX, M.S. G. BERNARD NOBLE, M.A. WANDA F. NEFF, A.M. RAFAEL LOPEZ NUSA ZENA C. O'CONNOR, A.M. MARY P. O'DONNELL, B.S. MARGUERITE C. OLINGER, A.B.	Instructor in Epidemiology  Lecturer on Special Libraries  Assistant in Metallurgy  Lecturer in Government  Lecturer in English  Lecturer in Tropical Surgery  Assistant in Psychology  Instructor in Physical Education  Lecturer in French

<i>Name</i>	<i>Office</i>
PEDRO N. ORTIZ, M.D.	Professor of Hygiene and Transmissible Diseases
EDWIN A. PARK (March 26, 1926)	Lecturer in Architecture
JULIA T. PARKER	Associate in Dermatology
JEAN H. PATTISON, M.D. (October 1, 1926)	Instructor in Psychiatry
GEORGE C. PAYNE, D.P.H.	Instructor in Uncinariasis
CYRUS H. PEAKE, A.M.	Instructor in History
EDGAR M. POPE, M.D.	Instructor in Laryngology and Otology
MILDRED H. POPE, B.L.	Lecturer on School Libraries
LENORE ST. JOHN POWER	Lecturer on Children's Library Work
ROBERT B. RAUP, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor of Education
HARRY C. RAVEN	Assistant in Zoology
ERNEST J. REECE, Ph.B.	Associate Professor of Library Administration
EDWIN H. REEDER, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor of Education
ROBERT J. REEVES, M.D.	Assistant in Medicine
ISABELLA K. RHODES, B.L.S.	Assistant Professor of Cataloguing
MAURICE N. RICHTER, M.D.	Associate in Pathology
WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY, Ph.D. (February 1, 1926)	Lecturer in Economics
LEWIS B. ROBINSON, M.D.	Associate in Medicine
RALPH W. ROBY, A.M.	Lecturer in Economics
JULIAN L. ROGATZ, M.D.	Assistant in Diseases of Children
PAUL S. ROLLER, A.M.	Assistant in Chemistry
SAMUEL ROSENBLATT, A.B.	Gustav Gottheil Lecturer in Semitic Languages
MICHAEL I. ROSTOVTEFF, D.Litt.	Lecturer in History
EDNA M. SANDERSON, A.B.	Assistant Professor of Library Administration and Assistant to the Director of the School of Library Service
MAXWELL SAVELLE, A.M.	Lecturer in History
JOHN GODFREY SAXE, LL.D. (January 1, 1926)	Attorney for the University
RUDOLPH N. SCHULLINGER, M.D.	Instructor in Surgery
JACK SCHULTZ, A.M.	Assistant in Zoology
ANDREW W. SELLARDS, M.D.	Visiting Lecturer in the School of Tropical Medicine (1926-27)
MARKS S. SHAIN, M.D.	Instructor in Medicine
HENRY S. SHARP, A.M.	Assistant in Geology
DAVID E. SMITH, Ph.D. (February 1, 1926)	Emeritus Professor of Mathematics
FREDERICK W. SOLLEY, M.D.	Instructor in Surgery
JEAN E. SPAULDING, B.S.	Curator of Dramatic Museum
ABRAHAM M. SPINDLER, M.D.	Assistant in Diseases of Children
MARGARET STANLEY-BROWN, M.D.	Instructor in Anatomy
RUBEN STEINHOLZ, M.D.	Assistant in Diseases of Children
HAZEL K. STIEBELING, A.M.	Research Assistant in Food Chemistry
JAMES M. STURTEVANT, M.D.	Assistant in Diseases of Children
MARY L. SUTLIFF, Pd.M.	Assistant Professor of Bibliography
EMERSON H. SWIFT, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Fine Arts
WALKER E. SWIFT, M.D.	Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery
RENÉ TAUPIN	Instructor in French
JOHN W. TEMPLE, B.S.	Assistant in Chemistry
LOIS E. TE WINKEL, A.M.	Assistant in Zoology

<i>Name</i>	<i>Office</i>
GERTRUDE P. THORPE	Curator of the Collections of the School of Library Service
CHAPLIN TYLER, M.S. (To February 1, 1927)	Associate in Journalism
GUY Z. UPDIKE, A.M.	Instructor in Mathematics
HAROLD S. VAUGHAN, M.D.	Instructor in Surgery
GEORGE WASCHECK, E.E.	Instructor in Electrical Engineering
BENJAMIN P. WATSON, M.D.	Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology
DONALD F. WEEKES, A.B.	Assistant in Physics
MARGARET S. WILLIAMS, A.B., B.L.S.	Associate in Bibliography
CHARLES C. WILLIAMSON, Ph.D.	Director of University Libraries and School of Library Service and Professor of Library Administration
FRANCIS WINKLER, E.E.	Assistant in Electrical Engineering
ROBERT S. WOOD, A.B.	Assistant in Physics
MAXIE N. WOODRING, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor of Education
PHILIP N. YOUTZ, A.M.	Lecturer in Philosophy

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

For the whole or part of the academic year 1925-1926 were granted to the following officers:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Office</i>
WILLIAM C. BAGLEY, Ph.D.	Professor of Education (Teachers College)
CHARLES P. BERKEY, Ph.D.	Professor of Geology
WILLIAM T. BREWSTER, A.M.	Professor of English (Barnard College)
WENDELL T. BUSH, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Philosophy
MABEL CARNEY, A.M.	Associate Professor of Education (Teachers College)
WILLIAM H. CARPENTER, Ph.D.	Villard Professor of Germanic Philology, Provost of the University, and Acting Librarian
JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN, LL.B., Ph.D.	Professor of Public Law
CARLOS CONTRERAS, B.Arch.	Instructor in French
ELIZABETH C. COOK, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor of English (Teachers College)
JOHN W. CUNLIFFE, D.Litt.	Professor of English and Director of the School of Journalism
VERA DANCHAKOFF, M.D.	Assistant Professor of Anatomy
WILLIAM B. DINSMOOR, S.B.Arch.	Associate Professor of Architecture and Librarian of Avery Library
JESSE DOUGLAS, Ph.D.	Instructor in Mathematics
IRWIN EDMAN, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor of Philosophy
CLARA ELIOT, A.B.	Instructor in Economics
JOHN ERSKINE, LL.D., Litt.D.	Professor of English
HOXIE N. FAIRCHILD, A.B.	Lecturer in English
JEFFERSON B. FLETCHER, A.M.	Professor of Comparative Literature
ELBERT K. FRETWELL, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Education (Teachers College)
LOUISE H. GREGORY, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Zoology (Barnard College)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Office</i>
EDWIN W. HALE	Associate in Metallurgy
WALTER HENRY HALL	Professor of Choral and Church Music
ROBERT A. HARPER, Ph.D.	Torrey Professor of Botany
MILO B. HILLEGAS, Ph.D.	Professor of Education (Teachers College)
GERTRUDE M. HIRST, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Greek and Latin (Barnard College)
HELEN R. HULL, Ph.B.	Assistant Professor of English
A. V. WILLIAMS JACKSON, LL.D., L.H.D.	Professor of Indo-Iranian Languages
HAROLD JACOBY, Ph.D.	Rutherford Professor of Astronomy
JAMES F. KEMP, Sc.D., LL.D.	Professor of Geology
MELVIN M. KNIGHT, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor of History (Barnard College)
RALPH DEL. KRONIG, Ph.D.	Lecturer in Physics
CHARLES C. LIEB, M.D.	Professor of Pharmacology
JAMES HOWARD McGREGOR, Ph.D.	Professor of Zoology
GEORGE M. MACKENZIE, M.D.	Assistant Professor of Medicine
CHARLES J. MARTIN, B.S.	Associate Professor of Fine Arts (Teachers College)
ALBERT A. MERAS, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of French
GEORGE L. MEYLAN, M.D.	Professor of Physical Education
DANA P. MITCHELL, A.B.	Instructor in Physics
WESLEY C. MITCHELL, Ph.D.	Professor of Economics
HENRI F. MULLER, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of French
GEORGE W. MULLINS, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Mathematics
WILLIAM F. OGBURN, Ph.D.	Professor of Sociology
IDA H. OGILVIE, Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Geology
EDWARD D. PERRY, LL.D.	Jay Professor of Greek
OSCAR V. PETTY, A.M.	Instructor in Spanish
ALBERT T. POFFENBERGER, JR., Ph.D.	Associate Professor of Psychology
JOHN DYNELEY PRINCE, Ph.D.	Professor of Slavonic Languages
MRS. EMILY JAMES PUTNAM, A.B.	Associate in Greek and Latin
EDWARD H. REISNER, Ph.D.	Professor of Education (Teachers College)
GEROLD T. ROBINSON, A.M.	Instructor in History
HENRY R. SEAGER, Ph.D.	Professor of Political Economy
JAMES T. SHOTWELL, Ph.D.	Professor of History
WALTER I. SLICHTER, E.E.	Professor of Electrical Engineering
J. RUSSELL SMITH, Ph.D.	Professor of Economic Geography
SAMUEL A. TUCKER, Ph.B.	Assistant Professor of Electro-Chemistry
H. PARKER WILLIS, Ph.D.	Professor of Banking
FREDERICK J. E. WOODBRIDGE, LL.D., Litt.D.	Johnsonian Professor of Philosophy and Dean of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science
HELEN T. WOOLLEY, LL.D.	Director of the Institute of Child Welfare Research and Professor of Education

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY DURING 1925-1926

At the Installations of

John Martin Thomas, President of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey (October 14, 1925)	Director JAMES CHIDESTER EGBERT Professor BERGEN DAVIS Professor J. LIVINGSTON R. MORGAN
Ralph Earle, President of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Massachusetts (October 22, 1925)	Dean GEORGE B. PEGRAM
Clarence Cook Little, President of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan (November 2, 1925)	Professor LA RUE VAN HOOK
Meta Glass, President of Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia (November 13, 1925)	Professor KATHERINE CAMPBELL REILEY
Henry Thomas Moore, President of Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York (November 16, 1925)	Professor MAURICE A. BIGELOW
President Grace of Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska (November 19 and 20, 1925)	Mr. FRANK LATENSER Mr. JOHN LATENSER
Charles Christopher Mierow, President of Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado (December 5, 1925)	THOMAS B. STEARNS E.M. '81
Parke Rexford Kolbe, President of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, New York (January 13, 1926)	Dean GEORGE B. PEGRAM
George Frederick Zook, President of Municipal University of Akron, Akron, Ohio (January 22, 1926)	Professor ADAM LEROY JONES
William Bennett Bizzell, President of the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma (February 5, 1926)	GEORGE F. MILLER Ph.D. '16
Albert Britt, President of Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois (February 19, 1926)	ALADINE C. LONGDEN Ph.D. '00
Frederic Rutherford Hamilton, President of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Illinois (March 12, 1926)	Reverend WILLIAM L. ESSEX, A.B. '06
Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts (May 15, 1926)	Director JAMES CHIDESTER EGBERT
James Albert Beebe, President of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania (June 12, 1926)	CHESTER A. DARLING Ph.D. '09

At Anniversary Celebrations

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Reopening of The University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina (October 12, 1925)	Dean GEORGE B. PEGRAM
Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee (October 15 to 18, 1925)	Dean HUGER W. JERVEY Professor NOEL T. DOWLING
Centennial Celebration of Dil Technische Hochschule Fridericianna, Baden, Germany (October 28 to 31, 1925)	Professor JAMES HOWARD McGREGOR
Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of James Millikin University, Decatur, Illinois (April 29 to May 1, 1926)	JOHN D. FITZGERALD, 2nd Ph.D. '06
Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Foundation of Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin (June 12, 1926)	Dr. ROLAND P. SOULE Chem. E. '20, A. M. '21, Ph.D. '22

Miscellaneous

Dedication of the new Laboratory Building of the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts (July 3, 1925)	Professor GARY N. CALKINS Professor HENRY E. CRAMPTON Professor THOMAS H. MORGAN Professor EDMUND B. WILSON Dean HERBERT E. HAWKES Dean WILLIAM DARRACH Professor ROBERT HERNDON FIFE Professor ADAM LEROY JONES Dean HERBERT E. HAWKES Professor ADAM LEROY JONES Professor HOWARD LEE MCBAIN Dean GEORGE B. PEGRAM Professor ASHLEY H. THORNDIKE Dean FREDERICK J. E. WOODBRIDGE LEVERING TYSON, A.M. '11
Sixty-first Convocation of the University of the State of New York, Albany, New York (October 15 and 16, 1925)	
Association of American Universities, New Haven, Connecticut (October 28 to 31, 1925)	
Fourth Annual Radio Conference, Washington, D. C. (November 7 to 12, 1925)	
Dedication of Memorial Hall, The Peddie School, Hightstown, New Jersey (November 14, 1925)	Dean HERBERT E. HAWKES Professor ADAM LEROY JONES Professor ADAM LEROY JONES Professor O. S. MORGAN
Committee on Final Revision, Albany, New York (November 23, 1925)	
Conference on Reclamation and Land Settlement, Washington, D. C. (December 14 and 15, 1925)	
Modern Language Association, Chicago, Illinois (December 29, 30, 31, 1925)	Professor HARRY M. AYRES Professor HENRI F. MULLER Professor FREDERICK W. J. HEUSER Professor KARL LLEWELLYN Professor HERMAN OLIPHANT Professor EDWIN W. PATTERSON Professor HESSEL E. YNTEMA
Association of American Law Schools, Chicago, Illinois (December 29-31, 1925)	Dean HERBERT E. HAWKES Professor ADAM LEROY JONES Professor ROBERT HERNDON FIFE Professor A. V. WILLIAMS JACKSON Professor EDWARD DELAVAN PERRY Professor WILLIAM B. DINSMOOR Professor HESSEL E. YNTEMA Professor RICHARD B. POWELL
Association of American Colleges, New York City (January 14-16, 1926)	CHARLES HOMER BEAN Ph.D. '12 EARL LOCKRIDGE BRADSHER Ph.D. '11
Archaeological Congress in Palestine and Syria, Jerusalem (April 2 to 23, 1926)	
Dedication and Formal Opening of the Gennadius Library of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, Athens, Greece (April 23, 1926)	
American Law Institute, Washington, D. C. (April 29 and 30 and May 1, 1926)	
Formal Dedication of the New Site of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, Louisiana (April 30, May 1 and 2, 1926)	

American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C. (May 3-5, 1926)	Director WILLIAM A. BORING
Convention of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, Washington, D. C. (May 3 and 4, 1926)	Director WILLIAM A. BORING
American Council on Education, Committee on International Intellectual Co-operation, Washington, D. C. (May 5-8, 1926)	Professor HAROLD VANDERVOORT WALSH Dean VIRGINIA C. GILDER-SLEEVE
Annual Meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa (June 16-18, 1926)	Professor ADAM LEROY JONES
Pan-American Educational Congress, Panama, Panama (June 18 to 25, 1926)	Dean GEORGE B. PEGRAM LESTER MCLEAN WILSON, Ph.D. '19

PART II

Report of the Treasurer

REPORT

*To the Trustees of
Columbia University in the City of New York*

The Treasurer makes the following report of the financial affairs of the Corporation for the year ended June 30, 1926.

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INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT (GENERAL FUNDS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES

From Students:

Fees (see page 6).....	\$3,699,684.02
Other Income (see page 7).....	52,545.53

From Endowments:

Rents (see page 7).....	878,209.13
Income of Special Endowments (see page 7).....	1,175,153.18
	2,053,362.31

From Investments in Personal Property
(see page 7).....

49,922.48

From Investment of Redemption Fund (see
page 7).....

42,954.98

From Gifts and Receipts for Designated
Purposes (see page 7).....

235,544.57

From Allied Corporations (see page 7)....

999,419.28

From Miscellaneous Sources (see page 8)..

395,178.13

Total Income..... \$7,528,611.30

EXPENSES

Educational Administration and Instruction
(see page 27)..... 5,817,924.74

Buildings and Grounds—Maintenance (see
page 29)..... 722,724.05

Library (see page 32)..... 281,670.61

Business Administration of the Corporation:
Salaries and Office Expenses (see page 33)

141,445.30

Insurance on Academic Buildings [Fire
and Liability] (see page 33).....

34,889.54

176,334.84

Annuities (see page 34)..... 28,357.32

Interest on Corporate Debt, etc. (see page
35)..... 196,893.95

Total Expenses exclusive of provision for
Redemption Fund and Amortization of
Loan of 1925.....

7,223,905.51

Balance, being excess of Income over Ex-
penses before providing for Redemption
Fund and Amortization of Loan of 1925

304,705.79

Deduct:

Amount transferred to Redemption
Fund for retirement of 4 per cent
Mortgage Bonds..... 100,000.00

Amount transferred to Amortization
Fund for retirement of Loan of 1925.

47,500.00

147,500.00

Balance, being excess of Income over Ex-
penses for Maintenance for Fiscal Year
ended June 30, 1926, after providing for
Redemption Fund and Amortization of
Loan of 1925.....

\$ 157,205.79

INCOME OF THE CORPORATION, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

FROM STUDENTS:

Fees:

Morningside:

University.....	\$ 68,091.68
Degree and Examination.....	58,032.34
Late Registration.....	5,158.50
Tuition.....	1,163,952.50
Residence Halls.....	320,546.79 \$1,615,781.81

Summer Session:

Morningside:

University.....	76,386.00
Tuition.....	\$758,012.00
Less Teachers College proportion.....	455,589.00 302,423.00
Deficiency and Late Examination...	126.00
Camp Columbia.....	1,094.00
Excursions.....	2,624.00 382,653.00

University Extension:

University.....	82,884.00
Tuition.....	1,057,864.50
Home Study.....	214,183.36
Institute of Arts and Sciences.....	38,564.35 1,393,496.21

Medical School:

University.....	4,830.00
Degree and Examination.....	2,065.00
Tuition.....	197,043.00 203,938.00

School of Dental and Oral Surgery:

University.....	3,630.00
Degree and Examination.....	3,089.00
Summer Session.....	610.00
Tuition.....	96,486.00 103,815.00
Carried forward.....	\$3,699,684.02

R E P O R T O F T H E T R E A S U R E R

7

Brought forward.....	\$3,699,684.02
Other Charges:	
Morningside:	
Materials furnished to Students....	\$ 39,941.98
Home Study—Book Sales.....	9,981.29 \$ 49,923.27
Medical School:	
Materials furnished to Students....	494.35
School of Dental and Oral Surgery:	
Materials furnished to Students....	865.84
Long Island College Hospital:	
Materials furnished to Students....	1,262.07 2,622.26
	52,545.53

FROM ENDOWMENT:

Rents:	
Upper and Lower Estates.....	673,937.91
Other Property.....	204,271.22 878,209.13

INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS IN PERSONAL PROPERTY:

Interest:	
On General Investments.....	8,528.39
On Deposits of General Funds.....	5,307.34
On Notes Receivable.....	4,885.83
On Rents.....	345.04
On Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes.....	11,125.14
On 503-11 Broadway and 620 Fifth Ave.	12,930.22
On Student Deposits.....	5,237.24
On Columbia University Press Advance	1,563.28 49,922.48
Investment of Redemption Fund.....	42,954.98 971,086.59

FROM INCOME OF SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS.....

1,175,153.18

FROM GIFTS AND RECEIPTS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES.....

235,544.57 1,410,697.75

FROM PAYMENTS BY ALLIED CORPORATIONS:

For Salaries and Annuities:	
Teachers College.....	557,262.50
Barnard College.....	313,763.56
Carnegie Foundation.....	94,893.24
Presbyterian Hospital (Laboratories)..	33,499.98 999,419.28
Carried forward.....	\$7,133,433.17

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

Brought forward.....	\$ 7,133,433.17
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FROM MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES:

University Commons.....	\$ 105,565.51
Johnson Hall Dining Room.....	107,071.83
School of Dental and Oral Surgery Commons.....	7,560.53
School of Dental and Oral Surgery Infirmary.....	40,350.83
School of Dental and Oral Surgery Orthodontia.....	5,041.00
Columbia University Athletic Association	7,500.00
American Institute of Banking.....	42,383.00
 Barnard College:	
Heat, Light and Power.....	24,315.41
Civil Engineering:	
Receipts from Testing Laboratory....	17,865.74
Telephone Service.....	23,010.25
Bureau of Purchases and Supplies....	4,614.42
Consents.....	1,305.00
Income from Tennis Courts.....	2,383.75
Post Office.....	1,000.00
Jobbing Account—Overhead and Discount	1,269.27
Miscellaneous.....	466.93
Annual Catalogue.....	32.24
Unclaimed Locker Deposits.....	12.00
Slot Machines.....	1,428.87
Locker Key Fees.....	527.00
Transcript of Grades.....	1,474.55
	<hr/>
	\$7,528,611.30
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REPORT OF THE TREASURER

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EXPENSES—EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND INSTRUCTION

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
GENERAL UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION:					
Salaries.....	\$256,839.10	.....	\$226,269.10	\$3,370.00	\$27,200.00
Bureau for Supplies.....	27,020.37	.....	27,020.37	.....	.....
Budget.....	1,700.00	.....	1,700.00	.....	.....
President's Emergency Fund.....	7,627.29	.....	7,627.29	.....	.....
President's Fund.....	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00	.....	.....
Printing.....	43,200.00	.....	42,700.00	500.00	.....
Public Ceremonies.....	8,500.00	.....	8,500.00	.....	.....
Alumni Records.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Columbia University Press.....	3,300.00	.....	3,000.00	.....	300.00
Special Publication Fund.....	22,461.53	.....	20,000.00	.....	2,464.53
Fund for Research.....	25,669.63	.....	25,669.63	.....	.....
Roberts Fellowships (Balance) Refunded.....	2,526.06	.....	.....	2,526.06	.....
Slavonic Fund Refunded.....	75.00	.....	.....	75.00	.....
State Aid for Blind Pupils.....	1,586.45	.....	.....	.....	1,586.45
Special Convocations.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....
American Council on Education.....	500.00	.....	300.00	.....	200.00
Printing Old Minutes of the College.....	1,362.95	.....	.....	.....	1,362.95
Dramatic Museum.....	180.30	.....	.....	.....	180.30
Alumni Federation.....	6,086.00	.....	.....	.....	6,086.00
Butler Library.....	82.20	.....	.....	.....	82.20
Educational Research (Commonwealth Fund).....	5,433.19	.....	.....	.....	5,433.19
Columbia Service Bureau in Paris.....	243.83	.....	.....	.....	243.83
University Publication Fund.....	741.25	.....	.....	.....	741.25
Phoenix Fund.....	990.22	.....	.....	.....	990.22

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Clerk's Office Sundries.....	\$1,500.00	.....	\$1,500.00	.....	.....
Editing Works of John Milton	306.01	306.01	306.01	.....	\$1,721.27
Journal of Cancer Research.....	1,721.27	.....	.....	.....	7,760.60
Study of Contemporary France.....	7,700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
EARL, HALL,					
Departmental.....	3,280.00	.....	3,280.00	.....	.....
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR					
Salaries.....	38,529.96	.....	38,529.96	.....	.....
Diplomas.....	9,492.77	.....	9,492.77	.....	.....
Conduct of Examinations.....	5,199.59	.....	5,199.59	.....	.....
ADVISER TO GRADUATE WOMEN STUDENTS					
Departmental Appropriation.....	491.80	.....	491.80	.....	.....
Social Supervision in John Jay and Morris Halls.....	400.00	.....	400.00	.....	.....
OFFICE OF UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS					
Departmental Appropriation.....	8,093.63	.....	8,093.63	.....	.....
Preparation and Rating of Examination Books.....	3,500.00	.....	3,500.00	.....	.....
OFFICE OF STUDENT APPOINTMENTS					
Departmental Appropriation.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....
Salaries.....	6,283.42	.....	6,200.00	.....	\$83.42
UNIVERSITY MEDICAL OFFICER					
Supplies.....	1,972.35	.....	1,972.35	.....	.....
Residence Halls Service.....	14,762.80	10,772.80	3,990.00
Salaries.....	5,250.00	5,250.00

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

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UNIVERSITY COMMONS						
Maintenance.....	108,019.33	108,019.33
JOHNSON HALL						
Salaries.....	3,285.00	3,285.00
Maintenance of Dining Room	99,290.30	.....	.....	99,290.30	.....	.....
House Appropriation.....	1,364.55	.....	.....	1,364.55	.....	.....
	\$759,071.15					
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS						
Salaries.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....
COLUMBIA HOUSE						
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,710.01	.....	1,710.01	1,710.01	.....	.....
MAISON FRANCAISE						
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,727.06	.....	.....	1,477.06	.....	.....
Salaries.....	1,200.00	.....	.....	1,200.00	.....	.....
	2,927.06					
INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH						
Salaries.....	28,435.34	.....	.....	25,535.34	.....	2,900.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	455.43	.....	.....	455.43	.....	.....
Supplies and Equipment.....	465.82	.....	.....	465.82	.....	.....
	29,356.59					
INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH						
Salaries.....	48,527.56	.....	.....	48,527.56	.....	.....
Departmental Expenses	25,174.06	.....	.....	25,174.06	.....	.....
Supplies and Equipment.....	1,792.20	.....	.....	1,792.20	.....	.....
	75,493.82					
ANTHROPOLOGY						
Salaries.....	11,700.00	.....	.....	4,490.91	.....	5,609.00 ^(a)
Departmental Appropriation.....	100.00	.....	.....	50.00	.....	50.00
Research on the Indians of British Columbia	2,430.17	.....	.....	14,280.17	.....	2,430.17

	Expenditures	Depart- men-tal Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
ARCHITECTURE					
Salaries.....	\$41,477.18	.....	\$41,477.18	.....*	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,868.99	.....	2,863.99	.....	\$5.00
		\$44,346.17			
ASTRONOMY					
Salaries.....	6,750.00	.....	6,750.00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	113.30	.....	113.30	.....	.....
		6,863.30			
BOTANY					
Salaries.....	36,102.62	.....	19,500.00	.....	16,602.62
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,199.68	.....	1,199.68	.....	.....
Gardener.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....
Apparatus and Equipment.....	866.38	.....	39,668.68	.....	\$866.38
BUSINESS (SCHOOL OF)					
Salaries.....	108,352.60	.....	78,126.68	30,225.92	.....
Departmental.....	3,296.08	.....	.....	3,077.40	218.68
		111,648.68			
CHEMICAL ENGINEERING					
Engineering Chemistry Salaries.....	30,900.00	.....	30,900.00	.....	.....
Laboratory Servants.....	6,660.00	.....	6,660.00	.....	.....
Equipment.....	7,443.12	.....	7,443.12	.....	.....
Chandler Museum Apparatus.....	73.72	.....	73.72	70.72	3.00
		4,365.00	.....	4,365.00	.....
			49,441.84		

CHEMISTRY							
General and Inorganic: Salaries.....	85,600.00	.....	64,200.00	6,000.00	15,400.00		
Organic: Salaries.....	18,500.00	.....	12,500.00	6,000.00	.....	
Physical: Salaries.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00	.....	.....
Analytical: Salaries.....	10,500.00	.....	10,500.00	.....	.....
Food: Salaries.....	35,344.39	.....	12,799.97	.....	22,544.42		
Laboratory Servants.....	3,612.00	.....	3,612.00	.....	.....
Equipment and Supplies.....	14,286.48	.....	8,000.00	5,000.00	1,286.48		
Breakage and Supplies.....	45,224.00	.....	45,224.00	.....	.....
Laboratory Costs.....	28,239.75	.....	28,239.75	.....	.....
	247,306.62						
CHINESE							
Salaries.....	13,666.30	.....	.....	11,666.30	2,000.00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	96.84	.....	.....	96.84	.....	
Lectures.....	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	.....	
	13,813.14						
CIVIL ENGINEERING							
Salaries.....	22,000.00	.....	22,000.00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	75.00	.....	75.00	.....	.....
For Research.....	49,3.53	.....	.....	49,3.53	.....	
Testing Laboratory.....	16,561.77	.....	16,561.77	.....	.....
Fire Testing Station.....	869.72	.....	.....	869.72	.....	
	40,675.02						
DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY (SCHOOL OF)							
Salaries.....	137,840.01	.....	137,584.69	.....	255.32		
Laboratory and Infirmary Expenses.....	29,600.35	.....	21,427.92	.....	7,499.33		
Equipment and Supplies.....	220.00	.....	.....	.....	673.10		
Maintenance of Commons.....	7,287.85	.....	7,287.85	.....	220.00		
	174,948.21						
ECONOMICS							
Salaries.....	89,074.50	.....	70,924.50	250.00	17,900.00		
Departmental Appropriation.....	999.96	.....	999.96	.....	.....
	90,074.46						

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING			\$32,399.94	\$32,399.94	
Salaries.....	\$32,399.94	.....	5,020.00	5,000.00	.....
Equipment.....		\$37,419.94			\$20.00
ENGINEERING DRAFTING			9,500.00	9,500.00	
Salaries.....	9,500.00	.....	300.00	300.00	.....
Drawing Appropriation.....		9,800.00			.....
ENGLISH AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE			144,790.96	93,924.96	\$5,125.00
Salaries.....	144,790.96	.....	500.00	500.00	45,750.00
Departmental Appropriation.....		2,400.00	.....	1,900.00	.....
Assistance and Curator of Dramatic Museum.....		147,699.96			500.00
FINE ARTS			15,000.00	8,312.14	2,687.86
Salaries.....	15,000.00	.....	982.45	982.45	4,000.00
Equipment.....		15,982.45			.....
GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY					
GEOLOGY					
Salaries.....	40,383.30	.....	29,100.00	5,000.00	6,283.30
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,599.88	.....	2,599.88	.....	.....
Summer Field Work.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....
Crosby Collection of Lantern Slides.....	107.05	.....	.....	107.05	.....
MINERALOGY					
Salaries.....	7,387.50	.....	7,387.50	.....	.....
Equipment.....	2,499.46	.....	2,499.46	.....	.....
					53,477.19

GERMANIC LANGUAGES	
Salaries.....	41,400.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	124.50
Lectures.....	62.50
Book Exhibit.....	1,021.08
Book Review.....	1,100.00
	43,708.08
GREEK AND LATIN	
Salaries.....	52,300.00
Greek: American School at Athens.....	250.00
Latin: American School at Rome.....	250.00
Equipment.....	273.07
Departmental Appropriation.....	74.47
	53,147.54
HISTORY	
Salaries.....	90,758.31
Departmental Appropriation.....	800.00
	91,558.31
INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES	
Salaries.....	13,520.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	50.00
	13,570.00
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING	
Salaries.....	10,500.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	597.34
	11,097.34
JOURNALISM	
Salaries.....	33,800.00
Equipment.....	192.27
Supplies.....	1,326.40
Laboratory Costs.....	2,460.82
	37,779.49
	14,000.00
	1,700.00
	124.50
	62.50
	1,021.08
	1,100.00
	25,700.00
	32,000.00
	250.00
	250.00
	273.07
	74.47
	78,475.00
	800.00
	9,325.00
	50.00
	10,500.00
	597.34
	33,800.00
	192.27
	1,326.40
	2,460.82
	20,300.00
	3,520.00
	675.00
	50.00
	10,500.00
	37,779.49

	Expenditures	Depart- ment- ment Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
LAW SCHOOL					
Salaries.....	\$115,676.01		\$107,236.01	\$6,450.00	\$2,000.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	529.00		400.00	.....	129.00
Legislative Drafting Research Fund.....	5,801.01		.....	.....	5,801.01
Legislative Drafting Contingent Fund.....	1,437.50		.....	1,437.50	.....
Plus and Minus Examinations.....	700.00		700.00	.....	.....
Subvention to Columbia Law Review.....	1,500.00		.....	1,500.00	.....
Research—Commonwealth Fund.....	144.47		.....	.....	144.47
			\$125,787.99	.....	.....
MATHEMATICS					
Salaries.....	62,100.00		46,200.00	.....	15,900.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	121.80		121.80	.....	.....
			62,221.80	.....	.....
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING					
Salaries.....	42,900.00		42,900.00	.....	.....
Laboratory Machinist.....	2,000.00		2,000.00	.....	.....
Laboratory Helper.....	1,700.00		1,700.00	.....	.....
Laboratory Laborer.....	1,384.38		1,384.38	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	3,020.00		3,000.00	.....	20.00
			51,004.38	.....	.....
MINING AND METALLURGY					
MINING					
Salaries.....	19,060.00		19,060.00	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,747.90		2,747.90	.....	.....
School of Mines Library.....	704.77		704.77	.....	.....
METALLURGY					
Salaries.....	22,800.00		22,800.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,270.77		2,270.77

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Summer Field Work.....	100.00	100.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,646.09
Special Equipment.....	3,146.09	50,829.53			
 MUSIC					
Salaries.....	17,500.00		4,104.22	13,395.78	
Departmental Appropriation.....	491.93			491.93	
University Orchestra.....	147.95				147.95
18,139.88					
 PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY					
PHILOSOPHY					
Salaries.....	52,278.50		31,718.38	4,200.41	16,359.71
Departmental Appropriation	145.82		145.82		
PSYCHOLOGY					
Salaries.....	36,300.00		20,100.00	5,000.00	11,200.00
Laboratory Helper.....	500.00		500.00		
Departmental Appropriation	2,474.60		2,474.60		
91,698.92					
 PHYSICAL EDUCATION					
Salaries.....	50,340.00		29,017.01	1,122.99	20,200.00
Equipment.....	2,013.53		1,845.53		168.00
Care of Swimming Pool.....	1,500.00		1,500.00		
Repairs to Lockers	500.00		500.00		
54,353.53					
 PHYSICS					
Salaries.....	79,010.00		70,010.00		9,000.00
Laboratory Helpers.....	7,363.33		7,363.33		
Departmental Equipment.....	1,063.16		1,063.16		
Apparatus and Equipment.....	7,348.43		5,924.22	1,049.21	375.00
Research Laboratory.....	1,473.56				1,473.56
96,258.48					
 PUBLIC LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE					
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS					
Salaries.....	22,700.00		10,700.00	6,000.00	6,000.00

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
PUBLIC LAW					
Salaries.....	\$27,756.79	186.18	\$22,756.79	\$5,000.00	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....			\$50,642.97	186.18	.....
RELIGION					
Salaries.....	10,086.00	.....	6,600.00	.....	\$3,486.00
Chapel Services.....	5,297.57	.....	4,797.57	500.00	.....
Chapel Music.....	234.32	.....	181.82	52.50	.....
Y. M. C. A.....	111.11	.....	.....	111.11	.....
Chapel Organ.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	17.00
			15,746.00		
ROMANCE LANGUAGES					
Salaries.....	92,875.00	.....	67,075.00	.....	25,800.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	399.88	.....	399.88	.....	.....
Photographs.....	175.70	.....	.....	.....	175.70
			93,450.58		
SEMITIC LANGUAGES					
Salaries.....	8,000.00	.....	7,373.75	626.25	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	49.44	.....	49.44	.....	.....
American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....
			8,149.44		
SLAVONIC LANGUAGES					
Salaries.....	6,925.00	.....	5,400.00	.....	1,525.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	23.31	.....	23.31	.....	.....
			6,948.31		
SOCIAL SCIENCE					
Salaries.....	31,000.00	300.00	11,650.00	19,350.00	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....			300.00	300.00	.....

Research.....	26,996.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,996.03
Equipment.....	850.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	850.00	.....
SUMMER SESSION							
Administration and Instruction.....	217,453.86	.....	.....	217,417.86	.....	.....	335.00
Entertainment.....	1,638.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,638.16
CAMP COLUMBIA							
Administration and Instruction.....	2,497.62	.....	.....	2,497.62	.....	.....	.....
Equipment.....	985.47	.....	.....	985.47	.....	.....	.....
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION							
Administration and Instruction.....	633,660.34	.....	.....	633,160.34	.....	.....	.....
Institute of Arts and Sciences.....	30,045.00	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....	.....	45.00
American Institute of Banking.....	38,000.00	.....	.....	38,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Home Study.....	223,500.00	.....	.....	223,500.00	.....	.....	.....
ZOOLOGY							
Salaries.....	68,600.00	.....	.....	43,870.00	.....	43,330.00	20,400.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	3,972.15	.....	.....	3,972.15	.....	.....	.....
Martin Table, Wood's Hole.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....
New Equipment.....	1,266.65	.....	.....	500.00	.....	766.65	.....
		74,338.80					
Medical School							
ADMINISTRATION							
Salaries.....	29,000.00	.....	.....	28,500.00	.....	500.00	.....
Alcohol.....	815.34	.....	.....	815.34	.....	.....	.....
Office Supplies and Sundries.....	3,785.00	.....	.....	3,785.00	.....	.....	.....
ANATOMY							
Salaries.....	28,490.00	.....	.....	27,666.58	.....	823.42	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	5,293.92	.....	.....	5,293.92	.....	.....	.....
		33,783.92					

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
BACTERIOLOGY					
Salaries.....	\$29,337.84	.....	.....	\$28,803.33	\$534.51
Departmental Appropriation.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....
BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY					
Salaries.....	\$34,337.84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	14,620.00	.....	.....	13,900.00	720.00
	3,600.00	.....	.....	3,600.00	.....
	.....	18,220.00	.....	.....	.....
CLINICAL INSTRUCTION					
DERMATOLOGY AND SYPHILIOLOGY					
Salaries.....	984.16	.....	.....	\$984.16	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,497.08	.....	.....	2,497.08	.....
LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOLGY					
Salaries.....	2,400.00	.....	.....	2,400.00	.....
OPHTHALMOLOGY					
Salaries.....	2,100.00	.....	.....	2,100.00	.....
LIFE INSURANCE EXAMINATION					
Salaries.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	.....
MEDICAL ETHICS					
Salaries.....	10.00	.....	.....	100.00	.....
	.....	8,181.24	.....	.....	.....
DISEASES OF CHILDREN					
Salaries.....	16,700.00	.....	.....	14,700.00	2,000.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,298.00	.....	.....	1,298.00	.....
	.....	17,998.00	.....	.....	.....

NEUROLOGY				
Salaries.....	11,400.00	.....	11,400.00	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,791.86	.....	2,791.86	.....
	14,191.86	.....	
OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY				
Salaries.....	12,683.30	.....	10,600.00	2,083.30
Departmental Appropriation.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....
Pathologist and Pathological Equipment.....	6,050.00	.....	6,050.00	.....
	19,733.30	.....	
PATHOLOGY				
Salaries.....	37,465.00	.....	37,465.00	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00	.....
Research.....	8,961.45	.....		8,961.45
	50,426.45	.....	
PHARMACOLOGY				
Salaries.....	11,560.00	.....	11,560.00	.....
Mechanic and Special Equipment.....	1,488.83	.....	1,488.83	.....
Departmental Appropriation.....	2,449.78	.....	2,449.78	.....
	15,498.61	.....	
PHYSIOLOGY				
Salaries.....	44,472.10	.....	16,712.96	19,994.73
Departmental Appropriation.....	3,000.00	.....		7,764.41
Equipment.....	1,016.00	.....		3,000.00
	48,518.10	.....		1,016.00
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE				
Salaries.....	89,668.31	.....	2,000.00	87,668.31
Laboratory Appropriation (Clinical Pathology)	1,408.08	.....		1,408.08
Departmental Appropriation (Bellevue Hospital)	798.21	.....		798.21
Departmental Appropriation	3,048.02	.....		3,048.02
	94,922.62	.....	
PSYCHIATRY				
Salaries.....	10,974.99	.....		5,374.99
Clinic.....	10,719.73	.....		10,719.73
Departmental Appropriation	872.45	.....		872.45
	22,567.17	.....	

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
SURGERY					
Salaries.....	\$90,040.19	.....	\$181.20	\$85,358.99	\$4,500.00
Departmental Appropriation.....	3,998.31	.....	.....	3,998.31	.....
Supplies (Research Laboratory).....	11,004.34	.....	5,000.00	6,004.34	.....
Surgical Research.....	55.55	.....	.....	55.55	.....
PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL LABORATORIES.....	\$105,078.39	.....	.....	.....	.....
SLOANE HOSPITAL.....	83,865.23	.....	.....	42,845.84	41,019.42
VANDERBILT CLINIC.....	39,216.55	.....	.....	38,066.55	250.00
TEACHERS COLLEGE					
Salaries.....	5,941.67	.....	.....	5,941.67	.....
RETIRING ALLOWANCES.....	540,025.00	.....	.....	.....	540,025.00
WIDOWS' ALLOWANCES.....	86,350.53	10,976.69	4,000.00	.....	71,373.84
ANNUITIES.....	28,119.40	4,600.00	.....	.....	23,519.40
FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES					
FELLOWSHIPS					
Adams.....	1,250.00	.....	.....	1,250.00	.....
Anonymous in Brazilian History.....	4,000.00	4,000.00
Baer (Victor) (Music).....	1,000.00	1,000.00

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Boring.....	930.00	930.00
Bridgman.....	1,100.00	1,100.00
Commonwealth.....	2,423.00	2,423.00
Cutting (W. Bayard).....	10,060.00	10,000.00
Drisler (Classical Philology).....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....
Du Pont (E. I.) (de Nemours Co.) (Industrial Chemistry).....	750.00	.....	750.00	.....
Fritzsche.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	.....
Garth (Political Economy).....	825.00	.....	825.00	.....
Gilder (R. W.) (Political Science).....	2,400.00	.....	2,400.00	.....
Kemp.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....
Mitchell (William) (Letters or Science).....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....
Morris.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....
Mosenthal.....	750.00	.....	750.00	.....
Perkins.....	855.00	.....	855.00	.....
Proudfoot (Alexander Moncrief) (Letters).....	750.00	.....	750.00	.....
Roberts (Lydia C.).....	21,243.00	.....	21,243.00	.....
Schiff (Political Science).....	750.00	.....	750.00	.....
Smith (Edna L.) (Botany).....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....
University.....	18,000.00	.....	18,000.00	.....
	74,526.00	.....	
 SCHOLARSHIPS				
Aldrich (James Herman) (College).....	250.00	.....	250.00	.....
Alumni Association (College).....	900.00	.....	900.00	.....
Alumni Competitive (College)	900.00	.....	165.88	.....
Barker (Clarence) (Music).....	1,446.04	.....	1,446.04	.....
Beek (College).....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....
Beck Prize (Law).....	400.00	.....	400.00	.....
Benefactors' Fund for Student Aid.....	11,281.55	.....	9,528.08	.....
Britton.....	300.00	.....	1,693.22	60.25
Brooklyn (College).....	3,600.00	.....	3,600.00	.....
Brooklyn (Barnard College).....	1,800.00	.....	1,800.00	.....
Burgess (Annie P.) (College)	250.00	.....	250.00	.....
Burgess (Daniel M.) (College)	250.00	.....	250.00	.....
Campbell (College).....	300.00	.....	300.00	.....

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Carnegie Corporation.....	\$2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	\$2,000.00
Chibnor Foundation.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	300.00
Class of 1848 (College).....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class of 1885, School of Mines.....	530.00	.....	.....	.....	530.00
Class of 1892, Arts and Mines.....	330.00	.....	.....	.....	330.00
Class of 1896 (College, Applied Science or Architecture).....	600.00	.....	.....	.....	600.00
Class of 1917.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	200.00
Collins (Perry McDonough) (College).....	30,309.15	.....	.....	.....	30,309.15
Curtis (University).....	1,200.00	.....	\$1,200.00	.....	.....
De Witt.....	765.08	.....	.....	765.08	.....
Dunn (Gano) (Applied Science).....	350.00	.....	.....	.....	350.00
Faculty.....	5,700.00	.....	.....	5,700.00	.....
Graduate Students.....	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00
Hall (George Henry) (College).....	718.16	.....	.....	718.16	.....
Harper (College).....	300.00	.....	300.00	.....	.....
Hewitt (College).....	300.00	.....	300.00	.....	.....
Jones (John D.) (Pure Science).....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	200.00
Lorch (John).....	75.00	.....	.....	.....	75.00
McClymonds (Louis K.) (College).....	1,296.00	.....	.....	.....	1,296.00
MacMahon.....	75.00	.....	.....	75.00	.....
Moffat (College).....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00	.....
New York State Scholarships.....	23,550.00	.....	.....	.....	23,550.00
President's Scholarship.....	2,160.50	.....	2,160.50	.....	.....
Professors (Sons of).....	6,405.00	.....	6,405.00	.....	.....
Pulitzer Scholars.....	9,775.00	.....	9,775.00	.....	.....
Pulitzer Scholarships.....	14,977.50	.....	14,977.50	.....	.....
Sackett (Henry W.) (Journalism).....	600.00	600.00	600.00
Sandham (Anna M.) (Barnard College).....	500.00	500.00	500.00

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Saunders (Alex.).....	600.00		600.00	
Saunders (Leslie M.) (College)	300.00		300.00	
Schernhorn (College).....	250.00		250.00	
School of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	350.00		350.00	
Sender.....	175.00		175.00	
Society for Promotion of Religion and Learning (College)	2,000.00		2,000.00	
Special.....	725.00		725.00	
Special University in History.....	150.00		150.00	
Stroock.....	250.00		250.00	
Stuart (College).....	300.00		300.00	
Turner (Charles Wesley) (College)	300.00		300.00	
University.....	4,200.00		4,200.00	
Wheeler (John Visscher) (College).....	680.00		680.00	
Wheeler (H. A.) (Applied Science).....	300.00		300.00	
	\$137,373.98			

PRIZES AND MEDALS

Alpha Kappa Psi.....	25.00		25.00	
Bennett.....	50.00		50.00	
Brainard (Edward Sutliff) (College).....	60.00		60.00	
Butler (Nicholas Murray) Medals.....	25.00		25.00	
Chandler.....	566.77		566.77	
Chanler Historical Prizes.....	655.00		50.00	605.00
Class of 1889 Medal.....	70.00		70.00	
Columbia Hudson-Fulton Prizes (Athletic).....	50.00		50.00	
Convers.....	55.00		55.00	
Darling (Edward A.) Prize (Mechanical Engineering)	53.50		53.50	
Deutscher Verein Prize.....	50.00		50.00	
Earle Prize.....	66.25		66.25	
Einstein Prize.....	250.00		250.00	
Elsberg (Albert Marion) Prize (Modern History)	95.00		95.00	
Green (Albert Asher) Prize (College)	50.00		50.00	
Illig Medals.....	90.00		90.00	
Montgomery (Robert H.) Prize (School of Business)	100.50		100.50	
New York Historical Society Prize.....	300.00		300.00	

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Ordronaux (John) Prize (Law)	\$152.50	.....	.....	\$152.50
Peele Prize.....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00
Philolexian Prize.....	93.33	.....	.....	93.33
Pulitzer Prizes.....	16,131.33	.....	.....	16,131.33
Pulitzer Prizes (for Administration)	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00
Rolker (Charles M. Jr.) Prize (College)	50.00	.....	.....	50.00
Romaine (Benjamin F.) Greek; College)	504.56	.....	.....	504.56
Stokes (Caroline Phelps).....	45.00	.....	.....	45.00
Toppan Prize.....	210.00	.....	.....	210.00
Van Am Medal.....	593.50	.....	.....	593.50
Van Aminge Mathematical Prize (College)	255.00	.....	.....	255.00
Van Buren (John Dash, Jr.) Prize (Mathematics; College)	275.00	.....	.....	275.00
Wendell (George V.) Medal.....	30.00	.....	.....	30.00
		\$23,052.24		
 FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND PRIZES AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL				
Benefactors' Fund for Student Aid.....	4,150.00	.....	\$3,547.54	602.46
Blumenthal (George Jr.) Scholarships.....	1,147.09	.....	.....	1,147.09
Clark (Alonzo) Scholarship.....	762.00	.....	.....	762.00
Devendorf (David M.) Scholarship.....	325.00	.....	.....	325.00
Doughty (Francis E.) Scholarship.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Faculty Scholarships.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....
Graduate Students.....	2,400.00	.....	.....	\$2,400.00
Harsen Scholarships.....	1,566.00	.....	.....	1,566.00
Hartley (Frank) Scholarship.....	249.91	.....	.....	249.91
Huber (Francis) Scholarship.....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00
Huber (Viola) Scholarship.....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00
Jacobi (Abraham) Scholarship.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00

McAney (Marjorie) Scholarship.....	250.00		250.00	.....
Medical School Scholarship.....	82.50		82.50	.
Moschowitz.....	100.00		100.00	.....
Proudit Scholarship.....	1,500.00		1,500.00	.....
Research Fellowship (Biological Chemistry).....	2,100.00		2,100.00	.....
Watson (Dr. William Perry) Prize.....	223.05		223.05	.....
	18,855.55			
	\$5,817,924.74	\$3,757,055.30	\$859,292.26	\$1,201,577.18

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

EXPENSES—BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

	Expenditures	Departmental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS					
Salaries.....	\$14,500.00	.....	\$14,500.00	.....	.....
Wages.....	125,316.61	.....	125,316.61	.....	.....
Care of Boat House.....	1,975.00	.....	1,975.00	.....	.....
Fuel.....	102,397.18	.....	102,397.18	.....	.....
Gas.....	2,869.04	.....	2,869.04	.....	.....
Maintenance of Buildings.....	60,866.14	.....	60,866.14	.....	.....
Supplies.....	20,919.28	.....	20,919.28	.....	.....
Water.....	10,053.47	.....	10,053.47	.....	.....
Telephone Service.....	24,313.12	.....	24,313.12	.....	.....
Maintenance of Residence Halls.....	162,174.79	.....	162,174.79	.....	.....
Maintenance of Journalism.....	15,899.13	.....	15,899.13	.....	.....
Public Ceremonies.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....
Summer Session: General Expense.....	13,995.29	.....	13,995.29	.....	.....
University Extension: Evening Attendants.....	2,999.95	.....	2,999.95	.....	.....
Urgent Repairs.....	16,714.25	.....	16,714.25	.....	.....
Care of Class of 1881 Flagpole.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Care of Jefferson Statue.....	90.00	.....	90.00	.....	.....
Maintenance of Faculty House.....	5,836.96	.....	5,836.96	.....	.....
Baker Field:					
Maintenance.....	9,597.99	.....	9,477.94	.....	\$120.05
College of Dental and Oral Surgery:					
Wages.....	16,200.00	.....	16,200.00	.....	.....
Fuel.....	2,133.91	.....	2,133.91	.....	.....

Gas and Electricity.....	3,159.60	3,159.60
Maintenance.....	5,578.84	5,578.84
Supplies.....	4,968.06	4,968.06
Water.....	349.85	349.85
	\$625,048.46	
 MEDICAL SCHOOL		
Wages.....	43,738.97	43,738.97
Fuel.....	32,382.34	32,382.34
Gas.....	1,800.00	1,800.00
Maintenance.....	4,849.43	4,849.43
Supplies.....	5,093.32	5,093.32
Water.....	2,525.00	2,525.00
Urgent Repairs.....	834.02	834.02
Salaries.....	5,000.00	2,200.00
Electricity.....	1,452.51	1,452.51
	97,675.59	
	\$722,724.05	\$703,714.87
		\$16,089.13
		\$2,920.05

EXPENSES—LIBRARY

	Expenditures	Depart- mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	\$103,475.72	\$98,975.72	\$1,500.00	\$3,000.00
APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOMS					
Salaries.....	6,790.00	6,790.00	.....	.....
ARCHITECTURAL LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	1,558.48	1,558.48	.....	.....
AVERY LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	\$8,558.63	.....	8,558.63	.....
Purchase of Books.....	2,437.51	.....	2,437.51	.....
Binding.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....
BUSINESS (SCHOOL OF) READING ROOM					
Salaries.....	11,496.14	.....	.....	.....
CARPENTER LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	8,150.63	8,150.63	.....	.....
COLLEGE STUDY					
Salaries.....	8,700.00	8,700.00	.....	.....
DENTAL SCHOOL LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	.....
JOURNALISM LIBRARY					
Salaries.....	5,925.50	.....	5,925.50	.....
Books and Binding.....	1,392.22	.....	1,392.22	.....
Newspapers.....	489.63	.....	489.63	.....
Incidentals.....	98.17	.....	98.17	.....
					7,905.52

KENT HALL READING ROOM		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Salaries.....				
LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY				
Salaries.....	14,931.03	14,931.03		
Books and Binding.....	20,375.46	3,461.83	12,401.58	4,512.05
MARVIN SCUDDER LIBRARY				
Maintenance.....		2,017.32	2,017.32	
MEDICAL SCHOOL LIBRARY				
Salaries.....	5,196.00	5,196.00		
Books and Binding.....	1,169.77	1,169.77		
E. G. Janeway Library.....	1,254.78			
Grosvenor Library.....	88.60			
Jacobi Library.....	152.76			
Weinstein Library.....	21.60			
PHILOSOPHY READING ROOMS				
Salaries.....		4,730.00	4,730.00	
PHYSICS LIBRARY				
Salaries.....		1,200.00	1,200.00	
SCHERMERHORN HALL READING ROOM				
Salaries.....		5,399.99	5,399.99	
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION READING ROOM				
Salaries.....		2,001.64	1,761.64	
BOOKS AND SERIALS.....		35,487.21	1,241.25	4,000.00
PURCHASES FROM SPECIAL FUNDS				
Art Professorship.....	272.70			272.70
Barnard Library.....	3,744.52			3,744.52
Cotheal (Alexander).....	961.15			961.15
Currier.....	2,917.43			2,917.43

EXPENSES—BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

	Expenditures	Depart-mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
Salaries.....	\$71,931.59	.....	\$59,631.59	\$4,000.00	\$8,300.00
Stadium Site Expenses.....	170.00	.....	170.00	.....	.....
Treasurer's Office Sundries.....	1,983.12	.....	1,983.12	.....	.....
Auditing Accounts.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....
Special Corporation Expenses.....	4,160.00	.....	2,960.00	1,200.00	.....
Office Rent.....	5,533.25	.....	5,533.25	.....	.....
116th Street Tunnels—Franchises.....	585.00	.....	585.00	.....	.....
Amsterdam Avenue Franchise.....	200.00	.....	200.00	.....	.....
Insurance.....	34,889.51	.....	34,889.51	.....	.....
Federal Income Tax on Columbia College Bonds.....	1,094.40	.....	1,094.40	.....	.....
Carrying Charges on 117th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.....	3,801.71	.....	3,801.71	.....	.....
Chaplain's House (413 West 117th Street) Taxes.....	.....	\$129,348.61	.....	.....	.....
Dean's House (415 West 117th Street) Taxes.....	621.00	.....	621.00	.....	.....
Camp Columbia Taxes.....	621.00	.....	621.00	.....	.....
325.69	.....	325.69	.....	325.69	.....
Office of the Bursar.....	1,567.69	.....	1,567.69	.....	.....
Clerical Assistance.....	29,685.74	.....	29,685.74	.....	.....
Dental School Supplies.....	12.80	.....	12.80	.....	.....
Dental School Assistance.....	7,000.00	.....	36,698.54	7,000.00	.....
Office of the Purchasing Agent.....	.....	8,720.00	8,720.00	.....	.....
			\$176,334.84	\$162,834.84	\$5,200.00
					\$8,300.00

EXPENSES—ANNUITIES

	Expenditures	Depart- mental Totals	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes
John W. Burgess Fund	\$4,000.00	.....	\$4,000.00	.....	\$2,700.00
Edward R. Carpenter Fund	2,700.00	.....	.....	.....	7,500.00
H. W. Carpenter Fund	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....	600.00
W. Bayard Cutting, Jr. Fellowship Fund	600.00	.....	.....	.....	1,962.65
William A. Dunning Fund	1,962.65	.....	.....	.....	594.21
Ralph E. Mayer Fund	594.21	.....	.....	.....	600.00
Seidl Fund	60.00	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00
Waring Fund	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	400.46
Clifford Gray Fund	400.46	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00
Anonymous Fund for Department of Metallurgy	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$28,357.32		\$4,900.00	\$24,357.32	

INTEREST ACCOUNT

INTEREST PAID:

On Columbia College Bonds.....	\$90,000.00
On Ledoux Account.....	409.94
On College of Dental and Oral Surgery Mortgages.....	5,625.00
On Upper and Lower Estates Mortgages.....	100,859.01
	<hr/>
	\$196,893.95

DEDUCT INTEREST RECEIVED AS FOLLOWS:

503-11 Broadway.....	12,330.22
620 Fifth Avenue.....	600.00
	<hr/>
	12,930.22
	<hr/>
	\$183,963.73
	<hr/>

EXPENSES—SUMMARY

	Total	From General Income	From Income of Special Endowments	From Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes	From Allied Corporations
Educational Administration and Instruction.....	\$5,817,924.74	\$3,757,055.30	\$859,292.26	\$1,201,577.18	
Buildings and Grounds.....	722,724.05	703,714.87	16,089.13	2,920.05	
Library.....	281,670.61	231,695.00	38,808.99	11,166.62	
Business Administration.....	176,334.84	162,834.84	5,200.00	8,300.00	
Annuities.....	28,357.32	4,000.00	24,357.32		
Interest.....	196,893.95	196,893.95			
	\$7,223,905.51	\$5,056,193.96	\$943,747.70	\$1,223,963.85	
Transferred from Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes.....				999,419.28	\$999,419.28
				224,544.57	
Transferred from Income of Special Endowments and Gifts:					
Alumni Federation of Columbia University.....		231,405.48	1,925.00		
Burgess (John W.).....		.....	5,693.05		
Carpentier (H. W.).....		.....	64,078.71		
Class of 1895.....		.....	500.00		
Fire Insurance.....		.....	2,000.00		
Kennedy (John Stewart).....		.....	118,698.07		
Van Cortland (Robert B.).....		.....	38,510.65		
Alumni Federation of Columbia University Gift.....		.....	11,000.00		
	\$7,223,905.51	\$4,824,788.48	\$1,175,153.18	\$235,544.57	\$999,419.28

STUDENTS LOAN FUNDS

	Principal at June 30, 1925	Additions	Principal at June 30, 1926	Loans	Balance
SPECIAL LOAN FUNDS:					
Bishop (Cortlandt F.)	\$510.57	\$8.88	\$519.45	\$329.00	\$190.45
Blumenthal (George, Jr.)	15,229.12	3,322.42	18,551.54	8,602.74	9,948.80
Class of 1879, School of Mines	3,999.74	87.52	4,087.26	3,073.00	1,014.26
Class of 1886	588.92		588.92	485.83	103.09
Class of 1887, School of Mines	8,678.54	1,588.84	10,267.38	8,505.16	1,762.22
Class of 1901	5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Class of 1904	1,094.93	67.53	1,162.46	653.00	509.46
Class of 1908	988.10	2.05	990.15	707.71	282.44
Class of 1910	862.97		862.97	841.00	21.97
Class of 1914 War Memorial	1,000.00	3.04	1,003.04	376.00	627.04
Clyde (Mrs. Ethel and Miss Edith)	700.35	980.00	1,680.35	1,156.00	524.35
Collins (Perry McDonough)	4,517.01	83.11	4,600.12	4,090.00	510.12
Graham (Benjamin)	150.00	5,000.68	5,150.68		5,150.68
Kearney (Phil)	2,022.05		2,022.05	2,031.24	Dr. 9.19
Knapp	2,000.75		2,000.75	1,983.00	17.75
Law School	81.36		81.36	67.50	13.86
Payne (C. Q.)	54.43		2,953.48	2,841.80	111.68
Shoemaker (William Brock)	2,899.05	322.80	4,759.53	3,779.01	980.52
Stabler (Edward L.)	4,436.73	1,200.25	9.84	1,210.09	142.09
Students	15,936.47	622.45	16,558.92	13,711.67	2,847.25
University Extension	3,148.81	17.45	3,166.26	3,071.15	95.11
Total Special	\$70,045.72	\$17,171.04	\$87,216.76	\$57,372.81	\$29,843.95
GENERAL LOAN FUNDS:					
Applied Science Scholarship	2,527.92		2,527.92	2,152.00	375.92
Architecture Scholarship	840.00		840.00		840.00

Business Scholarship.....	3,247.84	3,247.84	2,666.00	581.84
College Scholarship.....	3,392.78	3,392.78	8,921.00	Dr. 5,528.22
Fund of \$40,000.....	40,016.23	40,016.23	15,480.75	24,535.48
Graduate Scholarship.....	3,383.56	3,383.56	3,312.11	71.45
Journalism Scholarship.....	1,400.00	1,400.00	306.00	1,094.00
Law Scholarship.....	5,457.12	5,457.12	5,078.50	378.62
Medicine Scholarship.....	5,553.40	5,553.40	7,476.00	Dr. 1,922.60
Total General.....	\$65,818.85	\$65,818.85	\$45,392.36	\$20,426.49
Total of Special and General Loan Funds.....	\$70,045.72	\$82,989.89	\$153,035.61	\$102,765.17
				\$50,270.44

LOANS TO STUDENTS

Special and General as above.....
 General Funds (Special 1914-1915 Loan Account)
 (Special 1923-1924 Loan Account).....

\$101,765.17
 1,272.50
 1,389.24

Less Reserves.....

\$105,426.91

Net.....

1,343.61

\$104,083.30

BALANCE SHEET

BALANCE SHEET AT JUNE 30, 1926

	General Funds	Special Endowments and Funds	Total
ASSETS			
Cash at Banks and on Hand.....	\$140,808.75	\$392,365.46	\$533,174.21
Notes Receivable.....	41,250.00	2,500.51	43,750.51
Accounts Receivable:			
Sundry Debtors.....	\$974,980.33		
Accounts Receivable—Students, less reserve.	24,070.06		
Arrears of Rent (see page 44).....	28,050.86		
Loans to Students, less Reserve (see pages 37-38).....	47,932.42	56,150.88	104,083.30
Inventories of Materials and Supplies.....	189,511.24		189,511.24
Rents Accrued—not due.....	112,851.00		112,851.00
Deferred Charges:			
Unexpired Insurance.....	48,350.51		
Miscellaneous.....	14,118.83	60,972.84	1,496.50
Patents:			
Nominal value.....	2.00		
Advances.....	7,722.19	7,724.19	7,724.19
Advances and Charges against Future Appropriations and Bequests.....		29,946.61	29,946.61
Advances on Account of Income of Special Endowments and Gifts: (see pages 54-64)			
Special Endowments.....	2,725.67		
Gifts.....	39,575.91		42,301.58
Securities Owned—Book Value (see page 90).....	50,197.53	26,540,689.98	26,590,887.51
Investment of Contract Deposit—Book Value (See Contra \$41,289.61).....	26,281.88		26,281.88
Real Estate:			
University Land, Buildings and Equipment at Cost (see page 97).....	25,957,254.29		
Joint Administrative Board Advances (New Medical School Site).....	107,035.69		
Rental Properties:			
Upper and Lower Estates at 1922 Assessed Valuation \$19,544,500.00			
Other Property at Book Values.....	9,669,183.50	29,213,683.50	50,144,699.03
			5,133,274.45
			55,277,973.48
Unfilled Orders for Construction and Equipment.....		729,158.25	729,158.25
Redemption Fund:			
Securities.....	949,592.19		
Cash at Bank (see page 91).....	407.81	950,000.00	950,000.00
		52,738,627.48	32,988,586.87
		\$90,218.20	\$1,365,095.79
			\$1,455,313.99
Loans—Due from General Funds and Special Endowments and Funds per Contra.....		\$52,828,845.68	\$34,353,682.66
			\$87,182,528.34

Included in the assets are real estate investments, etc., amounting to \$6,512,850.51 representing property received from the Estate of Amos F. Eno, together with the accumulated income thereon which is subject to a contingent liability to refund to the Executors the amount of any claims that may arise for which provision has not been made.

BALANCE SHEET AT JUNE 30, 1926

	General Funds	Special Endowments and Funds	Total
LIABILITIES, FUNDS, RESERVES AND CAPITAL			
Accounts Payable.....	\$8,107.95	\$30,100.00	\$38,207.95
Deposits:			
Contract Deposits (See Contra \$26,281.88)....	\$41,289.61		
Students Deposits.....	21,375.67	62,665.28	62,665.28
Payments Received in Advance:			
From Students—For Fees.....	105,713.97		
Prepaid Rents—Rental Properties.....	18,665.25	123,754.22	625.00
			124,379.22
Accrued Interest:			
Mortgages Payable.....	38,011.80		
Columbia College Bonds Payable.....	7,500.00		
Contract Deposits.....	92.78	45,604.58	45,604.58
			45,604.58
Reserve:			
Requisitions Outstanding: Estimated (Vendors).....	1,054,837.07		1,054,837.07
Unexpended Income (see page 54).....		909,946.24	909,946.24
Unexpended Gifts and Receipts for Designated Purposes (see page 64).....		2,004,161.23	2,004,161.23
Mortgages—New York City Property:			
Loubat Property.....	448,000.00		
Claremont Avenue Properties.....	766,000.00		
626 Fifth Avenue.....	429,000.00		
632 Fifth Avenue.....	110,000.00		
460-64 Riverside Drive.....	617,000.00		
424-30 West 116th Street.....	245,000.00		
437 West 117th Street.....	62,500.00		
College of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	112,500.00		
Upper and Lower Estates.....	3,802,500.00	6,592,500.00	6,592,500.00
Columbia College 4% Mortgage Bonds.....	2,250,000.00		2,250,000.00
Endowments and Funds:			
Special Endowments (see page 132).....		30,767,770.02	30,767,770.02
Student Loan Endowments (see pages 37-38).....	65,818.85	87,216.76	153,035.61
Permanent—For Purchases of Land, etc. (see page 133).....	13,256,958.09		13,256,958.09
Capital Account (see page 39).....	27,469,649.06		27,469,649.06
Principal of Redemption Fund.....	950,000.00		950,000.00
Amortization—Loan of 1925	47,500.00		47,500.00
Loans—Due to General Funds and Special Endowments and Funds per Contra.	51,927,395.10 901,450.58	33,799,819.25 553,863.41	85,727,214.35 1,455,313.99
	\$52,828,845.68	\$34,353,682.66	\$87,182,528.34

CAPITAL ACCOUNT AS AT JUNE 30, 1926

Balance at July 1, 1925.....	\$27,371,312.10
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ADJUSTMENTS:**ADD:**

Transfer of Gift (Morrow Gift).....	\$ 544.42
Transfer of Gift (Lee Gift for Physiology Salaries)...	247.35
Transfer of Gift (Alumni Federation of Columbia Uni- versity Gift).....	2,500.00
Insurance premiums applicable to previous years (Net)	1.28
Y. M. C. A. Inventory taken over.....	1,113.45
Adjustment of Fees and Expenses applicable to pre- vious years.....	1,695.50
Transfer of Reserves.....	<u>18,602.00</u>
Total Additions.....	\$24,704.00

DEDUCT:

Annuity Payments applicable to previous years.....	\$ 4,240.83
Services rendered prior to July 1, 1925.....	1,024.89
Adjustment of Expenses applicable to previous years.	5,000.00
Transferred to Gift (Barnard and Lawrence Memorial Windows Gift).....	803.66
Transferred to Gift (Schermerhorn Gift).....	3,851.62
Transferred to Principal of Student Loan Funds.....	65,740.00
Uncollected check written off.....	10.00
Transferred to Principal of Special Endowments (Civil Engineering Testing Laboratories Fund).....	1,303.97
Accounts Receivable written off.....	<u>1,597.86</u>
Total Deductions.....	\$83,572.83

Net Deductions.....	<u>58,868.83</u>
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Adjusted Balance.....	\$27,312,443.27
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ADD:

Excess of Income over Expenditures for fiscal year ended June 30, 1926	<u>157,205.79</u>
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Balance at June 30, 1926.....	<u>\$27,469,649.06</u>
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London Office Elton Street House Elton Street E.C. 2 Cable Address Prior London

LINGLEY, BAIRD & DIXON

RICHARD T LINGLEY C P A
JOHN J BAIRD C A
FRANK E DIXON F C A
CHARLES A BENNETT A S A A
JOHN F McCART LL M.

NO. 41, MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS AUDITORS NEW YORK

October 14, 1926.

C E R T I F I C A T E

We have examined the books and records of the Treasurer of Columbia University in the City of New York for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926 and we are satisfied as to the general correctness of the accounts. Our detailed report thereon has been submitted to the Treasurer.

The cash at banks and on hand has been verified and the securities representing the invested endowments and funds have either been produced to us or verified by certificates received from the depositaries. We have verified the income receivable from invested endowments and funds and have tested and substantially verified all other income shown by the books of the University. Payments made on account of principal and income of General and Special Funds and Gifts have been tested to satisfy ourselves of their general accuracy.

The securities owned are carried either at their purchase price or at the market value at the date of their acquisition by gift.

The Academic Properties, covering Land, Buildings and Equipment are carried in the accounts at cost. The properties known as the Upper and Lower Estates are carried at 1922 New York City assessed valuations. The other properties of the University, mainly rental properties, are carried at cost, cost plus carrying charges, 1923 New York City assessed valuations, and in a few instances at nominal values. These valuations, for the purposes of the accompanying Balance Sheet, appear to us to be proper. Reserves for depreciation have been deducted from the active rental properties.

On the basis stated above, WE HEREBY CERTIFY that the Balance Sheet submitted herewith is in accordance with the books and in our opinion fairly reflects the financial status of the University at June 30, 1926.

Lingley, Baird & Dixon
Accountants and Auditors

Payments by Allied Corporations

(1) Salaries Account Barnard College. Credited to the following Departments:

General University Administration.....	\$27,200.00
Anthropology.....	2,200.00
Botany.....	16,200.00
Chemistry.....	15,400.00
Economics.....	17,900.00
English and Comparative Literature.....	45,750.00
Fine Arts.....	4,000.00
Geology.....	6,283.30
Germanic Languages.....	10,500.00
Greek and Latin.....	20,300.00
History.....	12,283.31
Mathematics.....	15,900.00
Philosophy and Psychology.....	22,400.00
Physical Education.....	20,200.00
Physics.....	9,000.00
Public Law.....	6,000.00
Religion.....	2,750.00
Romance Languages.....	25,800.00
Zoology.....	20,400.00
Library.....	3,000.00
Business Administration.....	8,300.00
Annuity Contributions.....	<u>1,996.95</u> \$313,763.56

(2) Salaries Account Teachers College. Credited to the following Departments:

Food Chemistry.....	\$ 1,200.00
Philosophy and Psychology.....	1,500.00
Psychiatry.....	800.00
Biological Chemistry.....	720.00
Education and Practical Arts.....	540,025.00
Institute of Public Health.....	900.00
Annuity Contributions.....	<u>12,117.50</u> 557,262.50

(3) Carnegie Foundation. Credited to the following:

Retiring Allowances.....	\$71,373.84
Widows' Allowances.....	<u>23,519.40</u> 94,893.24

(4) Presbyterian Hospital. Credited to the following:

Laboratories.....	33,499.98
	<u><u>\$999,419.28</u></u>

ARREARS OF RENT, JUNE 30, 1926**UPPER ESTATE**

62 West 51st Street.....	\$ 2,975.00
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LOWER ESTATE

237 Greenwich Street.....	625.00
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RENTAL PROPERTY

68 Murray Street.....	\$ 100.00
430 West 116th Street.....	1,083.34
29/35 Claremont Avenue.....	176.67
39/41 Claremont Avenue.....	116.67
460/4 Riverside Drive.....	<u>1,666.67</u>
	3 143.35

ENO ESTATE

293 Front Street.....	\$ 233.34
430 West Broadway.....	50.00
432 West Broadway.....	108.00
434 West Broadway.....	139.00
434½ West Broadway.....	32.50
44 West 64th Street.....	191.67
46 West 64th Street.....	303.00
Broadway, 68th and 69th Street.....	<u>20,250.00</u>
	21,307.51
	<u>*\$28,050.86</u>

*Since June 30, 1926 this amount has been reduced to \$16,858.34.

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF INCOME OF SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1926**

	Debit Balances June 30, 1925	Credit Balances June 30, 1925	Received 1925-1926	Total Credits	Expended 1925-1926	Debit Balances June 30, 1926	Credit Balances June 30, 1926
Adams (Ernest Kempton).....	\$3,037.38	\$2,677.23	\$5,714.61	\$1,250.00	.....	.....	\$4,464.61
Aldrich (James Herman).....	.....	250.00	250.00	250.00	.....	.....	.....
Alumni Federation of Columbia University.....	.....	1,925.00	1,925.00	1,925.00	.....	.....	.....
Anonymous for Church and Choral Music.....	.....	5,042.97	4,907.97	4,907.97	.....	.....	.....
Anonymous for Department of Metallurgy.....	.....	2,277.78	5,000.00	7,277.78	5,000.00	.....	\$2,277.78
Art Professorship.....	858.46	.....	5,000.00	4,141.54	3,960.56	.....	180.98
Avery Architectural.....	137.51	2,601.67	2,739.18	2,447.51	2,447.51	301.67	.....
Baier (Victor).....	852.34	1,000.00	1,852.34	1,000.00	1,000.00	852.34	.....
Bangs (Francis Sedgwick).....	.....	.....	45.83	45.83	45.83	.....	45.83
Barker (Clarence) Musical Scholarship.....	.....	2,878.40	3,211.93	6,090.33 (1)	3,245.34	.....	2,844.99
Barnard Fellowship.....	1,648.81	500.00	2,148.81	2,148.81	2,148.81	.....	2,148.81
Barnard Library.....	741.09	2,980.00	3,721.09 (2)	2,972.02	2,972.02	749.07	.....
Barnard (Margaret).....	.....	812.50	812.50	812.50	812.50	.....	.....
Beck Prize.....	317.35	400.00	717.35	717.35	717.35	.....	.....
Beck Scholarship.....	.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	.....	.....
Beekman (Gerard).....	.....	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	.....	.....
Beer (Julius).....	2,484.96	500.00	2,984.96	2,984.96	2,984.96	2,734.96	.....
Bennett Prize.....	258.63	50.00	308.63	308.63	308.63	50.00	258.63
Bergh (Henry).....	602.34	5,000.00	5,602.34	4,000.12	4,000.12	1,602.22	.....
Blumenthal Endowment.....	1,955.29	8,560.99	10,516.28 (3)	7,026.03	7,026.03	3,490.25	.....
Bondy (Emil C.).....	5,460.30	5,000.00	10,460.30	4,792.20	4,792.20	5,668.10	.....
Boring Fellowship.....	984.36	310.00	1,294.36	930.00	930.00	364.36	.....
Brainard (Edward Sutliff) Memorial.....	6.20	60.00	66.20	60.00	60.00	6.20	.....
Bridgman (Samuel Willard).....	3,276.16	1,100.00	4,376.16	1,100.00	1,100.00	3,276.16	.....
Bunner Prize.....	400.88	62.35	463.23	463.23	463.23	463.23

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

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Burgess (Annie P.) Scholarship.....	250.00	250.79	\$.79
Burgess (Daniel M.) Scholarship.....	250.00	250.00
Burgess (John W.)	6,181.54	5,693.05	.....
Butler (Nicholas Murray) Medal.....	150.00	426.30	401.30
Butler (Richard).....	275.00	275.00	275.00
Campbell Scholarship.....	300.00	300.00	.....
Carpentier (Edward R.)	12,500.00	14,150.00	.....
Carpentier (H. W.)	95,488.69	95,488.69	.....
Carpentier (James S.)	15,000.00	14,425.56	2,445.04
Castner (Hamilton Young).....	14,133.92	27,066.66	10,066.66
Center Fund.....	9,000.00	8,995.79	16.05
Chamberlain (Joseph P.)	7,500.00	9,872.76	935.26
Chamberlain (Lydia C.)	25,716.06	24,504.28	22,735.22
Chandler (Charles Frederick)	318.86	69.386	127.09
Chanler Prize.....	232.45	287.45	237.45
Chapel Furnishing.....	55.00	50.53	.....
Chapel Music.....	68.29	52.50	68.29
Civil Engineering Testing Laboratories Fund.....	230.56	649.17	879.73
Class of 1848 Scholarship.....	32.50	500.00	532.50
Class of 1869	7.01	4.95	11.96
Class of 1881 Arts and Mines.....	56.89	100.00	56.89
Class of 1885 Mines.....	590.67	590.67	60.67
Class of 1888 Arts and Mines.....	152.73	20.00	172.73
Class of 1889 Medal.....	95.83	25.00	120.83
Class of 1892 Arts and Mines.....	15.04	330.00	345.04
Class of 1895 Arts and Mines.....	500.00	50.00	500.00
Class of 1896 Arts and Mines.....	600.00	60.00	600.00
Class of 1901 Decennial.....	70.00	70.00	70.00
Class of 1905.....	299.79	61.25	361.04
Collins (Perry McDonough).....	8,441.52	35,011.35	43,452.87
Columbia Hudson-Fulton Prize.....	50.00	50.00	50.00
Columbia University Football Association.....	358.91	358.91	358.91
Convers (E. B.)	109.13	55.00	164.13
			108.26

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Debit Balances June 30, 1925	Credit Balances June 30, 1925	Received 1925-1926	Total Credits	Expended 1925-1926	Debit Balances June 30, 1926	Credit Balances June 30, 1926
Cotheal.....	\$261.13	\$851.25		\$1,112.38	\$961.15		\$151.23
Crocker (George).....	58,638.53	70,348.10	128,986.63	70,701.62	58,285.01		58,285.01
Crosby (William O.).....	45.38	85.00	130.38	107.05	23.33		23.33
Currier (Nathaniel).....	417.43	2,500.00	2,917.43	2,917.43			
Curtis (Carlton C.).....	5,384.22	1,617.96	7,002.18 (7)	252.00			6,750.18
Curtis Fellowship.....	2,195.22	500.00	2,695.22	2,695.22			2,695.22
Curtis (George William).....	271.72	65.00	336.72	336.72			336.72
Cutting (W. Bayard).....	18,320.47	39,690.43	58,010.90 (8)	39,344.90			18,666.00
Cutting (W. Bayard, Jr.).....		1,121.27	1,121.27 (8)	750.00			371.27
De Costa Professorship.....		4,330.00	4,330.00	4,330.00			
Darling (Edward A.).....	130.89	53.50	184.39	53.50			130.89
Dean Lung.....	41,871.44	11,310.00	53,181.44	16,313.14			36,868.30
Deutscher Verein Prize.....	114.19	50.00	164.19	50.00			114.19
De Witt (George C.).....	764.29	765.08	1,529.37	765.08			764.29
Drister Classical.....	1,652.78	537.50	2,190.28	273.0			1,917.21
Dunning (William A.).....	200.30	3,477.83	3,678.13 (10)	2,869.03			809.10
Dyckman.....	1,053.55	525.00	1,578.55	511.65			1,066.90
Earle Prize.....	217.87	66.25	284.12	66.25			217.87
Eaton Professorship.....		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00			
Edison (Herman Aldrich).....		181.25	181.25	181.25			181.25
Einstein.....	1,027.45	250.00	1,277.45	250.00			1,027.45
Eisberg (Albert Marion).....	5.47	95.00	100.47	95.00			5.47
Emmons (Samuel Franklin).....	329.26	829.26	1,158.52	1,158.52			1,158.52
Evo (Amos F.).....		430,186.12	430,186.12 (11)	430,186.12			
Evans (Henry).....		155.56	155.56	155.56			155.56
Faculty House Maintenance.....		588.01	588.01 (12)	779.00	\$190.99		
Ferguson (David W. and Ellen A.).....	586.09	500.00	1,086.09	1,086.09			1,086.09
Fine Arts Endowment.....		14,702.21	14,702.21 (13)	14,702.21			

R E P O R T O F T H E T R E A S U R E R

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Fire Insurance.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Garth Memorial	1,001.20	825.00	1,826.20	825.00
Gebhard.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Germanistic.....	803.22	803.22	70.00	70.00
German Lecture.....	128.12	62.50	190.62	62.50
Gies (William J.).....	842.21	550.64	1,392.85	550.64
Gilder (Richard Watson)	1,881.61	2,400.00	4,281.61	2,400.00
Goldschmidt (Samuel Anthony).....	662.37	825.00	1,487.37	825.00
Godtheil (Gustav).....	24.88	630.94	655.82	626.25
Gottsberger (Cornelius Heeney).....	1,822.75	475.00	2,307.79	475.00
Green Prize.....	103.78	50.00	153.78	50.00
Hall (George Henry).....	718.16	718.16	718.16	718.16
Hamilton (Adelaide).....	10.00	50.00	60.00	57.97
Harriman (Reverend Orlando).....	5,913.85	5,913.85	5,913.89	5,125.00
Harris (Ellen C.).....	75,286.10	18,555.52	93,841.62	18,555.52
Hepburn (A. Barton) Endowment.....	428.85	152,389.92	152,818.77	144,337.00
Hepburn (A. Barton) Professorship.....	3,015.02	7,500.00	10,515.02	9,000.00
Hervey (William Addison).....	443.06	175.56	618.59	175.56
Huber (Frederick W., Jr.) Scholarship.....	64.58	250.00	314.58	250.00
Illeg.....	24.31	115.00	139.31	90.00
Indo-Iranian.....	.....	1,439.38	1,439.38	(1)
James (D. Willis).....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Jefferson Statue Maintenance.....	264.15	90.00	354.15	90.00
Kemp (James Furman).....	451.85	1,000.00	1,451.85	1,000.00
Kennedy (John Stewart).....	.....	121,813.15	121,813.15	(1)
Lasher (John K.).....	61.11	50.00	111.11	111.11
Law Library.....	525.00	262.50	787.50	262.50
Libbey (Jonas M.).....	3,265.09	6,825.36	10,490.45	6,825.36
Loubat.....	1,050.00	350.00	1,400.00	350.00
Loubat Professorship.....	13.86	5,000.00	5,013.86	5,000.00
MacMahon (Katherine).....	.....	75.21	75.21	75.21
Maison Francaise.....	.....	250.00	250.00	250.00
Manners (Edwin).....	10.60	150.00	160.00	150.00
Mathematical Prize.....	173.16	275.00	438.16	275.00

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	Debit Balances June 30, 1925	Credit Balances June 30, 1925	Received 1925-1926	Total Credits	Expended 1925-1926	Debit Balances June 30, 1926	Credit Balances June 30, 1926
Mayer (Ralph Edward).....	.....	\$5,282.18	\$594.22	\$594.21	.....	.....	\$ .01
McKim Fellowship.....	.....	1,000.00	6,282.18	.....	.....	6,282.18	
Member of Class of 1885.....	52.47	52.50	104.97	104.97	.....	104.97	
Mitchell (William).....	511.05	500.00	1,011.05	500.00	100.00	500.00	511.05
Moffat Scholarship.....	.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	.....	.....
Montgomery (Robert H.) Prize.....	13.33	100.50	113.83	100.50	100.50	100.50	13.33
Morris (Augustus Newbold).....	125.00	500.00	625.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	125.00
Mosenthal Fellowship.....	1,526.77	375.00	1,901.77	375.00	750.00	750.00	1,151.77
Murray (George W.).....	371.06	500.00	871.06	500.00	871.06	871.06	.....
Ordronaux (John).....	.....	152.50	152.50	152.50	152.50	152.50	.....
Feele (Robert).....	.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	.....
Pell (Mary B.).....	.....	309.92	309.92	309.92	309.92	309.92	.....
Perkins Fellowship.....	728.56	285.00	1,013.56	285.00	835.00	835.00	1,158.56
Peters (William Richmond, Jr.).....	11,761.58	2,500.00	14,261.58	2,500.00	4,933.53	4,933.53	13,768.05
Philolectic Centennial Washington Prize.....	256.75	97.78	354.53	97.78	23.33	23.33	331.20
Philolectic Prize.....	129.91	70.00	199.91	70.00	70.00	70.00	129.91
Phoenix Legacy.....	111,210.45	50,895.41	162,105.86	50,895.41	(18) 26,389.67	(18) 26,389.67	135,716.19
President's House—Furnishing and Equipment.....	334.43	856.86	1,191.29	856.86	.....	.....	1,191.29
Proudfoot (Alexander Moncrief).....	1,538.96	750.00	2,288.96	750.00	750.00	750.00	1,538.96
Psychology.....	1,800.00	5,000.00	6,800.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	1,800.00
Pulitzer Prize for School of Journalism.....	29,553.15	93,276.07	122,829.22	93,276.07	(19) 91,444.14	(19) 91,444.14	31,385.08
Pulitzer Prize.....	65,139.51	54,294.97	119,433.58	54,294.97	(20) 50,352.86	(20) 50,352.86	69,080.72
Pulitzer Scholarship.....	1,761.32	15,946.18	17,707.50	1,761.32	12,030.00	12,030.00	5,677.50
Reisinger (Hugo).....	193.46	250.00	433.46	193.46	344.91	344.91	98.55
Rogers (Howard Malcolm).....	.....	211.77	211.77	211.77	211.77	211.77	211.77
Rolker (Charles M., Jr.).....	30.11	50.00	80.11	30.11	50.00	50.00	30.11
Romaine (Benjamin F.).....	49.22	555.94	605.16	49.22	504.56	504.56	100.60

R E P O R T O F T H E T R E A S U R E R

Ross (George).....	45.24	1,119.69	1,164.93	1,122.99	41.94
Sandham (Anna M.)	735.62	50.00	1,235.62	500.00	735.62
Saunders (Alexander).....	600.00	60.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....
Saunders (Leslie M.) Endowment.....	600.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	.....
Schermhorn (F. Augustus) Fellowship.....	2,521.16	625.00	3,146.16	250.00	3,146.16
Selheimerion Scholarship.....	200.00	5,000.00	4,800.00	4,900.00	\$100.00
Schiff (Jacob H.) Endowment.....	1,455.91	801.67	2,257.58	750.00	1,507.58
Schiff Fellowship.....	949.33	6,550.00	7,499.33	7,499.33	.....
School of Dentistry.....	386.27	500.00	836.27	.....	886.27
Schurz (Carl) Fellowship.....	1,364.42	535.00	671.42	662.63	8.79
Schurz (Carl) Library.....	62.70	600.00	600.00	600.00	.....
Seidl.....	62.70	500.00	562.70	(21)	333.42
Shoemaker (William Brock).....	75.00	.....	75.00	75.00	229.28
Slavonic.....	44.77	108.33	108.33	.....	108.33
Smyth (David W.).....	5.00	5,109.50	5,154.27	(22)	5,131.04
Social and Political Ethics Professorship.....	1,397.77	1,000.00	1,005.00	1,005.00	23.23
Stokes (Caroline Phelps).....	1,028.55	300.00	300.00	300.00	.....
Stuart Scholarship.....	290.50	210.00	270.00	210.00	60.00
Toppan Prize.....	3,042.04	500.00	3,542.04	.....	3,542.04
Trowbridge Fellowship.....	127.50	382.49	254.99	(29)	308.98
Turner (Charles W.).....	575.00	1,922.77	.....	.....	1,972.77
Tyndall Fellowship.....	39,718.44	1,421.43	741.25	.....	680.18
University Publication.....	2,290.28	250.00	2,540.28	.....	.....
Van Am Prize.....	83.69	25.50	38.69	255.00	83.69
Van Amringe (Professor).....	.....	.....	39,718.44	(24)	39,718.44
Van Cortlandt (Robert B.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,540.28
Van Praag (L. A.).....	.....	.....	24.17	.....	24.17
Van Rensselaer (Mariana Griswold).....	.....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....
Waring (Mrs).....	.....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....
Waring (Miss).....	.....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....
Wendell.....	16.29	47.00	63.29	30.00	33.29
Wheeler (H. A.) Scholarship.....	135.83	300.00	445.83	435.83	.....
Wheeler (John Visscher) Scholarship.....	.....	746.67	746.67	680.00	66.67
Special Investments, Account Unassigned Income.....	106,431.19	67,316.07	173,747.26	(25)	44,701.02
					129,046.24

	Debit Balances June 30, 1925	Credit Balances June 30, 1925	Received 1925-1926	Total Credits	Expended 1925-1926	Debit Balances June 30, 1926	Credit Balances June 30, 1926
Medical School							
Blumenthal (George, Jr.)			\$5,901.88	\$6,588.63	(26) \$4,143.03		\$2,445.60
Bull (William T.)	9,04	1,008.44	1,017.48	55.55		961.93
Carpentier (R. S.)	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,083.30			916.70
Clark Scholarship	1,636.55	762.50	2,399.05	1,364.46		1,034.59
Cock (Thomas F., M.D.)	385.87	56.25	442.12			442.12
Cragin (E. B.)	3,741.18	3,185.39	3,185.39			
De Lamar (Joseph R.)	309,908.63	27,341.85	27,267.04	50.50		5,714.08
Devendorf (David M.)	55.00	325.00	380.00	325.00		55.00
Doughty (Francis, M.D.)	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00		
Du Bois (Dr. Abram)	3,225.00	1,494.17	4,719.17	(28) 405.00		4,314.17
Goldschmidt (Henry Phillips)	1,101.75	1,101.75	(29) 1,101.75			
Gray (Clifford)	461.88	461.89	400.46			61.43
Grosvenor (Robert) Memorial	22.68	125.00	147.68	88.66		59.08
Harkness Funds	11,149.46	168,815.01	(30) 155,274.07			13,549.94
Harsen Scholarship	2.18	1,568.82	1,566.06			2.82
Hartley (Frank)	41.16	278.91	249.91			29.00
Holt (L. Emmett)	536.36	1,752.82	1,752.82			1,752.82
Huber (Francis) Scholarship	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00		250.00
Huber (Viola B.) Scholarship	167.84	368.90	152.76			216.14
Jacobi (Abraham) Library	1,000.00	1,000.00			
Jacobi (Abraham) Scholarship02	1,337.52	1,254.78			82.74
Janeway (E. G.)	20.11	1,210.11	866.45			343.66
Lee						

INCOME OF SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS—NOTES

TRANSFERS

(1)	To Income of Special Funds, Unassigned.....	\$ 1,799.30
(2)	To Barnard Medal Gift.....	40.00
(3)	To Principal George Blumenthal Endowment Fund.....	794.77
	To Investment George Blumenthal Endowment Fund.....	231.26
(4)	To Principal H. W. Carpenter Fund.....	23,909.98
(5)	To University Land, Buildings and Equipment.....	50.53
(6)	To Investment Columbia University Football Association Fund.....	358.91
(7)	To Principal Carlton C. Curtis Fund.....	252.00
(8)	To Principal W. Bayard Cutting Fund.....	29,344.90
(9)	To Principal W. Bayard Cutting, Jr. Fellowship Fund.....	150.00
(10)	To Principal William B. Dunning Fund.....	906.38
(11)	To Principal Amos F. Eno Endowment Fund.....	426,186.12
(12)	To University Land, Buildings and Equipment.....	779.00
(13)	To Principal Fine Arts Endowment Fund.....	14,702.21
(14)	To Principal A. Barton Hepburn Endowment Fund.....	9,397.21
(15)	To Income of Special Funds, Unassigned.....	637.50
(16)	To Investment John Stewart Kennedy Fund.....	2,981.81
	To Premium Account John Stewart Kennedy Fund.....	133.27
(17)	To Principal Mary B. Pell Fund.....	309.92
(18)	To Principal Stephen Whitney Phoenix Fund.....	17,293.14
(19)	To Principal Pulitzer Fund for School of Journalism.....	22,060.00
(20)	To Income Pulitzer Fund for School of Journalism.....	25,010.03
	To Principal Pulitzer Prize Fund.....	4,264.00
(21)	To Shoemaker Loan Fund.....	250.00
(22)	To Principal Social and Political Ethics Professorship Fund.....	2,890.75
(23)	To Income of Special Funds, Unassigned.....	8.98
(24)	To Principal Robert B. Van Cortlandt Fund.....	1,207.79
(25)	To Premium Account Special Investments.....	1,497.29
	To Income of the following Funds:	
	Adams (Ernest Kempton).....	\$7,475.00
	Avery Architectural.....	2,550.00
	Bull (William T.).....	13,977.42
	Burgess (John W.).....	12,250.90
	Collins (Perry McDonough).....	4,905.63
	Germanistic.....	250.00
	Philolexian Centennial Washington Prize.....	17.00
	Wheelock (George G.).....	577.78
		42,003.73
(26)	To Blumenthal Loan Fund.....	2,995.94
(27)	To Principal Joseph R. De Lamar Fund.....	33,922.84
	To Premium Account Joseph R. De Lamar Fund.....	342.04
	To Grace Gift.....	1,666.72
(28)	To Income of Special Funds, Unassigned.....	405.00
(29)	To Income of Special Funds, Unassigned.....	712.50
(30)	To Principal Edward S. Harkness Fund.....	719.50
	To Principal Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness Fund.....	5,681.88
(31)	To Principal Sloane Hospital for Women Fund.....	3,625.00
	To Premium Account Sloane Hospital for Women Fund.....	33.39
(32)	To Principal Swift Memorial Fund.....	1,443.75
		\$680,999.34

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

GIFTS AND RECEIPTS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES. RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

ACCOUNTS	Debit Balances June 30, 1925	Credit Balances June 30, 1925	Received 1925-1926	Total Credits	Expended 1925-1926	Debit Balances June 30, 1926	Credit Balances June 30, 1926
Alpha Kappa Psi Fraternity Prize.....	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$75.00	\$25.00	.....	.....	\$50.00
Alumni Association of the School of Architecture for purchase of books for Ware Memorial.....	15.00	60.00	75.00	75.00	.....	.....	1,772.95
Alumni Federation.....	2,263.95	16,000.00	18,263.95	16,391.00	200.00	200.00	.....
American Council on Education.....	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Manufacturers of Toilet Articles Gift for Chemistry Research.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	1,196.28	.....	.....	3,803.72
Anonymous Gift for Chinese Salaries.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Anonymous Gift for Choir.....	280.97	.....	280.97	(1) 280.97	.....	.....	.....
Anonymous Gift for Earl Hall Furnishings.....	106.38	.....	106.38	.....	.....	.....	106.38
Anonymous Gift for Research Fellowships in Brazilian History.....	.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Anonymous Scholarship Gift for School of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry.....	1,050.00	.....	1,050.00	350.00	.....	.....	700.00
Anthropology, Assistance in Research.....	750.00	1,200.00	1,950.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	1,950.00
Anthropology, Departmental Appropriation Gift.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anthropology, Research on the Indians of British Columbia.....	515.92	.....	515.92	515.92	.....	.....	.....
Bakelite Research Fellowship.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00
Barnard and Lawrence Memorial Windows.....	15,800.00	94.16	16,742.16	(2) 16,742.16	.....	.....	.....
Barnard College Residence Hall Service.....	.....	3,990.00	3,990.00	3,990.00	.....	.....	.....
Barnard Medal.....	.....	40.00	40.00	40.00	.....	.....	40.00
Bastedo Gift for School of Dentistry.....	.....	500.00	500.00	255.32	.....	.....	244.68
Borden Company Gift for Food Chemistry.....	17,426.23	18,000.00	35,426.23	16,664.07	18,762.16	18,762.16

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ACCOUNTS	Debit Balances June 30, 1925	Credit Balances June 30, 1925	Received 1925-1926	Total Credits	Expended 1925-1926	Debit Balances June 30, 1926	Credit Balances June 30, 1926
Borzykowski—Research Fellowship in Chemical Engineering.....		\$200.00		\$200.00	\$1,497.35		\$200.00
Bruce Gift.....		1,497.35				1,497.35	
Bush Gift for Philosophy Salaries.....			\$2,000.00		2,000.00		
Bush Gift for Special Scholarships.....			24.00		24.00		
Butler Library Furnishing Gift.....			46.88		82.20		
Carnegie Gift for Scholarships and Fellowships in the Arts.....				3,200.00	3,200.00	1,000.00	2,200.00
Carnegie Corporation Gift for Special Scholarship.....				1,000.00		1,000.00	
Carnegie Endowment Gift for Summer Session Lectures.....				3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00
Carpenter Gift for Human Education.....			4,000.00			4,000.00	4,000.00
Chandler Museum Maintenance Fund.....			70.21	3.00	70.21	3.00	70.21
Chanler Historical Prizes.....			105.00	500.00	605.00		
Chapel Organ Gift.....				168.00	168.00	17.00	151.00
Chaplain's Assistant Gift.....				780.97	780.97	736.00	44.97
Cheek Guarantee Gift.....			767.95			767.95	432.95
Chibmor Foundation Scholarship Gift.....				300.00	300.00	300.00	
Chinese Printing Equipment.....				2,464.53		2,464.53	
Civil Engineering Fire Testing Station.....				2,075.00		3,681.12	2,811.40
Class of 1881, Gift for Mantel in John Jay Hall.....				2,500.00		2,500.00	2,500.00
Class of 1896, Gift for Oak Paneling in John Jay Hall				2,500.00			
Class of 1914, Law Gift.....			75.00			75.00	75.00
Class of 1916, Gift for Needy Students.....				1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00
Class of 1917, Student Aid Fund.....				200.00		200.00	
Class of 1925, Gift for School of Dental and Oral Surgery.....			220.00		(6)	220.00	

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Class of 1926, Gift for the Museum of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	4.50	414.00	414.00	414.00
Classical Languages Gift.....		175.00	4.50	4.50
College Club Scholarship Gift.....		25.00	175.00	25.00
College of Dental and Oral Surgery Gift.....	314.20	10.00	324.20	73.55
Columbiania Gift.....	2.00	2.00	4.00	2.00
Columbia College Scholarship Aid.....		1,210.00	1,210.00	485.00
Columbia College Special Scholarship.....		672.16	672.16	672.16
Columbia House Maintenance Gift.....	243.83	243.83	243.83	243.83
Columbia Service Bureau in Paris.....	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Columbia Table at Naples.....				
Columbia University Athletic Association Gift for Baker Field Maintenance.....	120.05	120.05	120.05	120.05
Committee of Fifty Fund.....	21.07	21.07	18.09	2.98
Commonwealth Fund for British Fellowship.....		2,433.00	2,423.00	2,423.00
Commonwealth Fund for Educational Research.....	2,305.24	3,000.00	5,305.24	5,433.19
Commonwealth Fund for Legal Research.....	314.36	100.00	314.36	144.47
Compagna Gift for the Romanian Review.....		100.00	100.00	100.00
Comparative Literature 292, Students Gift.....		7.67	7.67	7.67
Continent (Harold A.) Scholarship Gift.....		75.00	75.00	75.00
Copper and Brass Research Gift.....	9,280.00	9,280.00	6,690.78	2,589.22
Crane (Charles R.) Gift for Library.....	7.62	7.62	7.62	7.62
Crane (Charles R.) Gift for Summer Session Salaries	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
Czecho-Slovak Government Gift.....	25.00	250.00	275.00	50.00
Dean's Fund for Needy Students.....	11.00	12.00	23.00	23.00
Dean's Fund for Preparatory Schools.....		500.00	500.00	500.00
Dental Laboratory and Infirmary Gift.....		9,221.3	9,221.3	249.03
Dispensary Development Gift.....	34.18	34.18	34.18	34.18
Dodge Gift for Men's Faculty Club.....	495.00	495.00	495.00	495.00
Dodge (M. Hartley) and Jenkins (Mrs. Helen) for Graduate Students, 1925-1926.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Donahue (Mrs. James P.) Gift for School of Dental and Oral Surgery.....		50,562.50	50,562.50	50,562.50

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ACCOUNTS	Debit Balances June 30, 1925	Credit Balances June 30, 1925	Received 1925-1926	Total Credits	Expended 1925-1926	Debit Balances June 30, 1926	Credit Balances June 30, 1926
Douglas (Mrs.) Gift for Furnishings and Fittings of the Manor House.....	\$1,000.00	.....	\$1,000.00	.....	\$350.00	.....	\$1,000.00
Dunn (Gano) Scholarship Gift.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	505.00	750.00	750.00
Du Pont Fellowship.....	595.00	.....	.....	20.00	.....	20.00
Fales Gift for Columbia Alumni Fund.....	352.95	.....	332.95	.....	352.95
Fox Prize Gift.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
French Summer School Gift.....	112.00	.....	.....	112.00
Fritzsche Research Fund Gift.....	270.00	78.33	1,033.00	1,021.08	31.92
General Support of Engineering Schools.....	500.00	600.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	.....
German Book Exhibition Gift.....	3,666.72	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Germanic Review Gift.....
Grace (Louise N.) Gift.....
Graduate Class in English, for the upkeep of the Dramatic Museum.....	174.69	.....	.....	174.69	162.33	12.36
Graduate Students (1925-1926).....	2,400.00	.....	.....	2,400.00	2,400.00	.....
Griscom (Acton) Gift for Candlesticks for St. Paul's Chapel.....	30.00	.....	.....	30.00	(7)	30.00
Hartley Corporation Gift for the support of the Marcellus Hartley Laboratory.....	678.41	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,678.41	1,473.56
Hartley (Marcellus) Research Laboratory.....02	.....	420.00	420.00	419.98	420.00
Indo-Iranian Language Salary Gift.....	414.83	.....	414.83	.....	.....
Industrial Research Fellowship.....	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Institute of Arts and Sciences—Gift for Furniture.....	35.00	.....	35.00	25.00	25.00
Institute of Arts and Sciences—Gift for Furniture.....	185.93	.....	185.93	185.93	185.93
Israel (Leon) Gift for School of Business.....
James (Mrs. Walter B.) Gift for purchase of Illustrative Apparatus.....	750.50	.....	750.50	.....	750.50
Jenkins (Mrs. Helen Hartley) Gift for the Columbia University Press.....	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00

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Joan of Arc Library Gift.....	380.00	380.00	300.00	300.00	80.00
Jones (John D.) Scholarship.....	200.00	200.00	400.00	200.00	200.00
Journal of Cancer Research Gift.....	518.47	1,568.19	2,086.66	1,721.27	.....	365.39
Kane Gift for Religious Work.....	625.00	.....	625.00	.....	.....	625.00
King Gift for Printing Old Minutes of College.....	1,522.61	.....	1,522.61	1,362.95	.....	159.66
Law School Gift.....	433.00	.....	433.00	.....	.....	433.00
"Lead Fund" Gift.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	1,073.63	.....	3,926.37
Leary (Daniel J.) Scholarship Gift.....	.....	300.00	300.00	300.00	.....	.....
Lee Gift for Physiology Salaries.....	247.35	.....	247.35	(8) 247.35	.....	.....
Lee Gift for Department of Indo-Iranian Languages	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,100.00	.....	1,900.00
Lee (Mrs. Frederic S.) for Department of Romance Languages.....	154.85	200.00	354.85	175.70	.....	179.15
8,606.37	5,755.00	14,361.37	7,801.01	.....	.....	6,560.36
Legislative Drafting Research Fund.....	.....	3,200.00	3,200.00	.....	.....	3,200.00
Lehn and Link Research Fellowship Gift.....	3.11	242.85	245.96	245.96	.....	.....
Library—Purchase of Books and Serials.....	11.60	.....	11.60	.....	.....	11.60
Livingston Hall Furnishing Gift.....	175.00	175.00	350.00	149.27	.....	200.73
Loeb (James) Gift.....	216.92	250.00	466.92	400.33	.....	66.59
Low (William G.) Gift.....	4,041.82	.....	4,941.82	.....	.....	4,041.82
Loubat Prize Gift.....	101.25	1,300.00	1,401.25	1,296.00	.....	105.25
McClymonds (Louis K.) Scholarship Gift.....	99.78	.....	99.78	.....	.....	99.78
Mathematics—Promotion of Home Work.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matthews (Professor Brander) Gift for Expenses of Dramatic Museum.....	.....	10.30	10.30	10.30	.....	.....
Matthews (Professor Brander) Gift for Salary of Curator of Dramatic Museum.....	.....	500.00	500.00	500.00	.....	.....
Mechanical Engineering—Departmental Appropriation.....	10.00	.....	10.00	10.00	.....	.....
Metallurgical Research Laboratory Equipment.....	1,930.41	.....	1,930.41	1,646.09	.....	284.32
Metallurgical Research Fund.....	422.15	.....	422.15	.....	.....	422.15
Miami Copper Co. Gift for Department of Mining and Metallurgy.....	248.37	.....	248.37	.....	.....	248.37
Montgomery (Robert H.) Gift for the Library.....	6.66	500.00	506.66	249.87	.....	256.79
Montgomery (Robert H.) Gift for School of Business.....	200.16	2,000.00	2,200.16	27.75	2,172.41

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ACCOUNTS	Debit Balances June 30, 1925	Credit Balances June 30, 1925	Received 1925-1926	Total Credits	Expended 1925-1926	Debit Balances June 30, 1926	Credit Balances June 30, 1926
Morrow Gift for the Library.....	\$1,000.00	544.42	.....	\$1,000.00	544.42	.....	\$502.57
Morrow Gift for History Publication.....	.....	.....	\$1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
Morrow Gift for Department of International Relations.....	.....	.....	287.00	287.00	220.00	.....	67.00
Museum of School of Dental and Oral Surgery Gift.....	.....	.....	50.00	50.00	.....	.....	50.00
Mutual Welfare League Gift.....	.....	.....	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,765.40	.....	34.60
National List of Periodicals Gift.....	300.00	300.00	.....	600.00	300.00	.....	300.00
New York Historical Society Scholarship Gift.....	.....	.....	430.00	430.00	147.95	.....	282.05
Orchestra Gift.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parsons (Mrs. E. C.) Gift for Department of Anthropology.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,114.25	685.75
Philosophy (Medieval) Salaries Gift.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Physical Education—Departmental Appropriation Gift.....	.....	.....	168.00	168.00	168.00	.....	.....
Physics Research Gift.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	10.00
Poland (Government of) Gift.....	200.00	.....	1,200.00	1,400.00	1,300.00	.....	100.00
Prentice Gift for Rowing.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00
Publications in the Indo-Iranian Series.....	1,204.24	1,050.90	.....	2,554.24	.....	.....	2,254.24
Purchase of Law Books.....	22.04	5.00	.....	27.04	22.04	.....	5.00
Pupin (Professor Michael I.) Gift for Physics Research.....	1,980.87	75.00	.....	1,980.87	75.00	.....	1,980.87
Renovation of 1882 Memorial Windows.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.00	75.00
Rockefeller (Laura Spellman) Gift for Research (Contemporary France).....	.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	7,700.00	.....	2,300.00
Rockefeller (Laura Spellman) Gift for Social Research in France.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....
Rockefeller (Laura Spellman) Gift for Social Science Research.....	35,000.00	35,000.00	21,996.03	13,003.97

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Ruskin Manuscript and Letters Gift.....		200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
Sackett (Henry W.) Scholarship.....	1,100.00	600.00	1,700.00	600.00	1,100.00
Schermerhorn (Frederick A.) Gift.....	74,583.65	4,114.27	78,697.92	(11)78,697.92	266,718.98
Schermerhorn (Frederick A.) Gift No. 2.....		266,718.98	266,718.98		
School of Architecture Gift.....		15.00	15.00	5.00	10.00
School of Business Building Construction Gift.....	\$55.00	5.83	5.83	(12) 5.83	
School of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry.....			Dr. 55.00		\$55.00
Seager (Henry R.) Gift for Department of Economics.....		600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
Seligman (Isaac N.) Gift.....	3,909.85	3,909.85	3,909.85	659.71	3,250.14
Seligman Gift for Social and Political Ethics Salaries.....	696.59	696.59	104.14	3,589.60	1,402.62
Smith (Edna L.) Fellowship Gift.....	3,485.46	6.25	6.25	6.25	2,186.98
Special Alumni Association Scholarship.....		1,000.00		1,000.00	
Special Publications Gift.....		52.00	52.00	52.00	
Special Scholarships.....		150.00	150.00	150.00	
Special University Scholarship in History.....		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Spiadium Gift.....		2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69
Stanoyevickey Typewriter Gift.....		144.45	1,500.00	1,644.45	1,586.45
State Aid for Blind Pupils.....		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
State Aid for Deaf Pupils.....		50.00	23,550.00	23,600.00	23,550.00
State Scholarships.....		250.00	250.00	500.00	250.00
Stroock (Louis S.) Scholarship Gift.....	931.05	1,578.34	2,509.39	1,638.46	870.93
Summer Session Gift for Entertainment.....		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Support of Graduate Schools.....		47.00	234.00	271.00	129.00
Support of the Law School.....		5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00
Support of the School of Business.....		10.00	10.00	20.00	50.00
Support of the School of Electrical Engineering.....		10.00	10.00	10.00	250.00
Support of the School of Mechanical Engineering.....		10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
University Hall Gift.....		447.96		447.96	447.96
an Amring Memorial Gift.....				306.17	306.17
Vanderburgh (Frederick A.) Gift.....				150.00	150.00
Van Vollenhoven (G.) Gift.....					4,808.88
Walker-Gordon Research Gift.....				10,000.00	10,000.00

ACCOUNTS	Debit Balances June 30, 1925	Credit Balances June 30, 1925	Received 1925-1926	Total Credits	Expended 1925-1926	Debit Balances June 30, 1926	Credit Balances June 30, 1926
Warburg (Felix) Gift for Department of Anthropology.....	\$800.00	\$800.00	\$800.00	.....	.....
Wilday (Anna Chesebrough) Gift.....	\$5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	3,992.58	.....	\$1,007.42
Winchester Scholarship Gift.....63	.....	.63	.....	.....	.63
Queen Wilhelmina Lectureship Gift.....	1,750.04	3,250.00	5,000.04	3,500.00	.....	1,500.04
Medical School							
Alumni Association Prize.....	\$100.00	.....	.....	Dr. 100.00	.....	\$100.00	.....
Alumni Gift for Medical School Building.....	75.00	75.00	.....	.....	75.00
Alumni Room for Medical Center.....	5.00	5.00	.....	.....	5.00
Anonymous Gift for Medical School.....	126,041.67	126,041.67	.....	.....	126,041.67
Bio-Chemical Research Fund.....	2,584.05	2,584.05	.....	.....	2,584.05
Biological Chemistry, Special Printing.....	533.50	.....	533.50	.....	.....	533.50
Carnegie Foundation for New Medical School Construction.....	1,000.00	267,796.67	268,796.67	(4)308,089.61	39,292.94	.....
College of Physicians and Surgeons Gift.....	710.79	664.00	1,374.79	.....	.....	1,374.79
Gift.....	2.00	2.00	.....	.....	2.00
Columbia-Bellevue Rickets Gift.....	331.05	.....	331.05	.....	.....	331.05
Commonwealth Clinic Fund for Psychiatry.....	913.66	.....	15,000.00	14,086.34	13,694.72	.....	391.62
Faulkner (Edw.) Gift for Department of Surgery.....	2,637.50	2,500.00	5,137.50	4,725.00	.....	412.50
General Education Board Gift for New Medical School Construction.....	41,524.58	.....	1,015,536.99	974,012.41	(5)308,089.81	.....	665,922.60
General Education Board Gift for Practice of Medicine Salaries.....	69,444.81	69,444.81	7,519.44	.....	61,925.37
General Education Board Gift for the Equipment of a Research Laboratory in Bio-Physics.....	10,038.89	10,038.89	375.00	.....	9,663.89

General Support of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	747.50	747.50	747.50	747.50	747.50
Hartley Corporation Gift, Psychiatry.....	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	2,600.00
Mackay (Clarence H.) Gift for Surgical Research	112.31	112.31	112.31	112.31	112.31
Medical Center Support.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Medical School Scholarship Fund.....	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Moschowitz (A. V.) Gift for Medical School Scholarship.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Medical and Surgical Equipment Gilt.....	232.04	232.04	232.04	232.04	232.04
Morganstern Gift for Sloane Hospital for Women.....	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
Mount Hope Farm Gift.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	790.97
Oto-Laryngological Gift.....	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Pernicious Anemia Fund.....	1,072.38	6,000.00	7,072.38	5,362.31	1,710.07
Research Fellowship in Medicine Gilt.....	141.68	141.68	141.68	141.68	141.68
Research Fellowship in Physiology.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Robinson (M. R.) Gift for New Medical School Building.....	25.00	1,015,736.05	25.00	25.00	25.00
Rockefeller Gift for New Medical School.....	33,191.26	12.79	2,100.00	98,544.79	674,455.08
Rohm and Haas Research Fellowship Gilt.....	12.79	12.79	2,112.79	(16,308,089.71)	12.79
Rohm and Haas Gift for Supplies in Biological Chemistry.....	1,237.04	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Rosenthal Gift for Medical Research.....	9.14	2,950.00	4,187.04	2,890.11	1,296.93
Special Instrument Fund.....	.....	.....	9.14	9.14	9.14
Thomas (Mrs.) Gift for Medical School Scholarship.....	.....	82.50	82.50	82.50	.....
Vanderbilt Clinic Gift for Medical School Salary.....	.....	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	.....
Wood Gift for Research in Bacteriology.....	.....	1,250.00	1,250.00	534.51	715.49
	\$78,147.83	\$206,035.26	\$3,094,777.59	\$3,222,665.02	\$1,258,079.70
					\$39,575.91
					\$2,004,161.23
					=====
					Less Transfers.....
					1,022,535.13
					\$235,544.57
					=====

NOTES

TRANSFERS

	\$	
(1) To Chaplain's Assistance Gift.....	280.97	
(2) To Principal Chapel Furnishing Fund.....	4,042.16	
To University Land, Buildings and Equipment.....	12,700.00	
(8) To University Land, Buildings and Equipment.....	1,497.35	
(4) To University Land, Buildings and Equipment.....	308,089.61	
(5) To University Land, Buildings and Equipment.....	308,089.81	
(9) To Museum Gift for School of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	220.00	
(7) To Barnard and Lawrence Memorial Windows Gift.....	30.00	
(8) To Capital Account.....	247.35	
(9) To Capital Account.....	544.42	
(10) To University Land, Buildings and Equipment.....	308,089.71	
(11) To University Land, Buildings and Equipment.....	62,721.67	
To Principal of Faculty House Maintenance Fund.....	15,976.25	
(12) To University Land, Buildings and Equipment.....	5.83	
		<u><u>\$1,022,535.13</u></u>

REDEMPTION FUND

Balance in Fund at June 30, 1925.....	\$850,000.00
Add: Securities Deposited with Trustees of Fund.....	100,000.00

Balance in Fund at June 30, 1926.....	\$950,000.00
Composed of:	

BONDS	
\$30,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s (P. L. E. & W. Va. System) 40-year 4 per cent. Refunding Bonds, due 1941.....	\$27,450.00
7,000 Consolidated Gas Co.'s 5½ per cent. Temporary Certificates, due 1945.....	7,229.25
14,000 Grand Trunk Railway Co.'s 7 per cent. Debenture Bonds, due 1940.....	14,000.00
100,000 Missouri Pacific R. R. Co.'s 6 per cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1955.....	100,000.00
30,000 St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1989.....	27,750.00
700 United States of America First Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent. Converted Bonds, due 1947.....	700.00
600 United States of America Second Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent. Converted Bonds, due 1942.....	600.00
700 United States of America Third Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent. Bonds, due 1928.....	681.33
150 United States of America Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent. Bonds, due 1938.....	150.00
15,000 United States of America 4¾ per cent. Treasury Notes, due 1927.....	15,000.00
101,000 Wabash R. R. Co.'s 5 per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, due 1939.....	<u>101,000.00</u> 294,560.58

BONDS AND MORTGAGES

On 188 Bowery, New York at 6 per cent., due 1928.....	\$60,000.00
On 21 Claremont Avenue, New York, at 5 per cent., open mortgage.....	190,000.00
On 212 Grand Street, New York, at 5½ per cent., due 1927	24,000.00
On 34 Laight Street and 13 Vestry Street, New York, at 5½ per cent., due 1929.....	54,000.00
On Northwest corner Second Avenue and 12th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent., due 1927.....	80,000.00
On 745 East 6th Street, New York, at 6 per cent., due 1926	34,800.00
On 238 East 15th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent., due 1925.....	17,000.00
On 542-548 West 36th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent., due 1929.....	100,000.00
On 67 West 47th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent., open mortgage.....	29,750.00
On 12 West 48th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent., due 1927.....	50,000.00
On 160 West 48th Street, New York, at 6 per cent., due 1928.....	<u>44,000.00</u> 683,550.00
Cash.....	407.81
Less deposit with United States Trust Company	<u>\$978,518.39</u> <u>28,518.39</u>
	<u>\$950,000.00</u>

SEcurities OWNED FOR ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS, GENERAL ENDOWMENTS AND DESIGNATED FUNDS

At June 30, 1926	At June 30, 1925 Book Value	Increase 1925-1926	Decrease 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926 Book Value
Bonds				
SCHEDULE I—RAILROAD				
100,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.'s California Arizona Lines 4½ per cent First and Refunding 50 Year Gold Bonds, due 1962	\$98,500.00	.....	.....	\$98,500.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent 100 Year Adjustment Bonds, due 1995.....	26,215.00	.....	.....	\$26,215.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent General Mortgage 100 Year Bonds, due 1995.....	46,351.25	.....	.....	46,351.25
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.'s 4 per cent First Consolidated 50 Year Mortgage Bonds, due 1952.....	27,475.00	.....	.....	27,475.00
2,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage 50 Year Bonds, due 1948.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 4 per cent Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1941 (Pittsburgh, Lake Erie & West Virginia System).....	44,687.50	.....	.....	44,687.50
250,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s (S. W. Division) 5 per cent First Mortgage Extended Bonds, due 1950.....	49,250.00	.....	.....	\$195,500.00
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1948.....	22,597.50	.....	.....	22,597.50
50,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 6 per cent Equipment Trust Gold Notes, due 1933.....	50,590.00	.....	.....	73.75
25,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 6 per cent Equipment Trust Gold Notes, due 1934.....	25,328.84	.....	.....	36.54
				25,292.30

25,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 6 per cent Equipment Trust Gold Notes, due 1935.....	25,360.72	.....	.....	36.07	25,324.65
18,000 Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.'s 5 per cent General Mortgage Bonds, due 1937	17,940.32	.....	.....	.....	17,940.32
40,000 Central New England Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent 50 Year First Mortgage Bonds, due 1961....	27,600.00	.....	.....	.....	27,600.00
Central Pacific Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent First Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1949.....	106,932.50	.....	.....	106,932.50	.....
300,000 Central Pacific Ry. Co.'s Guaranteed 5 per cent Bonds, due 1960.....	.....	291,750.00	.....	.....	291,750.00
1,000 Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey 5 per cent 100 Year General Mortgage Bonds, due 1987	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1940 (Craig Valley Branch).....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
200,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.'s 4½ per cent General Mortgage Bonds, due 1992.....	53,466.45	.....	138,706.25	.....	192,172.70
Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co.'s 4 per cent First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1989 (Ricmond & Allegheny Division).....	10,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....
Chicago and Alton Ry. Co.'s 3½ per cent First Lien Bonds, due 1950.....	48,000.00	.....	.....	48,000.00	.....
Chicago and Northwestern Ry. Co.'s 3½ per cent General Mortgage Bonds, due 1987.....	8,415.00	.....	.....	8,415.00	.....
250,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent Sinking Fund Debenture Bonds, due 1933	250,000.00	.....	.....	.....	250,000.00
2,000 Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent Extension Bonds, due 1926.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	8,000.00	2,000.00
Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.'s 6½ per cent First Secured Gold Notes, due 1936.....	9,925.00	.....	.....	9,925.00	.....
Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1949	48,059.92	.....	.....	48,059.92	.....

	At June 30, 1926	At June 30, 1925 Book Value	Increase 1925-1926	Decrease 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926 Book Value
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry Co.'s 4 per cent 25 Year Gold Bonds, due 1934.....	\$46,040.00	.....	.....	\$46,040.00	.....
400,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.'s 4½ per cent General Mortgage Bonds, due 1989.....	339,500.00	.....	.....	.....	\$339,500.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent General Refunding Mortgage Conv. Gold Bonds, due 2014.....	967.50	.....	.....	967.50	.....
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent General Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1988	53,668.75	.....	.....	53,668.75	.....
50,000 Chicago Union Station Co.'s 4½ per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1963.....	47,250.00	.....	.....	47,250.00	.....
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Rail- way Co.'s 4 per cent 50 Year General First Mortgage Bonds, due 1936.....	48,000.00	.....	.....	48,000.00	.....
300,000 Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.'s 5 per cent Refunding and Improve- ment Mortgage Bonds, due 1963.....	.....	.....	\$298,262.48	.....	298,262.48
50,000 Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent 50 Year Gold Bonds, due 1938.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....
Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1936	30,000.00	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....
Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent 30 Year First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1935	15,000.00	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....
100,000 Des Plaines Valley Railroad Co.'s 4½ per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1947 (Guaranteed by Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.).....	100,000.00	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....
75,000 Duluth & Iron Range Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1937.....	85,141.15	.....	.....	10,141.15	75,000.00

100,000 Erie R. R. Co.'s 5 per cent 2 Year Notes, due July 1st, 1926.....	100,187.50	100,187.50
200,000 Erie R. R. Co.'s 4 per cent Prior Lien Bonds, due 1996.....	149,750.00	149,750.00
200,000 Florida East Coast Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1974.....	193,500.00	193,500.00
10,000 Grand Trunk Railway Co.'s 6½ per cent Equipment Trust Certificates, due 1936.....	9,515.00	9,515.00
50,000 Grand Trunk Railway Co.'s 7 per cent 20 Year Debenture Bonds, due 1940.....	48,063.25	48,063.25
200,000 Great Northern Ry. Co.'s 5½ per cent General Mortgage Gold Bonds, Series B, due 1932	96,425.00	102,122.50
Great Northern Ry. Co.'s 7 per cent General Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1936.....	4,208.34	4,208.34
200,000 Hudson & Manhattan Co.'s 5 per cent First Lien and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1957	185,500.00	185,500.00
Illinois Central Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1953.....	21,950.67	21,950.67
250,000 Illinois Central R. R. Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1963	249,347.50	249,347.50
Illinois Central Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent Eq. Tr. Certificates, due 1933.....	25,894.84	25,894.84
Illinois Central Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent Eq. Tr. Certificates, due 1925 to 1935.....	22,000.00	22,000.00
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1928.....	25,642.55	25,642.55
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage 50 Year Gold Bonds, due 1937.....	5,600.00	5,600.00
10,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.'s 4½ per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1940.....	28,000.00	18,000.00
300,000 Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.'s 4½ per cent General and Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 2003.....	276,751.25	276,751.25

	At June 30, 1926	At June 30, 1925 Book Value	Increase 1925-1926	Decrease 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926 Book Value
5,000 Lehigh Valley Terminal Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1941.....	\$10,000.00	.....		\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.'s 6½ per cent Equipment Trust Certificates, due 1933.....	25,105.35	.....		25,105.35	.....
52,000 Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent Bonds, due 1930.....	52,549.57	.....		109.91	52,439.66
Michigan Central Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1931 (Detroit & Bay City Division).....	225,000.00	.....		225,000.00	.....
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1949.....	850.00	.....		850.00	.....
200,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. Co.'s 5 per cent Prior Lien Bonds, Series A, due 1962.....	.....		\$192,612.50	.....	192,612.50
100,000 Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent Equipment Trust Notes, due 1934 and 1935.....	101,046.56	.....		111.36	100,935.20
Montana Central Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1937.....	114,500.04	.....		114,500.04	.....
Morris and Essex R. R. Co.'s 3½ per cent General Mortgage Bonds, due 2000.....	19,760.00	.....		19,760.00	.....
New Jersey Junction Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1986.....	39,494.45	.....		39,494.45	.....
100,000 New Orleans & Northeastern Ry. Co.'s ½ per cent Refunding and Improvement Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1952.....	.....		92,447.50	.....	92,447.50
3,000 New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent Conv. Debenture Bonds, due 1935.....	2,805.00	.....			2,805.00

New York Central Lines 5 per cent Equipment Trust Gold Certificates, due 1929.....	34,070.85	.....	34,070.85	.....
New York Central Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent Equipment Trust Gold Bonds, due 1933.....	24,875.00	.....	24,875.00	.....
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.'s 3½ per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1907..	32,940.00	.....	32,940.00	.....
New York and Harlem R. R. Co.'s 3½ per cent Gold Bonds, due 2000.....	3,130.00	.....	3,130.00	.....
50,000 New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent Conv. Debenture Bonds, due 1948.....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00	.....
New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1992.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	.....
50,000 Norfolk & Western Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent Divisional First Lien and General Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1944.....	46,222.50	.....	46,222.50	.....
Norfolk & Western Railway Co.'s 4 per cent First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1996.....	12,632.50	.....	12,632.50	.....
Northern Pacific Ry. Co.'s 4½ per cent Refunding and Improvement Mortgage Bonds, due 2047.....	42,752.50	.....	42,752.50	.....
Northern Pacific Railway Co.'s Refunding and Improvement 6 per cent Mortgage Bonds, due 2047.....	403,670.00	.....	403,670.00	.....
Northern Pacific Railway Co.'s 3 per cent General Lien Ry. Land Grant Gold Bonds, due 2047..	421,111.67	.....	421,111.67	.....
2,000 Northern Pacific Railway Co.'s 4 per cent Prior Lien Railway Land Grant Gold Bonds, due 1997.....	135,753.00	.....	134,358.00	1,395.00
200,000 Northern Pacific Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent Refunding and Improvement Mortgage Bonds, due 2047.....	196,533.75	.....	196,533.75	.....
25,000 Northern Pacific Railway Co.'s 7 per cent Railway Equipment Bonds, due 1929.....	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00	.....

	At June 30, 1926	At June 30, 1925 Book Value	Increase 1925-1926	Decrease 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926 Book Value
150,000 Oregon Short Line R. R. Co.'s 4 per cent Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1929.....	.....	\$145,906.25	.....	.....	\$145,906.25
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent Consolidated First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1946	\$54,114.15	.....	.....	.....	\$54,114.15
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent General Mortgage Gold Bonds, Series B, due 1968.....	66,406.25	.....	.....	66,406.25	.....
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 4½ per cent General Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1965.....	4,456.25	.....	.....	4,456.25	.....
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent Secured Gold Bonds, due 1930.....	50,504.80	.....	.....	113.46	50,391.34
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6½ per cent Secured Gold Bonds, due 1936.....	29,750.00	.....	.....	29,750.00	.....
200,000 Pere Marquette Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1956.....	45,625.00	.....	151,016.50	.....	196,611.50
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Co.'s 6½ per cent Equipment Trust Certificates, due 1933.....	19,572.00	.....	.....	19,572.00	.....
Reading Co.'s 4½ per cent General Mortgage Gold Bonds, Series A, due 1997.....	19,112.14	.....	.....	19,112.14	.....
5,000 St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent General Mortgage Bonds, due 1931.....	4,600.00	.....	.....	4,600.00	.....
St. Louis, Peoria & Northwestern Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1948	51,386.15	.....	.....	51,386.15	.....
200,000 St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent Prior Lien Bonds, Series B, due 1950.....	.....	.....	184,612.50	.....	184,612.50
32,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Co.'s 4½ per cent Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1933.....	31,740.00	.....	.....	31,740.00	.....
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1933.....	166,800.00	.....	166,800.00	.....	166,800.00

Scioto Valley & New England Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1989.....	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00
100,000 Southern Pacific R. R. Co.'s 4 per cent Convertible Bonds, due 1929.....	.....	97,375.00	.....	.....	97,375.00
Southern Pacific Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent Eq. Tr. Bonds, Series E, due 1934	15,049.30	.....	15,049.30	.....	.....
2,000 Southern Pacific Company's (Central Pacific Stock Collateral) 4 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1949.....	1,399.36	.....	.....	1,399.36	.....
Southern Pacific Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Refunding Bonds, due 1955.....	223,750.00	.....	223,750.00	.....	.....
300,000 Southern Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent Development and General Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1956.....	.....	241,487.50	.....	241,487.50	.....
Southern Railway Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1996 (Memphis Division).....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00	.....	.....
Southern Railway Co.'s 5 per cent First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due 1994.....	11,225.14	.....	11,225.14	.....	.....
Texas & Pacific Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 2000.....	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00	.....	.....
25,000 Toledo, Peoria & Western Ry. Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1917 (Certificates of Deposit).....	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00	.....	.....
Union Pacific Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Railway and Land Grant Gold Bonds, due 1947.....	44,753.50	.....	44,753.50	.....	.....
Union Pacific Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent 20 Year Conv. Gold Bonds, due 1927.....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.'s 4 per cent General Mortgage Bonds, due 1944.....	21,870.00	.....	21,870.00	.....	.....
250,000 Virginian Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1962.....	.....	249,718.75	.....	249,718.75	.....

	At June 30, 1926	At June 30, 1925 Book Value	Increase 1925-1926	Decrease 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926 Book Value
5,000 Wabash Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent 50 Year First Mortgage Bonds, due 1939.....	\$75,668.60	.....	.....	\$71,031.10	\$4,637.50
99,000 Wabash Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent 50 Year Second Mortgage Bonds, due 1939.....	116,764.68	.....	.....	16,032.12	100,732.56
200,000 Western Pacific Ry. Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1946.....	.....	\$100,875.00	.....	.....	100,875.00
West Shore Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 2361.....	111,631.42	.....	.....	111,631.42	.....
50,000 Wisconsin Central R. R. Co.'s 5½ per cent Notes, due April 15, 1927.....	.....	.....	50,375.00	.....	50,375.00
50,000 Wisconsin Central Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1949.....	45,750.00	45,750.00
	<u>\$5,321,759.98</u>	<u>\$5,321,759.98</u>	<u>\$3,978,985.73</u>	<u>\$3,349,624.20</u>	<u>\$5,951,121.51</u>
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Bonds					
SCHEDULE II—PUBLIC UTILITY					
100,000 Adirondack Power & Light Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1956.....	\$96,000.00	\$96,000.00
200,000 Alabama Power & Light Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1951.....	.....	.....	194,625.00	.....	194,625.00
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s 4 per cent Collateral Trust Bonds, due 1929.....	\$91,423.50	.....	.....	.....	\$91,423.50
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s 5½ per cent Sinking Fund Gold Debenture Bonds, due 1943.....	98,250.00	.....	.....	.....	98,250.00
300,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s 5 per cent Debenture Bonds, due 1960.....	.....	.....	292,500.00	.....	292,500.00
Atlantic City Electric Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1938.....	38,715.00	.....	.....	.....	38,715.00

100,000 Atlantic City Electric Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1956 .....	.....	98,250.00	.....	98,250.00
220,000 Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation's 6 per cent Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series A, due 1968	95,400.00	73,321.50	.....	168,721.50
100,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co.'s 6 per cent First Lien & Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1947	103,526.62	.....	167.94	103,358.68
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1939	50,278.61	.....	50,278.61	.....
100,000 Columbia Gas & Electric Co.'s 5 per cent Notes, due 1928 .....	.....	100,187.50	.....	100,187.50
100,000 Commonwealth Edison Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Collateral Gold Bonds, due 1953	92,250.00	.....	.....	92,250.00
50,000 Consolidated Gas Co. of New York 5½ per cent Gold Debenture Bonds, due 1945	52,187.50	.....	287.50	51,900.00
Consumer's Power Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refund- ing Mortgage Bonds, due 1936	23,750.00	.....	23,750.00	.....
100,000 Consumer's Power Co.'s 5 per cent First Lien and Unifying Mortgage Bonds, Series C, due 1952 .....	.....	98,731.25	.....	98,731.25
100,000 Dayton Power & Light Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1941	104,443.00	.....	11,718.00	92,725.00
100,000 Denver Gas & Electric Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1949 .....	.....	99,160.00	.....	99,160.00
100,000 Detroit Edison Co.'s 5 per cent General Mortgage Bonds, due 1949 .....	.....	100,287.50	.....	100,287.50
Duquesne Light Co.'s 6 per cent Collateral Trust Bonds, due 1949	103,277.50	.....	103,277.50	.....
100,000 Great Western Power Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1946 .....	.....	99,500.00	.....	99,500.00

	At June 30, 1926	At June 30, 1925 Book Value	Increase 1925-1926	Decrease 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926 Book Value
100,000 Kansas City Power & Light Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1952.....	\$91,062.50	.....	.....	.....	\$91,062.50
Kings County Elevated Railroad Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1949	10,000.00	.....	.....	\$10,000.00	.....
Laclede Gas Light Co.'s 5 per cent Refunding and Extension Gold Bonds, due 1934	94,881.25	.....	.....	94,881.25	.....
Long Island Lighting Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1936	47,812.50	.....	.....	47,812.50	.....
249,000 Louisville Gas and Electric Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1952.....	22,171.25	.....	\$219,488.50	.....	241,659.75
109,000 Manhattan Railway Co.'s 4 per cent Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1990.....	107,948.75	.....	.....	.....	107,948.75
100,000 Memphis Power & Light Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1948 .....	.....	.....	99,750.00	.....	99,750.00
Memphis Power and Light Co.'s 6 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1948.....	24,500.00	.....	.....	24,500.00	.....
Milwaukee Gas Light Co.'s 4 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1927.....	66,021.25	.....	.....	66,021.25	.....
100,000 Mississippi River Power Co.'s 5 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1951.....	.....	.....	99,625.00	.....	99,625.00
1,666.67 New England Investment & Security Co.'s Certificate of Indebtedness	166.67	.....	.....	.....	166.67
15,000 New York & East River Gas Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1945	4,200.00	.....	10,668.75	.....	14,868.75
150,000 New York Edison Co.'s 6½ per cent First Lien and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1941.....	168,195.75	.....	.....	6,279.15	161,916.60

New York Gas, Electric Light, Heat & Power Co.'s 4 per cent Purchase Money Mortgage Bonds, due 1949.....	88,702.50	88,702.50
New York Telephone Co.'s 4½ per cent First and General Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1939.....	119,687.50	119,687.50
Niagara Falls Power Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1932.....	22,500.00	22,500.00
Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co.'s 6 per cent Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1958	51,411.76	51,411.76
150,000 Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1955.....	149,525.00	149,525.00
100,000 Northern New York Utilities, Inc., 5 per cent First Mortgage and Refunding Bonds, due 1963.....	89,968.75	89,968.75
100,000 Ohio Power Co.'s 5 per cent First and Re- funding Mortgage Bonds, due 1952.....	87,815.00	87,815.00
Ohio Power Co.'s 7 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, Series A, due 1951.....	52,523.14	52,523.14
50,000 Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1950.....	47,375.00	47,375.00
100,000 Pacific Gas & Electric Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series D, due 1955.....	98,967.50	98,967.50
100,000 Pacific Gas & Electric Co.'s 5 per cent Gen- eral and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1942.....	98,031.25	98,031.25
80,000 Pacific Gas & Electric Co.'s 5½ per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1952	81,350.00	50.00
200,000 Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series D, due 1953.....	196,625.00	196,625.00

At June 30, 1926	At June 30, 1925 Book Value	Increase 1925-1926	Decrease 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926 Book Value
The Philadelphia and Reading Coal & Iron Co.'s 5 per cent Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1973.....	\$9,932.31	.....	.....	\$9,932.31
150,000 Portland Gas & Coke Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1940.....	69,525.00	.....	.....	\$73,750.00
150,000 Public Service of Northern Illinois, 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1956.....	43,625.00	.....	.....	97,000.00
50,000 St. Paul Gas Light Co.'s 5 per cent General Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1944.....	46,687.50	.....	.....	102,415.00
100,000 St. Paul Gas & Light Co.'s 5½ per cent General and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1954.....	.....	.....	.....	83.27
50,000 San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1939	53,220.00	.....	.....	6,545.00
Southern California Edison Co.'s 6 per cent General and Refunding Gold Bonds, due 1944.....	21,075.00	.....	.....	21,075.00
200,000 Southern California Edison Co.'s 5 per cent General and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series of 1919, due 1944.....	.....	.....	.....	195,530.00
Southern California Gas Co.'s 6 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1950.....	21,780.00	.....	.....	21,780.00
100,000 Southern Public Utilities Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage 30 Year Gold Bonds, due 1943.....	68,437.50	.....	.....	25,162.50
200,000 Spring Brook Water Supply Co.'s 5 per cent First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, due 1965.....	.....	.....	.....	197,000.00

Toledo Edison Co.'s 7 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1941.....	73,963.44	73,963.44	73,963.44	73,963.44
24,000 Union Electric Light and Power Co.'s 5½ per cent First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1954.....	24,375.00	24,375.00	975.00	23,400.00
United Electric Railways Co.'s 4 per cent Prior Lien Mortgage Bonds, Series B, due 1946.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
	<u>\$2,485,066.05</u>	<u>\$2,485,066.05</u>	<u>\$2,997,451.25</u>	<u>\$4,343,926.18</u>
Bonds				
SCHEDULE III—STATE AND MUNICIPAL				
2,000 City of New York 4½ per cent Corporate Stock, due 1957.....	\$19,061.06	\$19,061.06	\$17,061.06	\$2,000.00
500 City of New York 4 per cent Corporate Stock, due 1958.....	400.63	400.63	400.63	
1,000 City of New York 4¼ per cent Corporate Stock, due 1960.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	
500 City of New York 4¼ per cent Corporate Stock, due 1962.....	500.00	500.00	500.00	
State of New York 4 per cent Erie, Oswego & Champlain Canal Bonds, due 1961.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	
	<u>\$35,961.69</u>	<u>\$35,961.69</u>	<u>\$32,061.06</u>	<u>\$3,900.63</u>
Bonds				
SCHEDULE IV—INDUSTRIAL				
American Smelting & Refining Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1947.....	\$3,480.00	\$3,480.00	\$3,480.00	
American Sugar Refining Co.'s 6 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1937.....	23,736.00	23,736.00	23,736.00	
Bush Terminal Building Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1960.....	7,525.00	7,525.00	7,525.00	
Bush Terminal Company's 4 per cent First Mortgage 50 Year Gold Bonds, due 1952.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	

Toledo Edison Co.'s 7 per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1941.....

24,000 Union Electric Light and Power Co.'s 5½ per cent First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1954.....

United Electric Railways Co.'s 4 per cent Prior Lien Mortgage Bonds, Series B, due 1946.....

American Smelting & Refining Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, due 1947.....

American Sugar Refining Co.'s 6 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1937.....

Bush Terminal Building Co.'s 5 per cent First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1960.....

Bush Terminal Company's 4 per cent First Mortgage 50 Year Gold Bonds, due 1952.....

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	At June 30, 1926	At June 30, 1925 Book Value	Increase 1925-1926	Decrease 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926 Book Value
Central Leather Co.'s 6 per cent First Lien Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1945.....	\$4,046.00	.....	.....	\$4,046.00	.....
37,600 Columbia University Club's 5 per cent Mortgage Bonds, due 1942.....	37,600.00	.....	.....	.....	\$37,600.00
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.'s 8 per cent First Mortgage 20 Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1941.....	33,475.10	.....	.....	33,475.10	.....
Pacific Fruit Growers Express 7 per cent Equipment Trust Bonds, due 1934.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....
Pacific Fruit Growers Express 7 per cent Equipment Trust Bonds, due 1929.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....
William W. Stevenson 5 per cent Bonds, due 1928.....	3.00	.....	.....	3.00	.....
Union Iron Works Dry Dock Co.'s 6 per cent Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1929.....	5,698.00	5,698.00
	\$155,563.10	\$155,563.10	\$117,963.10	\$37,600.00
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Bonds					
SCHEDULE V—FOREIGN GOVERNMENT					
Kingdom of Belgium 7½ per cent External Gold Loan, due 1945.....	\$4,925.00	\$4,925.00
Dominion of Canada 5 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1926.....	49,281.25	.....	.....	49,281.25	.....
Danish Consolidated Municipal Loan 8 per cent Bonds, Series B, due 1946.....	1,617.61	.....	.....	1,617.61	.....
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½ per cent Bonds, due 1937.....	27,509.13	.....	.....	27,509.13	.....
Toronto Harbour Commissioners 4½ per cent Bonds, 3rd Series, due 1953.....	1,735.00	1,735.00
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	\$85,067.99			\$85,067.99	
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SCHEDULE VI
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SCHEDULE VI			
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT			
6,500 United States of America Fourth Liberty Loan 4½ per cent Bonds, due 1938.....	\$6,495.50	.....	\$4.50
7,000 United States of America 4¼ per cent Treasury Bonds, due 1947 to 1952.....	\$6,495.50	.....	7,455.00
			\$13,955.00
Stocks			
SCHEDULE I—RAILROAD			
Albany & Susquehanna Railroad Co. Capital.....	\$4,160.00	.....	\$4,160.00
1,000 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rail- road Co. Preferred.....	89,356.25	.....	\$89,356.25
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railroad Co. Capital..	51,337.50	.....	51,337.50
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. Common.....	46,690.00	.....	46,690.00
4,100 shares Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. Preferred.....	346,368.75	.....	90,118.75
Boston & Albany Railroad Co. Capital.....	14,690.00	.....	14,690.00
1,500 shares Canada Southern Railway Co. Capital Cattawissa Railroad Co. Preferred (\$50 par value).....	67,983.00	.....	77,925.50
Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey Capital.....	1,083.00	.....	1,083.00
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co. Common.....	295,000.00	.....	295,000.00
4,500 shares Great Northern Railway Co. Pre- ferred.....	16,268.00	.....	16,268.00
1,000 shares Illinois Central Railroad Co. Capital Illinois Central Railroad Co. Preferred.....	446,905.00	.....	2,240.00
Lackawanna Railroad Co. of New Jersey Capital	47,798.15	.....	65,427.50
1,000 shares Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. Capital.....	4,503.90	.....	4,503.90
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co. Capital.....	2,117.50	.....	2,117.50
75 shares New Brunswick Ry. Co. Capital.....	64,750.00	.....	25,628.25
2,500 shares New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Capital.....	186.75	.....	186.75
	8,250.00	.....	746.81
			320,937.50

	At June 30, 1926	At June 30, 1925	Increase 1925-1926	Decrease 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926	Book Value
50 shares Norfolk & Western Railroad Co.	\$3,650.00	.....	.....	.....	\$3,650.00	.....
Adjustment Preferred.....	519,109.38	.....	.....	.....	\$1,621.87	517,487.51
4,900 shares Northern Pacific Railway Co. Capital.	315,362.50	.....	.....	.....	315,362.50	.....
Pennsylvania Railway Co. Capital (\$50, par value).	14,325.00	.....	.....	.....	14,325.00	.....
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Co.	21,633.00	.....	.....	.....	21,633.00	.....
Capital.....	7,931.00	.....	.....	.....	7,931.00	.....
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Co.	4,108.91	.....	.....	.....	4,108.91	.....
Preferred.....	266,925.00	.....	.....	.....	281,047.60	.....
Reading Company, First Preferred (\$50, par value).	45,456.43	.....	.....	.....	45,456.43	.....
Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Co. Capital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,000 shares Union Pacific Railroad Co. Common.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,500 shares Union Pacific Railway Co. Preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Co. Capital....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<u>\$2,705,949.02</u>	<u>\$2,705,949.02</u>	<u>\$589,258.35</u>	<u>\$939,580.92</u>	<u>\$2,355,626.45</u>	<u>.....</u>
Stocks						
SCHEDULE II—PUBLIC UTILITY						
Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation Common	\$7,040.00	.....	.....	.....	\$7,040.00	.....
Burlington Gas Light Co. Capital (\$50, par value).	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1.00
970 shares Cleveland Electric Illuminating Com-	24,626.52	.....	.....	.....	\$74,457.50	.....
pany Preferred	26,460.00	.....	.....	.....	26,460.00	99,084.02
Cleveland Railway Co. Capital.....	66,636.03	.....	.....	.....	6,890.40	73,526.43
1,500 shares Consolidated Gas Co. Capital	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,760.00	112,760.00
1,000 shares Duquesne Light Co. Preferred.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293.76	293.76
25 shares General Electric Co. "Special"	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	.....
Lenox Water Co. Preferred.....	44,650.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,650.00
1,000 shares Manhattan Railway Co. M.G. Preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,900.00	101,900.00
1,000 shares Rochester Gas & Electric Co. Preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

166 shares Worcester Consolidated Street Rail- way Co., First Preferred.....	8,326.26	\$178,239.81	\$178,239.81	8,326.26	\$440,541.47
Stocks					
SCHEDULE III—INDUSTRIAL					
1,000 shares American Can Co., Preferred.....	\$25,200.00		\$25,200.00	\$123,262.50	\$123,262.50
450 shares American Linseed Co., Preferred.....				25,200.00	25,200.00
1,000 shares American Locomotive Co., Preferred.....				119,312.50	119,312.50
1,000 shares American Smelting & Refining Co., Preferred.....	2,426.25		2,426.25	112,961.25	115,387.50
166 shares American Sugar Refining Co., Preferred Central Syndicate Building Co., Capital.....	19,422.00		19,422.00	19,422.00	19,422.00
88 92/100 shares Consolidation Coal Co., of Maryland Capital	3,705.00		3,705.00	\$3,705.00	\$3,705.00
450 shares Corn Products Refining Co., Preferred 100 shares Cuba Cane Sugar Co., Preferred.....	51,750.00		51,750.00	51,750.00	51,750.00
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co., Capital.				8,000.00	8,000.00
1,000 shares Endicott, Johnson Co., Preferred.....	1,300.00		1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00
1,500 shares Glen Alden Coal Co., Capital.....	47,197.50		47,197.50	70,375.00	117,572.50
290 shares B. F. Goodrich Co., Preferred.....	6,555.00		6,555.00	19,236.50	25,791.50
1,300 shares Great Northern Iron Ore Certificates,					7,377.20
1,000 shares International Harvester Co., Preferred.....	81,250.00		81,250.00	121,875.00	81,250.00
280 shares Jewel Tea Co., Preferred.....	7,122.80		7,122.80	21,30.00	121,875.00
22 shares Lawyers Mortgage Co., Capital.....	1,440.00		1,440.00	112,200.00	7,122.80
Mackay Co., Preferred.....	112,200.00		112,200.00		3,570.00
10 shares Manati Sugar Co., Common.....	971.43		971.43		971.43
135 shares Rofej Coal Mining Co., Common (\$25, par value).....	1,687.50		1,687.50		1,687.50
106 shares Rofej Coal Mining Co., Preferred (\$25, par value).....	2,650.00		2,650.00	126,587.50	2,650.00
1,000 shares United States Steel Co., Preferred.....				150.00	126,587.50
3 shares Woodsum Steamboat Co., Capital (\$59, par value).....				\$695,890.25	150.00
				\$386,568.00	\$965,253.25

	At June 30, 1926	At June 30, 1925 Book Value	Increase 1925-1926	Decrease 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926 Book Value
Stocks					
SCHEDULE IV—BANK AND TRUST COMPANY					
266 shares Bankers Trust Co., Capital.....	\$86,608.00	.....	.....	.....	\$86,608.00
Bank of Manhattan Co., Capital.....	8,050.00	.....	.....	.....	\$8,050.00
Bank of New York & Trust Co., Capital.....	25,200.00	.....	.....	.....	25,200.00
Central Union Trust Company of New York, Capital.....	44,160.00	.....	.....	.....	44,160.00
500 shares Chase National Bank in the City of New York and Chase Securities Corporation in the City of New York, Capital.....	448,000.00	.....	.....	240,295.25	207,704.75
100 shares Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co., Capital.....	31,900.00	.....	.....	3,000.00	28,900.00
1 certificate Beneficial Interest Columbia Trust Co.,.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....	100.00
National Bank of Commerce in New York, Capital.....	3,463.50	.....	.....	3,463.50	.....
	\$647,481.50	\$647,481.50			\$323,312.75
SCHEDULE V					
Miscellaneous					
Agreements with MacMillan Co.....	\$2.00	.....	\$3.00	.....	\$3.00
Trust Agreements.....	18,610.19	.....	\$260,920.69	.....	2,00
Acceptances.....	1,001.00	.....	.....	.....	279,530.88
Stock in Affiliated Corporations.....	\$19,613.19	.....	\$260,923.69	.....	1,001.00
	\$19,613.19		\$260,923.69		\$280,536.88
Bonds and Mortgages					
On 360-372 Avenue "A," New York, at 6 per cent due 1934.....	\$88,000.00	.....	.....	\$2,000.00	\$86,000.00
On Amsterdam Avenue and 167th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1933.....	92,700.00	.....	.....	4,000.00	88,700.00

On 2479-2491 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1933.....	79,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00	77,000.00
On 26-28 Beaver Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1929.....	375,000.00	.....	.....	60,000.00	375,000.00
On 188 Bowery, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1928.....	60,000.00	.....	.....	.....	60,000.00
On 113-115 Broad Street, New York, at 7 per cent to 1925, 6 per cent thereafter, due 1930.....	339,500.00	.....	.....	7,000.00	332,500.00
On 503-511 Broadway, New York, at 5½ per cent, Open Mortgage.....	448,000.00	.....	.....	.....	448,000.00
On 506-28 Cherry Street, New York at 6 per cent, due 1930.....	.....	\$89,000.00	.....	.....	89,000.00
On 15 Claremont Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1927.....	230,000.00	.....	.....	.....	230,000.00
On 29-31 Claremont Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1924.....	129,000.00	.....	.....	3,000.00	126,000.00
On 141-147 Columbus Avenue, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1928.....	250,000.00	.....	.....	.....	250,000.00
On Delafield Avenue, Riverdale, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1928.	20,370.00	.....	.....	420.00	19,950.00
On property at East Marion, Suffolk County, L. I., at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.	500.00	.....	.....	500.00	.....
On 812 Eighth Avenue, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1929.....	38,000.00	.....	.....	15,500.00	53,500.00
On 34-33 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1928.	40,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00	30,000.00
On 582 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 4½ per cent, due 1927.	233,000.00	.....	.....	.....	233,000.00
On 584 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 4½ per cent, due 1927.	252,000.00	.....	.....	.....	252,000.00
On 586 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 4½ per cent, due 1927.	215,000.00	.....	.....	.....	215,000.00
On 626 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1937.	468,000.00	.....	.....	39,000.00	429,000.00

	At June 30, 1926	At June 30, 1925 Book Value	Increase 1925-1926	Decrease 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926 Book Value
On 632 Fifth Avenue, New York, at prevailing interest rate, Open Mortgage.....	\$15,000.00	.....	.....	\$42,000.00	\$110,000.00
On 1045 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent to 1926, 5½ per cent thereafter, due 1929.....	80,000.00	.....	.....	.....	80,000.00
On 131-145 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, at 6 per cent, due 1929	200,000.00	.....	.....	.....	200,000.00
On 106-108 Fulton Street, New York, at 5 per cent, due 1930.....	411,920.00	.....	.....	9,500.00	402,420.00
On 286 Fulton Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1926.....	17,500.00	.....	.....	750.00	16,750.00
On 12 Gold Street and 14-20 Platt Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1930	274,500.00	.....	.....	.....	274,500.00
On 18 Gramercy Park, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	3,372.92	.....	.....	3,372.92	.....
On 18 Gramercy Park, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	100,000.00	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....
On 609-13 Greenwich Street, 120-128 Leroy Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1927.....	225,000.00	.....	.....	.....	225,000.00
On northwest corner Jerome Avenue and 177th Street New York, at 6 per cent, due 1928.....	70,000.00	.....	.....	.....	70,000.00
On 34 Laight Street and 13 Vestry Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1929.....	54,000.00	.....	.....	54,000.00	.....
On 233 Madison Avenue, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1928.....	187,500.00	.....	.....	187,500.00	.....
On 712 Madison Avenue, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1928	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....	30,000.00
On 1723 Matthews Avenue, Bronx, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	2,800.00	.....	.....	.....	2,800.00

On northwest corner of McCombs Place and 154th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1930.....	.....	\$126,225.00	126,225.00
On 91-93 Park Row, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1928.....	15,000.00 .....	.....	15,000.00
On 93 Park Row, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1928.....	15,000.00 .....	.....	15,000.00
On southwest corner Pinchurst Avenue and 176th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1930.....	238,000.00 .....	.....	238,000.00
On 450 Riverside Drive, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1929.....	240,000.00 .....	.....	240,000.00
On 460-464 Riverside Drive, New York, at prevailing rate, Open Mortgage.....	255,000.00	26,000.00	229,000.00
On Second Avenue and 12th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1927.....	28,518.39 .....	.....	28,518.39
On 117-125 Seventh Avenue, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1927.....	225,000.00	4,000.00	221,000.00
On 28 South Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1934.....	25,000.00 .....	.....	25,000.00
On 53 South Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1930.....	25,000.00 .....	.....	25,000.00
On 52-56 Thompson Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1928.....	53,900.00	1,650.00	52,250.00
On 780-786 Twelfth Avenue, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1928.....	350,000.00 .....	.....	350,000.00
On 78-80 Walker Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1930.....	.....	125,000.00	125,000.00
On 771-5 Washington Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1935.....	96,000.00	2,000.00	94,000.00
On West Broadway, Reade to Duane Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1929.....	375,000.00 .....	.....	375,000.00
On 238 East 15th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1925.....	17,000.00	17,000.00 .....	.....
On 220 East 24th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage.....	8,000.00	8,000.00 .....	.....

At June 30, 1926	At June 30, 1925 Book Value	Increase 1925-1926	Decrease 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926 Book Value
On 3-7 East 27th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1929.....	\$270,000.00	.....	.....	\$270,000.00
On 20 East 31st Street and 15-19 East 30th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1931.....	.....	\$225,000.00	.....	225,000.00
On 2 East 46th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1927.....	137,500.00	.....	.....	\$5,000.00
On 408-18 East 48th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1934.....	79,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00
On 1 East 64th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1928.....	316,250.00	.....	.....	77,000.00
On 412-422 East 90th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1930.....	.....	108,900.00	.....	308,750.00
On 168-174 East 116th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1930.....	75,000.00	.....	.....	108,900.00
On 136-140 West 23rd Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1928.....	125,000.00	.....	.....	75,000.00
On 549-557 West 23rd Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1927.....	395,000.00	.....	.....	125,000.00
On 25-27 West 30th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1928.....	103,800.00	.....	.....	103,800.00
On 6-8 West 32nd Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1929.....	392,000.00	.....	.....	8,000.00
On 254-8 West 35th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1929.....	495,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00
On 19-21 West 36th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1929.....	279,000.00	.....	.....	279,000.00
On 40-42 West 37th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1930.....	300,000.00	.....	.....	3,000.00
				297,000.00

On 341-343 West 38th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1931 .....	.....	250,000.00	.....	250,000.00
On 264-8 West 41st Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1929 .....	.....	113,275.00	.....	112,000.00
On 124 West 42nd Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1926 .....	.....	150,000.00	.....	150,000.00
On 4 to 16 West 43rd Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1930 .....	.....	12,675.00	.....	12,675.00
On 67 West 47th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, Open Mortgage .....	.....	30,250.00	.....	30,250.00
On 69 West 47th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, Open Mortgage .....	.....	30,250.00	.....	29,750.00
On 530-532 West 47th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1928 .....	.....	45,000.00	.....	45,000.00
On 38 West 48th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage .....	.....	32,750.00	.....	32,750.00
On 40 West 48th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, Open Mortgage .....	.....	32,350.00	.....	32,350.00
On 38-40 West 48th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1930 .....	.....	225,000.00	.....	225,000.00
On 13-15 West 60th Street, New York, at 5 per cent, due 1930 .....	.....	175,000.00	.....	175,000.00
On 102 West 80th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, due 1930 .....	.....	165,000.00	.....	165,000.00
On 106 West 90th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1925 .....	.....	20,500.00	.....	20,500.00
On 205 West 101st Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1927 .....	.....	81,000.00	.....	4,300.00
On 542 West 114th Street, New York, at 5½ per cent, Open Mortgage .....	.....	4,500.00	.....	4,500.00
On 420 West 116th Street, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1928 .....	.....	180,000.00	.....	180,000.00
On 153rd Street, west of Broadway, New York, at 6 per cent, due 1929 .....	.....	98,500.00	.....	95,500.00

SECURITIES—SUMMARY

	At June 30, 1926	At June 30, 1925 Book Value	Increase 1925-1926	Decrease 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926 Book Value
BONDS					
Schedule I—Railroad.....	\$5,321,759.98	.....	\$3,978,985.73	\$3,349,624.20	\$5,951,121.51
Schedule II—Public Utility.....	2,485,066.05	.....	2,997,451.25	1,138,591.12	4,343,926.18
Schedule III—State and Municipal.....	35,961.69	.....	.....	32,061.06	3,900.63
Schedule IV—Industrial.....	155,563.10	.....	.....	117,963.10	37,600.00
Schedule V—Foreign Government.....	85,067.99	.....	.....	85,067.99	.....
Schedule VI—United States Government.....	6,495.50	.....	7,459.50	.....	13,955.00
	\$8,089,914.31	.....	.....	.....	\$10,350,503.32
STOCKS					
Schedule I—Railroad.....	2,705,949.02	.....	589,238.35	939,580.92	2,355,626.45
Schedule II—Public Utility.....	178,239.81	.....	296,301.66	34,000.00	440,541.47
Schedule III—Industrial.....	386,568.00	.....	695,890.25	117,205.00	965,253.25
Schedule IV—Bank and Trust Co.	647,481.50	.....	.....	324,168.75	323,312.75
	\$1,918,238.33	.....	.....	.....	\$4,084,733.92
MISCELLANEOUS.....	19,613.19	.....	260,924.69	.....	280,536.88
BONDS AND MORTGAGES, Less Reserve.....	11,398,163.81	.....	1,435,350.00	958,400.42	11,875,113.39
Total.....	\$23,425,929.64	\$10,261,620.43	\$7,096,662.56	.....	\$26,590,887.51
DISTRIBUTION					
Special Endowments—Principal.....	\$22,895,195.58	\$1,462,417.37	.....	.....	\$24,357,612.95
Special Endowments—Income.....	397,276.64	436,872.42	.....	.....	834,149.06
Student Loans.....	6,855.65	20,401.40	.....	.....	27,257.05
Gifts.....	94,686.25	1,255,503.06	.....	.....	1,350,189.31
General Endowment.....	.....	31,915.52	.....	.....	21,679.14
Total.....	\$23,425,929.64	\$3,175,194.25	\$10,236.38	.....	\$26,590,887.51

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

UNIVERSITY LAND, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

	At June 30, 1925	Additions 1925-1926	Deductions 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926
Land: 114th to 116th Streets, Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway.	\$2,022,440.06			\$2,022,440.06
Improvement to Grounds.....	53,239.90	\$2,179.18	.....	53,419.08
116th to 120th Streets, Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway.	\$2,075,679.96			\$2,077,859.14
Improvements to Grounds.....	2,000,000.00	.....	2,000,000.00	
429,601.17	2,429,601.17	.....	429,601.17	2,429,601.17
116th Street, north side, Morningside Drive to Amsterdam Avenue.....	563,193.40	.....	.....	563,193.40
117th Street, south side, Morningside Drive to Amsterdam Avenue.....	503,656.95	.....	.....	503,656.95
Baker Field, Broadway, 218th Street and Harlem Ship Canal.....	736,128.65	528.00	736,656.65	
Improvements and additions to Baker Field.....	253,382.54	989,511.19	7,893.75	261,276.29
Avery Library Building:				
Construction.....	339,021.42	800.00	.....	339,821.42
Boathouse at Highland, N. Y.....	30,040.00	.....	.....	30,040.00
Crocker Research Building:				
X-Ray Equipment.....	18,465.53	.....	.....	18,465.53
Earl Hall: Construction and Equipment.....	164,844.65	.....	.....	164,844.65
980.00	165,824.65	.....	980.00	
Engineering Building: Construction.....	284,075.50	284,075.50
Equipment.....	20,775.47	20,775.47
	304,850.97	304,850.97

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Faculty House:	Construction.....	\$298,550.43		\$298,350.43
	Equipment.....	29,486.39	\$4,973.00	34,459.39
Fayerweather Hall:	Construction.....	\$327,836.82		\$332,809.82
	Equipment.....			
Furnald Hall:	Construction.....	274,113.67		274,113.67
	Equipment.....	18,550.43		18,550.43
Hamilton Hall:	Construction.....	352,666.66		352,666.66
	Equipment.....	23,122.12		23,122.12
Hartley Hall:	Construction.....	486,522.26		486,572.26
	Equipment.....	24,156.49		24,156.49
Havemeyer Hall:	Construction.....	337,202.65		337,202.65
	Equipment.....	20,066.55		20,066.55
Kent Hall:	Construction.....	510,488.62		516,488.62
	Equipment.....	54,074.86		54,074.86
Llaveymer Annex:	Construction.....	570,563.48		570,563.48
	Equipment.....	223,550.99		
Livingston Hall:	Construction.....	1,108,213.09		1,108,213.09
	Equipment.....	97,357.96		99,591.38
	Alterations.....	46,600.00		46,600.00
Library Building:	Construction.....	1,252,171.05		1,254,404.47
	Equipment.....			
Livingston Hall:	Construction.....	333,607.50		333,607.50
	Equipment.....	20,265.98		20,265.98
Chemical Engineering Building; Construction.....		353,873.48		353,873.48
College of Dental and Oral Surgery; Construction and Equipment.....		3,166.44		3,166.44
		576,335.92		579,517.67

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

		At June 30, 1925	Additions 1925-1926	Deductions 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926
Students Hall:					
Construction.....		43,788.25	1,019,628.18	.....	1,063,416.43
Construction.....		349,694.66	.....	.....	349,694.66
Construction.....		196,830.82	.....	.....	196,830.82
Furnishing.....		24,410.17	.....	.....	24,410.17
		221,240.99	.....	.....	221,240.99
St. Paul's Chapel:					
Construction.....		266,676.54	.....	.....	266,676.54
Equipment.....		40,633.62	16,082.00	.....	56,715.62
		307,310.16	.....	.....	323,392.16
Schermerhorn Hall:					
Construction.....		457,658.17	1,800.00	.....	459,458.17
Equipment.....		35,786.35	308.73	.....	36,095.08
		493,444.52	.....	.....	495,553.25
School of Business:					
Construction.....		999,451.38	1,763.22	.....	1,001,214.60
Equipment.....		66,260.49	3,285.56	.....	69,546.05
		1,065,711.87	.....	.....	1,070,760.65
School of Journalism:					
Construction.....		534,863.38	.....	.....	534,863.38
Equipment.....		28,637.83	.....	.....	28,637.83
		563,501.21	.....	.....	563,501.21
School of Mines Building:					
Construction.....		305,506.29	.....	.....	305,506.29
Equipment.....		19,760.85	.....	.....	19,760.85
		325,267.14	.....	.....	325,267.14
Physics Building:					
Construction.....		86,237.91	9,757,747.96	.....	1,061,985.87
Equipment.....		4,000.00	15,497.53	.....	19,497.53
		90,237.91	.....	.....	1,081,483.40
University Hall:					
Construction.....		983,657.05	.....	.....	983,657.05
Equipment.....		20,647.89	.....	.....	20,647.89
Power House Equipment....		228,507.16	3,305.74	.....	231,812.90
Power House Conduits.....		.....	3,217.39	.....	3,217.39
Gymnasium Equipment.....		43,149.23	43,149.23
Commons Equipment.....		13,943.56	13,646.86
		296.70	296.70
		1,289,904.89	1,296,131.32

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Johnson Hall:	Construction.....	\$1,101,550.26	\$39,943.91	\$1,141,494.17
	Equipment.....	79,776.60	11,968.36	91,745.96
	Commons Equipment.....	25,670.13	\$1,206,996.99	25,871.66
			201.53	\$1,259,110.79
No. 411 West 117th Street, (Maison Francaise).	.....	33.29.39	.....	33.291.39
No. 413 West 117th Street, (Chaplain's Residence).	.....	23.439.12	.....	23.439.12
No. 415 West 117th Street, (Dean's Residence) .....	.....	23.439.12	.....	23.439.12
No. 419 West 117th Street, (Columbia House) .....	.....	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
No. 421 West 117th Street.....	.....	21,499.66	.....	21,499.66
No. 437 West 117th Street.....	.....	265,388.90	.....	265,388.90
Class of 1880 Gates.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Class of 1881 Flagstaff.	.....	4,600.00	.....	4,600.00
Class of 1885 Sun-Dial.....	.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Class of 1886 Granite Exedra.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Class of 1888 Gates.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Class of 1889 Mines "Hammerman"	.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Class of 1891 Gates.....	.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Class of 1897 Boat-house.....	.....	8,000.00	.....	8,000.00
Class of 1893 Chapel Bell.	.....	5,114.84	.....	5,114.84
Class of 1906 Clock.....	.....	1,159.16	.....	1,159.16
Fountain of the God Pan.....	.....	12,013.50	.....	12,013.50
Granite Posts for Class of 1891 Gates	.....	2,563.00	.....	2,563.00
Hamilton Statue.....	.....	0.900.00	.....	10,900.00
Lighting University Grounds.....	.....	1,035.00	.....	1,035.00
Pylon (Class of 1890 Arts and Mines Gift)	.....	8'598.72	.....	8,598.72
Setting Bust of Professor Egleston (Class of 1883, Mines, Gift)	.....	390.00	.....	390.00
Seth Low Memorial Tablet.....	.....	1,010.00	.....	1,010.00
Marcellus Hartley Research Tablet.....	.....	417.00	.....	417.00
John B. Pine Tablet.....	.....	1,374.00	.....	1,374.00
Van Arminge Memorial.....	.....	20,738.340	.....	20,738.34
Statue of Science and Pylon.....	.....	13,148.95	.....	13,148.95
Portrait of President Butler.....	.....	9,880.57	.....	9,880.57
Removal and Re-erection of Fence.....	.....	15,371.71	.....	15,371.71
Baker Field Grandstands.....	.....	9,977.50	.....	9,977.50
Baker Field Fence.....	.....	1,850.98	.....	1,850.98

	At June 30, 1925	Additions 1925-1926	Deductions 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926
Manor House, Improvements and Furnishings.....	\$2,000.00	\$7,431.14	.....	\$7,431.14
Hegeler Furnace.....	19,972.70	.....	.....	2,000.00
Model of Buildings and Grounds.....	250.00	.....	.....	19,972.70
Model of Coal Mine.....	250.00	.....	.....	250.00
Braden Mine Models.....	1,700.00	.....	.....	1,700.00
Repairs and Equipment of Old Buildings:				
East Hall.....	5,113.34	.....	.....	5,113.34
South Court Fountains.....	4,932.88	.....	.....	4,932.88
Students Army Training Corps Equipment.....	850.00	.....	.....	850.00
Botany and Agricultural Greenhouses.....	16,500.00	.....	.....	16,386.50
Optical Instruments.....	7,100.00	.....	.....	7,100.00
Assessments:				
Boulevard Sewer.....	\$2,579.90	.....	.....	\$2,579.90
129th Street Sewer.....	749.25	.....	.....	749.25
Opening and acquiring title to Addition to Riverside Park.	8,168.98	.....	.....	8,168.98
Opening 116th Street.....	2,882.77	.....	.....	2,882.77
Opening 120th Street.....	38,033.56	.....	.....	38,033.59
Opening Riverside Drive and Parkway.....	4,814.55	.....	.....	4,814.55
On 116th Street for Inwood Park.....	45.80	.....	.....	45.80
Expenses During Construction and Removal to New Site— (Net).....	57,274.84	.....	.....	57,274.84
Outside Street Work.....	372,058.68	.....	.....	372,058.68
	107,140.39	.....	.....	107,140.39

Vaults: East.....	30,382.79		30,382.79
West.....	37,316.40		37,316.40
Medical School:			
Buildings:.....	628,969.31		628,969.31
Equipment.....	14,950.26		14,950.26
Library.....	1,400.00		1,400.00
Roof Laboratory.....	14,938.07		14,938.07
School of Dentistry.....	39,084.92		39,084.92
Sloane Hospital for Women.....	399,263.14		399,263.14
New Site.....	1,180,000.00		1,180,000.00
Improvements to New Site.....	2,043.50		2,043.50
New Buildings.....	127,727.10		127,727.10
Sloane Hospital and Vanderbilt Clinic Buildings and Equipment.....		187,500.00	187,500.00
	2,408,376.30		3,319,142.73
	39,765.27		39,765.27
Camp Columbia, Morris, Conn.			
Less Reserve for Depreciation of Commons Equipment.....	\$8,518.28		\$25,957,254.29
" " Baker Field.....	200.00		
		8,718.28	
			\$22,123,353.15

OTHER PROPERTY

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C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	At June 30, 1925	Increase	Decrease and Depreciation	At June 30, 1926
Amsterdam Avenue and 115th Street.....	\$1,00	\$101,486.61	\$3,044.58	\$98,442.03
83 Barclay Street.....	69,019.52	5,327.29	13,133.87	70,406.81
503-11 Broadway.....	340,397.63			377,263.76
21 Claremont Avenue.....	3,622.58			3,622.58
21 Claremont Avenue.....	487,673.82	85.50	10,413.88	477,345.44
29-35 Claremont Avenue.....	43,523.79			43,523.79
39-41 Claremont Avenue.....	448,556.32			442,974.52
460-4 Riverside Drive.....	643,328.96			24,908.96
18 East 16th Street.....	167,109.75			61,842.00
612 Fifth Avenue.....	70,495.00			167,109.75
618 Fifth Avenue.....	111,865.88			68,358.73
620 Fifth Avenue.....	91,578.32			6,599.31
626 Fifth Avenue and 1 West 50th Street.....	482,773.96			105,266.57
632 Fifth Avenue.....	151,481.28	10,000.00	5,847.93	85,730.39
68 Murray Street.....	11,103.50	33,399.40	53,296.51	429,477.45
70 Murray Street.....	6,483.12			41,840.00
72 Murray Street.....	61,750.72			119,441.28
41 West 47th Street.....				32,397.42
15 West 48th Street.....	16,126.01			1,001.98
31 West 48th Street.....	17,070.91			336.47
35 West 48th Street.....	128,937.26			10,767.03
2 West 50th Street.....	9,367.34	40,211.33	240.12	6,243.00
4-6 West 50th Street.....				61,750.72
19 West 50th Street.....				921.49
6 West 51st Street.....	1.00			334.50
424-30 West 116th Street.....				10,704.00
405 West 117th Street.....	25,879.80			16,126.01
407 West 117th Street.....	22,088.73			1,313.15
421 West 117th Street.....	21,749.20			15,757.76
431 West 117th Street.....	23,368.56			8,229.12
433 West 117th Street.....	22,574.78			120,608.14
435 West 117th Street.....	22,832.85			624.48
				8,742.86
				1.00
				4,747.51
				340.00
				25,539.80
				262.12
				21,826.61
				21,749.20
				309.51
				280.11
				22,594.67
				289.68
				22,543.17
				113,755.00
				\$321,457.55
				\$9,669,183.50
				<u>\$9,370,553.53</u>

Real Estate (Amos F. Eno Endowment).....

SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS

SPECIAL ENDOWMENTS

	At June 30, 1925	Additions, 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926
(A) For General Purposes			
BURGESS (JOHN W.) FUND: Gift of Anonymous Donors to the general endowment of the University. Established 1910.	\$100,000.00	.....	\$100,000.00
CARPENTIER (H. W.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Legacy of the late Horace W. Carpenter, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1918.	1,291,173.83	\$23,909.98	1,315,083.81
CIVIL ENGINEERING TESTING LABORATORIES FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on January 5, 1925 by the transfer of the sum of \$10,000 from the unexpended balance on June 30, 1924 of receipts from the Civil Engineering Testing Laboratories, this sum to be set up as a Civil Engineering Testing Laboratories Fund, the income or principal of which shall be used as the Trustees may from time to time determine for the support and development of the work of these laboratories. Established 1925.	12,983.34	1,303.97	14,287.31
CLASS OF 1895 ARTS AND MINES FUND: Gift of the Class of 1895 Arts and Mines to inaugurate the Columbia University Permanent Alumni Fund, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1919.	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PERMANENT ALUMNI FUND: Gift of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1922.	38,500.00	3,507.29	42,007.29
KENNEDY (JOHN STEWART) ENDOWMENT FUND: Bequest of the late John Stewart Kennedy, a Trustee of Columbia University 1903 to 1909. Established 1910.	2,807,820.91	1,670.83	2,809,491.74

PELL (MARY B.) LEGACY:						
Bequest of the late Mary B. Pell, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1914.....	4,415.04	6,309.92				10,724.96
VAN CORTLANDT (ROBERT B.) FUND:						
Bequest of the late Robert B. Van Cortlandt, the income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1918.....	710,881.44	91,207.79				802,089.23
	\$4,975,774.56	\$127,906.78				\$5,103,684.34

(B) For Designated Purposes

ADAMS (ERNEST KEMPTON) FUND FOR PHYSICAL RESEARCH:

Gift of Edward D. Adams, in memory of his son, the late Ernest Kempton Adams. Such part of the income as shall be designated by the Trustees to be applied to the stipend of the Research Fellow pursuing researches in the Physical Sciences or in their practical applications; the income received in excess of such stipend to be used in the publication and distribution of the results of the investigation carried on by such Fellows. Established 1904.....

ALDRICH (JAMES HERMAN) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift of James H. Aldrich, of the Class of 1863, to establish this fund in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation. Established 1913.....

ANONYMOUS FUND FOR CHURCH AND CHORAL MUSIC:

Gift of an anonymous donor to establish this fund, the income to be used to maintain a Professorship in Church and Choral Music. Established 1913.....

ANONYMOUS FUND FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY:

Gift of an Anonymous Donor to establish a fund for the use and benefit of the Department of Metallurgy in the School of Mines, the income of the fund to be paid to the wife of the donor during her lifetime and thereafter to the donor, should he survive her. Established 1925.....

100,000.00	100,000.00
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	At June 30, 1925	Additions, 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926
ART PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Bequest of Hugo Reisinger to found a professorship of the History of Arts. Established 1916. . .	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
AVERY ARCHITECTURAL FUND: Gift of Samuel P. Avery and Mary Ogden Avery in memory of their deceased son, Henry Ogden Avery, the income of the fund to be applied to the purchase of books relating to architecture, decorations and allied arts. Established 1890, and augmented in 1910 by \$20,000.	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
BAIER (VICTOR) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Victor Baier to establish a fellowship in church music to be governed by such rules and regulations as may be determined by the Trustees. Established 1922.	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
BANGS (FRANCIS SEDGWICK) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Francis Sedgwick Bangs to establish a scholarship in the School of Law in memory of her husband, the late Francis Sedgwick Bangs of the Class of 1878 and a Trustee of the University from 1900 to 1920; the scholarship to be awarded to a qualified student who is a member of either the Anglo-Saxon, the Germanic, the Scandinavian, or the Latin race and who shall be of Christian parentage; and preferably one who has been a student in Columbia College. Established 1926. . . . .	.....	.....	\$6,000.00 6,000.00
BARKER (CLARENCE) MUSICAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Mrs. Virginia Purdy Bacon, to establish a graduate scholarship in the Department of Music. Established 1921.	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
BARNARD FELLOWSHIP FUND: Legacy from the late President Barnard to establish the 'Barnard Fellowship for encouraging Scientific Research.' Established 1889.	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00

BARNARD LIBRARY FUND:

The residuary estate of the late President Barnard was left to the Trustees of Columbia College to constitute a fund under the name of the 'Barnard Fund for the Increase of the Library,' the income of which is to be devoted to the purchase of books, especially those relating to physical and astronomical science; but out of the income of this fund so much as may be necessary is to be applied in procuring a gold medal of the bullion value of not less than \$200, to be styled the 'Barnard Medal for Meritorious Service to Science,' to be awarded every five years on the judgment of the National Academy of Science of the United States. The medal will be next awarded in June, 1930. Established 1889.

59,600.00	59,600.00
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BARNARD (MARGARET) FUND:

The residuary estate of the late Margaret Barnard, widow of the late President Barnard, was left to the Trustees of Columbia College, 'to augment the sum left by my late husband.' Established 1892.

BECK FUNDS:

The late Charles Bathgate Beck bequeathed the sum of \$10,000 to be applied as follows: \$2,000 to found one free scholarship, the income to be applied 'to the free yearly tuition and education in said College of one student forever, under such terms and conditions as the rules of said College and said Trustees shall prescribe,' the income of the remaining \$8,000 to be used for an annual prize 'to the student in the Law School who shall pass the best examination in Real Estate Law.' Established 1899.

Beck Scholarship Fund.....\$2,000.00

Beck Prize Fund.....\$8,000.00

BEEKMAN (GERARD) FUND:

Bequest of the late Gerard Beekman, formerly a Trustee of Columbia University, the income to be used in connection with the work of the Chaplain. Established 1920.

10,000.00	10,000.00
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BEER (JULIUS) LECTURE FUND:

Bequest of the late Julius Beer, the income of which is to be applied to providing lectures at intervals not exceeding three years, by lecturers nominated by the Faculty of Political Science and confirmed by the Trustees. Established 1903.

10,000.00	10,000.00
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	At June 30, 1925	Additions, 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926
BENNETT PRIZE FUND: Gift of James Gordon Bennett, the income, or a medal of equal value, to be given for 'an essay in English prose upon some subject of contemporaneous interest in the domestic or foreign policy of the United States.' Established 1893.....	\$1,000.00 \$1,000.00
BERGH (HENRY) FUND: Anonymous Gift, the income to be used for the promotion of humane education. Established 1907	100,000.00 .....	..... 100,000.00	.....
BLUMENTHAL ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of George Blumenthal for the endowment of a Chair of Politics. Established 1906.....	108,424.83 .....	..... \$794.77	109,219.60
BLUMENTHAL (GEORGE, JR.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Mr. and Mrs. George Blumenthal, the income to be awarded to students of Medicine to cover the cost of tuition, or for other purposes. Established 1909.....	19,667.50 .....	..... 19,667.50	.....
BONDY (EMIL C.) FUND: Bequest of the late Emil C. Bondy, the income of which is to be applied, first, toward investigation into the cause, prevention and cure of cancer, and second, toward general research in medicine and surgery and their allied subjects. Established 1916.....	100,000.00 .....	..... 100,000.00	.....
BORING FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Mr. Edward C. Moore, Jr., to establish a Fellowship in the School of Architecture. Established 1922.....	6,200.00 .....	..... 6,200.00	.....
BRAINARD (EDWARD SUTLIFF) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Miss Phoebe T. Sutliff in memory of her nephew Edward Sutliff Brainard of the Class of 1921, the income to be awarded annually to that student in the graduating class of Columbia College who is adjudged by his classmates, according to such rules as the Faculty may prescribe, as most worthy of distinction on the ground of his qualities of mind and character. Established 1920.....	1,200.00 .....	..... 1,200.00	.....

BRIDGHAM (SAMUEL WILLARD) FUND:		
Gift of Mrs. Fauny Bridgham to establish a fund, in memory of the late Samuel Willard Bridgeman, of the Class of 1867, School of Mines, the income to be applied to the support of a Fellowship to be awarded annually by the Faculty of Applied Science. Established 1915.....	22,000.00	22,000.00
BULL (WILLIAM T.) MEMORIAL FUND:		
From the William T. Bull Memorial Fund Committee in honor of the late William T. Bull, M. D., the income to be applied to meet the cost of conducting original research under the direction of the Department of Surgery. Established 1911.....	32,250.00	32,250.00
BUNNER PRIZE FUND:		
Gift of friends of the late Henry Cuyler Bunner, the income to be used to provide every year the 'H. C. Bunner Medal,' to be given to the student who shall present the best essay on an assigned subject in American literature. Established 1896.....	1,247.00	1,247.00
BURGESS (ANNIE P.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Bequest of the late Annie P. Burgess to establish a fund, the income to be applied to the tuition and expenses each year of a worthy and deserving young man of good habits and Christian character. Established 1913.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
BURGESS (DANIEL M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Bequest of the late Annie P. Burgess to establish a fund, the income to be applied to the tuition and expenses each year of a worthy and deserving young man of good habits and Christian character. Established 1913.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
BUTLER (NICHOLAS MURRAY) MEDAL FUND:		
Gift of Archer M. Huntington to establish a fund, the income to be used in providing a gold medal every five years for the most distinguished contribution made anywhere in the world to philosophy, or to educational theory, practice or administration. Established 1914.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
BUTLER (RICHARD) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Gift of Mrs. Richard Butler in memory of her deceased husband, Richard Butler. Open to students born in the State of Ohio. Established 1903.....	5,500.00	5,500.00

	At June 30, 1925	Additions, 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926
CAMPBELL SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of \$3,000 each from Miss Maria L. Campbell and Miss Catherine B. Campbell to establish two scholarships in Columbia College in memory of Robert B. Campbell, of the Class of 1844, and Henry P. Campbell, of the Class of 1847. Established 1900.....	\$6,000.00	.....	\$6,000.00
CARPENTIER (EDWARD R.) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Maria H. Williamson for the endowment of a 'Professorship, or an endowed lectureship, on the origins and growth of civilization among men.' Established 1906.....	250,000.00	.....	250,000.00
CARPENTIER (JAMES S.) FUND: Gift of General H. W. Carpenter to establish a fund in memory of his brother, James S. Carpenter, for the benefit of the Law School. Established 1903.....	300,000.00	.....	300,000.00
CARPENTIER (R. S.) FUND: Gift of General H. W. Carpenter towards a professorship in the Medical School, in memory of Reuben S. Carpenter. Established 1904.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
CASTNER (HAMILTON YOUNG) FUND: Bequest of the late Cora M. Perkins, the income to be invested by the Trustees of Columbia University in such manner as shall in their judgment most effectively encourage chemical investigation and research. Established 1923.....	282,704.38	.....	282,704.38
CENTER FUND: Gift of Mary E. Ludlow in memory of her son, the late Robert Center, the income to be applied either to the salary of a Professor of Music, or of other Instructors of Music, or to Fellowships, Scholarships in Music, or to be used in any one or more of these or such other ways as shall, in the judgment of the Trustees, tend most effectually to elevate the standard of musical instruction in the United States, and to afford the most favorable opportunity for acquiring instruction of the highest order. Established 1896.....	180,000.00	.....	180,000.00

CHAMBERLAIN (JOSEPH P.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Joseph P. Chamberlain for the endowment of a chair of legislation. Established 1917	150,000.00	150,000.00
CHANDLER (CHARLES FREDERICK) FUND: From the Alumni of Columbia University to establish this fund in honor of Professor Charles Frederick Chandler, the income to be applied to the delivery and publication of at least one public lecture each year on some phase of the science of Chemistry, etc. Established 1910	7,500.00	7,500.00
CHANLER PRIZE FUND: Bequest of J. Winthrop Chanler, of the Class of 1847, to found an annual prize for 'the best original manuscript essay in English prose on the History of Civil Government of America, or some other historical subject.' Established 1877	1,100.00	1,100.00
CHAPEL FURNISHING FUND: Created by act of the Trustees on Feb. 1, 1926 by the transfer of the balance of the St. Paul's Chapel Windows Gift Account. This sum to constitute a special fund, either the principal or income of which may be used for furniture and equipment of St. Paul's Chapel. Established 1926	\$710.69	710.69
CHAPEL MUSIC FUND: Gift of Gerard Beekman of the Class of 1864 to establish this fund, the income to be applied to the purchase of suitable music for use in the services in St. Paul's Chapel. Established 1913	1,050.00	1,050.00
CLARK SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Alonzo Clark, M. D., formerly President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the purpose of promoting the discovery of new facts in medical science. First prize bestowed October 1, 1894	15,250.00	15,250.00
CLASS OF 1848 SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of an anonymous friend, for the endowment of two Scholarships in Columbia College. Established 1902	10,000.00	10,000.00

	At June 30, 1925	Additions, 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926
CLASS OF 1869 FUND: Representing the amount held by the Treasurer of the Class of 1869 at the time of his death. The income or principal to be used as the surviving members of the class may designate. Established 1924.....	\$99.01	.....	\$99.01
CLASS OF 1881 ARTS AND MINES FUND: Gift of the Class of 1881 Arts and Mines in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of their graduation, for the maintenance of the class of 1881 flagpole and for the purchase of Columbia flags. Established 1921.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
CLASS OF 1885 SCHOOL OF MINES FUND: Gift of the Class of 1885 School of Mines in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be applied to the maintenance of a Scholarship in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry. Established 1910.....	10,600.00	\$2,525.00	13,125.00
CLASS OF 1888 ARTS AND MINES FUND: For the maintenance of the Class of 1888 Gates. Established 1917.....	400.00	.....	400.00
CLASS OF 1889 MEDAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1889 School of Mines in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, the income to be applied to the cost of a medal to be awarded triennially to a graduate of the School of Mines, or of any of the schools of applied science or architecture, who shall have distinguished himself by eminent achievement in any sphere of human effort. Established 1915.....	500.00	.....	500.00
CLASS OF 1892 ARTS AND MINES FUND: Gift of the Class of 1892 Arts and Mines for the endowment of rooms 633 Hartley and 431 Furnald, the occupancy thereof to be awarded as provided in the deed of gift. Established 1917.....	6,600.00	.....	6,600.00

CLASS OF 1896 ARTS AND MINES SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of the Class of 1896 Arts and Mines, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation. Established 1921.....	12,000.00	12,000.00
CLASS OF 1901 DECAENNIAL FUND: Gift of the Class of 1901 College and Applied Science, the income to be applied toward the expenses of maintaining the work of the Committee on Employment of Students. Established 1911	1,400.00	1,400.00
CLASS OF 1905 FUND: Gift of the Class of 1905 College and Science, the income to be disposed of yearly by direction of the Class, the accumulated interest being added to the principal if the Class make no direction. In 1930 the entire fund with accumulations and additions shall be applied to some University, athletic or alumni, activity as directed by the Class and if the Class make no direction, the entire fund with accumulations and additions shall become the property of the University, as a gift from the Class. Established 1915	1,225.00	1,225.00
COCK (THOMAS F., M. D.) PRIZE FUND: Bequest of the late Augustus C. Chapin, the income to be used to provide an annual prize to be known as the 'Thomas F. Cock, M. D., Prize' for the best thesis on puerperal fever. Established 1915	1,125.00	1,125.00
COLLINS (PERRY McDONOUGH) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Kate Collins Brown, the annual income to be divided into amounts of three hundred dollars (\$300) to be paid annually under such rules and regulations as the Board of Trustees of the College may from time to time establish, to each of those undergraduates in the academic and scientific courses of the College whose pecuniary condition and resources are, in the judgment of the Board of Trustees, insufficient to defray the expenses of his college education; and if the College is unable in any year to use the entire income of the said Fund for the purposes aforesaid, after making every proper effort so to do, the balance of the income from the Fund in that year, not needed for the aforesaid purposes, shall be applied to the general purposes of the academic and scientific departments of the College. Established 1918.....	563,883.28	563,883.28

	At June 30, 1925	Additions, 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926
COLUMBIA HUDSON-FULTON PRIZE FUND: Gift of the representatives of the various Committees having charge of the reception given on the University grounds in October, 1909, under the auspices of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, the income to be used for an annual prize or prizes, to be known as the Columbia Hudson-Fulton Prize or Prizes, for an athletic event. Established 1909.....	\$1,000.00	.....	\$1,000.00
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION FUND: From the Trustees of the trust created by the Columbia University Football Association, the income to be applied towards the support of athletic teams or crews representing Columbia University in intercollegiate sports. Established 1911.....	10,037.72	.....	10,037.72
CONVERS (E. B.) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Miss Alice Convers and Miss Clara B. Convers to endow, in memory of their brother, Ebenezer Buckingham Convers, of the Class of 1866, a prize in the Columbia Law School. Established 1906.....	1,100.00	.....	1,100.00
COTHEAL FUND: Gift of Mrs. James R. Swords and Mrs. Samuel Lawrence as a memorial to their brother, Alexander I. Cotheal, the income to be used for the purchase of books in the Oriental Languages, or relating to Oriental countries. Established 1896.....	17,025.00	.....	17,025.00
CRAGIN (E. B.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Gifts of various donors to establish this fund in memory of the late Dr. Edwin B. Cragin, the net income to be applied to the support of the Social Service work of the Sloane Hospital for Women, or, in the event that the Social Service work of the said Hospital is otherwise provided for or discontinued, then such net income shall be expended in such other manner as the Board of Managers of the Hospital may from time to time direct. Established 1919.....	68,818.56	68,818.56

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

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CROCKER (GEORGE) SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND:					
Bequest of the late George Crocker, the income to be used in Cancer Research.	Established 1911..	1,455,000.00	\$18,381.25 Decrease	1,436,618.75	
CROSBY (WILLIAM O.) COLLECTION OF LANTERN SLIDES FUND:					
Gift of \$1,800 from friends of Professor William O. Crosby, of Boston, to establish and maintain the collection of geological lantern slides in the Department of Geology known by above title.					
One hundred dollars was made immediately available and \$1,700 is to constitute a permanent fund, the income only to be used for above purposes.	Established 1913.....	1,700.00	.....	1,700.00	
CURRIER (NATHANIEL) FUND:					
Bequest of Lura Currier, to establish the Nathaniel Currier Fund, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the Library.	Established 1908.....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00	
CURTIS (CARLTON C.) FUND:					
Gift of Carlton C. Curtis for the endowment of a branch of creative investigation under the terms and conditions as set forth in the deed of gift.	Established 1921.....	25,507.69	529.05	26,036.74	
CURTIS FELLOWSHIP FUND:					
Gift of the George William Curtis Memorial Committee to establish a fellowship in the School of Political Science in Columbia University, to bear the name and to perpetuate the memory of the late George William Curtis, the holder of the fellowship to devote himself to the study of the science of government, with a special view to its application to the then existing condition of the United States, or the State or City of New York, and to publish a monograph on some subject relating to the then existing condition of the United States, etc.	Established 1899	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	
CURTIS (GEORGE WILLIAM) MEDALS FUND:					
Gift from an associate of George William Curtis in the Civil Service Reform work.	Established 1902.....	1,300.00	.....	1,300.00	
CUTTING (W. BAYARD) FUND:					
Gift of Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting and her children to establish this fund in memory of the late W. Bayard Cutting, of the Class of 1869, the income to provide traveling fellowships.	Established 1913.....	117,690.00	29,344.90	147,034.90	

	At June 30, 1925	Additions, 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926
CUTTING (W. BAYARD, JR.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of W. Bayard Cutting, to establish the 'W. Bayard Cutting, Jr. Fellowship Fund.' The income of the fund (to be not less than \$600) is payable to the Graf Erwein von Wurmbrand and the Grafin Eva von Wurmbrand during their lifetime; thereafter, the income shall be used to provide a fellowship in International Law, to be awarded annually at the pleasure of the Trustees, to that student, who, in their judgment, shall have attained a standard of excellence to justify the award. Established 1912.....	\$15,000.00	\$15,000	\$15,150.00
DACOSTA PROFESSORSHIP FUND: The late Charles M. DaCosta, a member of the Class of 1855, bequeathed to the Trustees of Columbia College \$100,000. Of this sum, the Trustees, on October 6, 1891, for the endowment of a chair in the Department of Biology, set apart \$80,000, which has been increased by the profits of certain investments to.....	86,600.00	.....	86,600.00
DARLING (EDWARD A.) PRIZE FUND: Bequest of the late Edward A. Darling, formerly Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, the income to be awarded as a prize each year at Commencement to that student of the senior class in Engineering whose work during his course of study is voted by his classmates to have been the most honest and thorough. Established 1903.....	1,070.00	.....	1,070.00
DEAN LUNG PROFESSORSHIP OF CHINESE FUND: Gift of an anonymous friend to found a department of Chinese Languages, Literatures, Religion and Law, and especially for the establishment of a Professorship to be known as the Dean Lung Professorship of Chinese. Established 1901.....	226,200.00	.....	226,200.00
DE LAMAR (JOSEPH R.) FUND: Bequest of the late Joseph R. De Lamar, the income to be expended in such manner as the Trustees may from time to time direct in accordance with the terms of the bequest. Established 1919..	4,441,673.79	733,922.84	5,175,596.63

DEUTSCHER VEREIN PRIZE FUND:

Gift of the Deutscher Verein in Columbia University to establish an annual prize in German. Established 1917.....

1,000.00

DEVENDORF (DAVID M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift of Mrs. David M. Devendorf, to establish the 'David M. Devendorf Scholarship Fund' as a memorial to her deceased husband, David M. Devendorf, the income to provide a scholarship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1911.....

6,500.00

DEWITT (GEORGE C.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift of Mrs. George C. Dewitt of New York to establish this fund, the net annual income to be awarded as a scholarship by the faculty of Law to any graduate of Columbia College, of Christian parentage and of good mental and moral standing in his class, who may need such assistance to enable him to pursue the three-year's course at the Law School and who, in the judgment of the Faculty of Law, shall be worthy of such privilege; provided that the holder of this scholarship shall reside in one of the Residence Halls of the University during his period of study. Established 1917.....

15,301.75

DOUGHTY (FRANCIS, M. D.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Bequest of Phebe Caroline Swords to establish the Francis E. Doughty, M. D., Scholarship Fund' in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, open to members of any class. Established 1912.....

10,000.00

DRISLER CLASSICAL FUND:

Gift of Seth Low, formerly President of the University, for the endowment of the 'Henry Drisler Classical Fund' for the purchase of books, maps, charts, busts and such other equipment as will tend to make instruction in the classics more interesting and effective. Established 1894.....

10,750.00

DUNNING (WILLIAM A.) FUND:

Bequest of the late William A. Dunning, the income to be paid to Mathilde M. Dunning during her lifetime, and thereafter to be applied to the promotion of instruction and research in the Department of History. Established 1923.....

30,542.39 11,243.54

41,785.93

	At June 30, 1925	Additions 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926
DU BOIS (DR. ABRAM) MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of William A. Du Bois, Matthew B. Du Bois and Katharine Du Bois, in memory of their father, Dr. Abram Du Bois, the income to be applied to the maintenance of a fellowship to be known as the Doctor Abram Du Bois Fellowship, to be open to a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons devoting himself to the subject of diseases of the eye. Established 1910.	\$18,000.00	\$18,000.00	\$18,000.00
DYCKMAN FUND: Gift of Isaac Michael Dyckman in memory of his uncles, Dr. Jacob Dyckman and Dr. James Dyckman, both of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to establish the 'Dyckman Fund for the Encouragement of Biological Research,' the interest derived therefrom to be devoted annually to such object, consistent with the purposes of the gift, as shall be recommended by the Department of Zoology and approved by the President. Established 1899.	10,500.00	10,500.00	10,500.00
EARLE PRIZE FUND: Gift of the Earle Memorial Committee to establish the Earle Prize in Classics. Established 1907.	1,325.00	1,325.00	1,325.00
EATON PROFESSORSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Dorman B. Eaton to endow and maintain a Professorship of Municipal Science and Administration in the College. Established 1903.	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
EDSON (HERMAN ALDRICH) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Mary Gertrude Edson Aldrich to establish this Fund. Established 1925.	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
EINSTEIN FUND: Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Waldstein, as a memorial to Mrs. Waldstein's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Einstein, the income of which is to be awarded annually to that graduate student doing the best and most original work in the field of American Diplomacy. Established 1911. ..	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00

ELSBERG (ALBERT MARION) PRIZE FUND:				
Gift of Mrs. Albert Elsberg to establish this fund as a memorial to her son, Albert Marion Elsberg, of the Class of 1905, the income to provide the Albert Marion Elsberg Prize in Modern History.' Established 1912.....	2,100.00	.....	2,100.00	
EMMONS (SAMUEL FRANKLIN) MEMORIAL FUND:				
Amount collected by the Committee of the Emmons Memorial Fund for a fellowship in Scientific Research. Established 1913.....	16,585.35	.....	16,585.35	
ENO (AMOS F.) ENDOWMENT FUND:				
Bequest of the late Amos F. Eno, the principal and income to be expended in such manner and for such purposes as the Trustees may from time to time direct. Established 1923.....	5,984,676.54	528,173.97	6,512,850.51	
EVANS (HENRY) FUND:				
Gift of Mrs. Henry Evans in memory of her husband, the late Henry Evans of the Class of 1881, the income to be paid under such rules and regulations as the Trustees may from time to time establish, to an undergraduate in Columbia College entering upon his Freshman year, whose pecuniary condition and resources are, in the judgment of the Faculty, insufficient to defray the cost of his college education. Established 1926.....	.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	
FACULTY HOUSE MAINTENANCE FUND:				
Created by act of the Trustees on October 5, 1925 by the transfer of the balance of the Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Bequest, this sum to constitute a special fund, the income to be used for the physical maintenance and upkeep of the Faculty House. Established 1925.....	.....	15,976.25	15,976.25	
FERGUSON (DAVID W. AND ELLEN A.) FELLOWSHIP FUND:				
Gift of William C. Ferguson of the Class of 1887. School of Mines, to establish a fellowship in the Department of Chemistry, the holder of the fellowship to devote himself to investigation upon the subject of synthetic drugs and medicines. Established 1921.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	
FINE ARTS ENDOWMENT FUND:				
Gift of an anonymous donor to establish this fund for the benefit of the School of Architecture. Established 1913.....	300,576.41	11,125.29	289,451.12	Decrease

	At June 30, 1925	Additions 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926
GARTH MEMORIAL FUND: Gift of Horace E. Garth to establish a fellowship in Political Economy in memory of his son, the late Granville W. Garth. Established 1904.....	\$16,500.00	.....	\$16,500.00
GEBHARD FUND: Bequest of Frederick Gebhard to found a Professorship of German Language and Literature. Established 1843.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
GERMANISTIC FUND: Gift of the Germanistic Society and other donors, the income to be applied to the maintenance of instruction and research into matters relating to the German peoples. Established 1920.....	14,700.00	.....	14,700.00
GERMAN LECTURE FUND: Gifts for an endowment for Public Lectures in German at the University, the income to be used for advertising, printing, slides, etc. Established 1901.....	1,250.00	.....	1,250.00
GIES (WILLIAM J.) FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of the William J. Gies Fellowship Fund Committee to establish a fellowship in Dental and Medical research. Established 1923.....	10,998.71	\$50.00	11,048.71
GILDER (RICHARD WATSON) FUND FOR THE PROMOTION OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP: Contributions by the friends of the late Richard Watson Gilder to establish this fund in his honor, the income to be used to enable succeeding classes of students to devote themselves as 'Gilder Fellows' to the investigation and study of political and social conditions in this country and abroad, etc. Established 1911.....	48,000.00	.....	48,000.00
GOLDSCHMIDT (H. P.) FUND: Bequest of the late Henry Philip Goldschmidt, the income and principal to be used for the benefit of the Sloane Hospital for Women. Established 1923.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00

GOLDSCHMIDT (SAMUEL ANTHONY) FELLOWSHIP FUND:					
Gift of George B. Goldschmidt, to establish this fund, as a memorial to Samuel Anthony Goldschmidt, of the Class of 1871, the income to be used for the maintenance of a fellowship in Chemistry. Established 1908.....	16,500.00	.....	16,500.00		
GOTTHEIL (GUSTAV) LECTURESHIP FUND:					
Gift from Temple Emanu-El to establish a lectureship, the holder of which is to be nominated by the Professors in the Department of Semitic Languages, subject to confirmation by the Trustees. Established 1903.....	12,525.00	100.00	12,625.00		
GOTTSBERGER (CORNELIUS HEENEY) FELLOWSHIP FUND:					
Bequest of Ellen Josephine Banker to establish a fellowship to bear the name and be in memory of her deceased brother, Cornelius Heeney Gotsberger. Established 1904.....	9,500.00	.....	9,500.00		
GRAY (CLIFFORD) FUND:					
Bequest of the late Clifford Gray, of the Class of 1902 S., to the Alumni Federation of Columbia University to be a part of the Alumni Fund now being raised for the general welfare and benefit of the University. Established 1925.....	.....	7,368.55	7,368.55		
GREEN PRIZE FUND:					
Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Asher Green to establish this fund, in memory of their son, a member of the Class of 1914, the income to provide the Green Prize in the College. Established 1913.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00		
GROSVENOR (ROBERT) MEMORIAL FUND:					
Gift of Mr. William Grosvenor of Providence, R. I., in behalf of his mother and her family, in memory of Robert Grosvenor, deceased, a former member of the Class of 1918 in the Medical School, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the library at the Medical School. Established 1920.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00		
HALL (GEORGE HENRY) FUND:					
Bequest of the late George Henry Hall to establish this fund, the income of which is to be used to maintain continuously one scholar in the University for the full term of four years, such scholar to be selected by the Trustees. Established 1913.....	14,363.22	.....	14,363.22		

	At June 30, 1925	Additions 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926
HAMILTON (ADELAIDE) BEQUEST: Gift of Miss Adelaide Hamilton to be set apart as a fund for the purchase of books, as a memorial to her father, John Church Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, a proper book-plate to be set in each volume purchased with the income of the fund. Established 1917.....	\$1,000.00	.....	\$1,000.00
HARKNESS (EDWARD S.) FUND: Gift of Edward S. Harkness, the income to be used for medical education and research. Established 1922.....	1,012,847.58	719.50	1,013,567.08
HARKNESS (MRS. STEPHEN V.) FUND: Gift of Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, the income to be used for medical education and research. Established 1922.....	1,328,060.40	5,681.88	1,333,742.28
HARRIMAN (REVEREND ORLANDO) FUND: Gift of the children of the late Reverend Orlando Harriman, of the Class of 1835, as a memorial to their father, the income, until further action by the Trustees, to be applied to the salary of the Professor of Rhetoric and English. Established 1908.....	102,500.00	.....	102,500.00
HARRIS (ELLEN C.) FUND: Bequest of the late Ellen C. Harris for the erection and endowment of a building as a memorial to her mother, the late Evelina M. Harris. Established 1922.....	291,109.12	187,756.42 Decrease	103,352.70
HARSEN SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Founded by the late Jacob Harsen, M. D., in 1859, the income to be given in prizes. Under an order of the N. Y. Supreme Court in 1903, the income is thereafter to be used for scholarships in the Medical School, to be known as the Harsen Scholarships.....	31,332.73	.....	31,332.73
HARTLEY (FRANK) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gifts from friends of the late Frank Hartley, M. D., to endow a scholarship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as a memorial. Established 1914.....	4,425.00	.....	4,425.00

HEPBURN (A. BARTON) ENDOWMENT FUND:				
Gift of A. Barton Hepburn, formerly a trustee of the University, the income to be applied, as the Trustees may from time to time provide, to the maintenance and conduct of the School of Business. Established 1918.	480,000.00	9,397.21	489,397.21	
HEPBURN (A. BARTON) PROFESSORSHIP FUND:				
Bequest of the late A. Barton Hepburn, formerly a trustee of the University, to found or aid in founding a professorship in either economics or history. Established 1922.	150,000.00	.....	150,000.00	
HERVEY (WILLIAM ADDISON) MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:				
Gift of the William Addison Hervey Memorial Committee, the income to provide a scholarship in the department of Germanic Languages. First award October 1, 1925 and biennially thereafter. Established 1924.	3,510.00	.....	3,510.00	
HOLT (L. EMMETT) FELLOWSHIP FUND:				
Bequest of Dr. L. Emmett Holt to establish a fellowship for the study of the diseases of children. Established 1925.	24,329.38	.....	24,329.38	
HUBER (FRANCIS) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:				
Gift of Francis Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded to a student entering the Medical School from an institution other than Columbia College, Barnard College or Hunter College. Established 1921.	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	
HUBER (FREDERICK W. JR.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:				
Gift of Dr. Frederick W. Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded under the terms of the gift, to a student in the first or freshman year in Columbia College. Established 1924.	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	
HUBER (VIOLA B.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:				
Gift of Francis Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded to a student entering the Medical School from Hunter College. Established 1921.	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	
ILLIG FUND:				
Bequest of William C. Illig, of the Class of 1882 School of Mines, the income to be applied to the purchase of prizes to be awarded to students of the graduating class of the School of Mines, who shall, in the judgment of the Faculty, have merited the same by commendable proficiency in such scientific subjects as the Faculty may designate. Established 1898.	2,300.00	.....	2,300.00	

	At June 30, 1925	Additions 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926
INDO-IRANIAN FUND: Gift of an anonymous donor to found this Fund, the income to be used for the maintenance of the Department of Indo-Iranian Languages. Established 1908.....	\$15,000.00	.....	\$15,000.00
JACOBI (ABRAHAM) LIBRARY FUND: Gift of Francis Huber, the income thereof to be expended for the purchase of books and journals on pediatric subjects for the Library of the Medical School. Established 1921.....	4,021.28	.....	4,021.28
JACOBI (ABRAHAM) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Francis Huber to establish four scholarships, two of which shall be awarded to students entering the Medical School from Columbia College and two to students entering the Medical School from the College of the City of New York. Established 1921.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
JAMES (P. WILLIS) FUND: Bequest of D. Willis James, the income to be applied until further action by the Trustees, to the salary of the Professor of Geology. Established 1908.....	100,000.09	.....	100,000.00
JANEWAY (E. G.) LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Mrs. Russell Sage to establish the E. G. Janeway Library Endowment Fund, the income of which is to be devoted to the maintenance and extension of the Janeway Library in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Established 1912.....	26,750.00	.....	26,750.00
JEFFERSON STATUE MAINTENANCE FUND: For the care and repair of the Statue of Thomas Jefferson. Established 1917. Original gift, \$1,589.92, to which has been added the accrued income of the Fund.....	1,800.00	.....	1,800.00
KEMP (JAMES FURMAN) FUND: Gift of an anonymous donor, the income to be exclusively for the benefit of the Department of Geology and to be used for fellowships, scholarships, loans to students or research. Established 1924 ..	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00

LASHER (JOHN K.) FUND:						
Bequest of the late John K. Lasher, Jr., the income to be applied toward the support of the work of the Columbia University Christian Association. Established 1920.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
LAW LIBRARY FUND:						
Created by act of the Trustees on March 5, 1900, by the consolidation of the Alexander Cole gift (\$1,500), John J. Jenkins Legacy (\$500); John McKeon Fund (\$1,000), Samson Simpson Fund (\$1,000); and Edgar J. Nathan Gift (\$250), the income to be applied to the purchase of law books. Augmented by act of the Finance Committee, October 2, 1907, by adding the Pyne Law Gift (\$1,000).....	5,250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,250.00
LEE (THE) FUND:						
Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Lee to establish this fund, the income to be used to meet the cost of equipment and research in the Department of Physiology. Established 1914.....	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00
LIBBEY (JONAS M.) FUND:						
Bequest of the late Jonas M. Libbey, the income to be used to promote and support research and to publish and distribute the results of such research in regard to the application of the principles of biological and pathological chemistry, and of electro-chemistry and electro-physics to human need and welfare. Established 1923.....	33,636.25	\$176,105.41	.....	.....	.....	209,741.66
LOUBAT FUND:						
Gift of Joseph F. Loubat for prizes to be given every five years for works in the English Language on the History, Geography, Archaeology, Ethnology, Philology or Numismatics of North America. First prize, \$1,000; second prize, \$400. Established 1892.....	7,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000.00
LOUBAT PROFESSORSHIP FUND:						
Gift of Joseph F. Loubat to establish the Loubat Professorship in American Archaeology. Established 1903.....	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000.00
MACMAHON (KATHERINE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:						
Bequest of the late Katherine MacMahon, the income to be awarded to the first year student in Journalism deemed most worthy by the Faculty of that school as a help for further study in the School of Journalism during the following year. Established 1925.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00

C O L U M B I A U N I V E R S I T Y

	At June 30, 1925	Additions 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926
MAISON FRANCAISE ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Robert Bacon, the income to be used in defraying the running expenses of the Maison Francaise. Established 1913.	\$5,000.00	.....	\$5,000.00
MANNERS (EDWIN) FUND: Legacy of the late Edwin Manners to establish this Fund. Established 1914.	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
MARTIN (FREDERICK TOWNSEND) FUND: Bequest of the late Frederick Townsend Martin, the income to be applied to the care and cure of tuberculosis cases through the medium of the Vanderbilt Clinic. Established 1919.	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
MATHEMATICAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, to establish this fund in memory of her nephew John Dash Van Buren, Jr., of the Class of 1905. Established 1906.	5,500.00	.....	5,500.00
MEYER (RALPH EDWARD) FUND: Contributions by the friends of the late Professor Ralph Edward Mayer to establish this fund to perpetuate the memory of his constant devotion to the University and of his unselfish service to the Alumni, the income to be paid to the family of the late Professor Mayer as long as the Trustees of the Fund may deem it expedient. Later the income is to be used for a scholarship or loan fund for the benefit of deserving students in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry who may be in need of assistance. Established 1924.	11,775.00	\$400.00	12,175.00
MCGANENY (MARJORIE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of Francis Huber to establish a scholarship to be awarded to a student entering the Medical School from Barnard College. Established 1921.	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
McKIM FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Charles F. McKim for two traveling fellowships in the Department of Architecture. The fellowships are awarded in odd-numbered years. Established 1889.	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00

MEDICAL SCHOOL EQUIPMENT FUND:

Created by act of the Committee on Finance on October 31st, 1922, by the transfer of \$12,340 received from the United States Government on account of the cost of equipment received from the Columbia War Hospital, this sum to constitute a special fund for the purchase of equipment for the Medical School, the income of which, and if necessary any portion of the principal, to be expended as may be needed under the direction of the Trustees. Established 1924

MEIERHOF (DR. HAROLD LEE) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND:

Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Lee Meierhof, as a memorial to their son, Dr. Harold Lee Meierhof, the income of which is to be awarded annually, in recognition of some meritorious piece of research accomplished in the Department of Pathology. Established 1921

MEMBER OF THE CLASS OF 1885 FUND:

Gift of Grant Squires, of the Class of 1885, the income to be awarded every five years to defray the expenses of a sociological investigation that promises results of a scientific value. Established 1895

MILLER (GUY B.) FUND:

Bequest of the late Guy B. Miller, of the Class of 1898, College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the general purposes of the Medical School. Established 1904

MITCHELL (WILLIAM) FELLOWSHIP FUND:

Bequest of the late Benjamin D. Stillman to establish, in honor and memory of his friend, William Mitchell, deceased, the William Mitchell Fellowship Fund in Letters or Science. Established 1908

MOFFAT SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Bequest of William B. Moffat, M. D., of the Class of 1838, 'for the purpose of one or more scholarships for the education and instruction of one or more indigent students.' Established 1862

MONTGOMERY (ROBERT H.) PRIZE FUND:

Gift of Robert H. Montgomery to establish this fund, the income to be awarded as a prize to the member of the graduating class of the School of Business who has specialized in accounting and who is deemed by the staff of the School of Business to be most proficient in all courses. Established 1916

MEIERHOF (DR. HAROLD LEE) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND:	Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Lee Meierhof, as a memorial to their son, Dr. Harold Lee Meierhof, the income of which is to be awarded annually, in recognition of some meritorious piece of research accomplished in the Department of Pathology. Established 1921	12,340.00	12,340.00
MEMBER OF THE CLASS OF 1885 FUND:	Gift of Grant Squires, of the Class of 1885, the income to be awarded every five years to defray the expenses of a sociological investigation that promises results of a scientific value. Established 1895	1,000.00	1,000.00
MILLER (GUY B.) FUND:	Bequest of the late Guy B. Miller, of the Class of 1898, College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the general purposes of the Medical School. Established 1904	1,050.00	1,050.00
MITCHELL (WILLIAM) FELLOWSHIP FUND:	Bequest of the late Benjamin D. Stillman to establish, in honor and memory of his friend, William Mitchell, deceased, the William Mitchell Fellowship Fund in Letters or Science. Established 1908	10,000.00	10,000.00
MOFFAT SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	Bequest of William B. Moffat, M. D., of the Class of 1838, 'for the purpose of one or more scholarships for the education and instruction of one or more indigent students.' Established 1862	2,000.00	2,000.00
MONTGOMERY (ROBERT H.) PRIZE FUND:	Gift of Robert H. Montgomery to establish this fund, the income to be awarded as a prize to the member of the graduating class of the School of Business who has specialized in accounting and who is deemed by the staff of the School of Business to be most proficient in all courses. Established 1916	2,010.00	2,010.00

	At June 30, 1925	Additions 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926
MORRIS (AUGUSTUS NEWBOLD) FUND: Gift of Newbold Morris, of the Class of 1891 Law, in memory of his father Augustus Newbold Morris, of the Class of 1860, the income to provide a fellowship for an advanced student of Public or Private Law who may be a candidate for the degree of Doctor Juris. Established 1924..	\$10,000.00	.....	\$10,000.00
MOSENTHAL FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of the friends of the late Joseph Mosenthal, to found a fellowship in Music. Established 1898	7,500.00	.....	7,500.00
MURRAY (GEORGE W.) FUND: Gift of George Wellwood Murray, of the Class of 1876 Law, to establish this fund, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the Law Library. Established 1924..	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
ORDRONAUX (JOHN) FUND: Bequest of Dr. John Ordronaux, to establish prizes in the Law School, to be presented annually. Established 1909..	3,050.00	.....	3,050.00
ROBERT PEELE PRIZE FUND: Gift of E. E. Olcott, the income to be given annually to a member of the graduating class in mining and metallurgical engineering who shall have shown the greatest proficiency in his course of study. Established 1925..	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
PERKINS FELLOWSHIP FUND: Bequest of Willard B. Perkins, the income to be expended every four years for a traveling fellowship in the Architectural Department. Established 1898..	5,700.00	.....	5,700.00
PETERS (WILLIAM RICHMOND, JR.) FUND FOR ENGINEERING RESEARCH: Gift of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Peters to establish this fund as a memorial to their son, William Richmond Peters, Jr., of the Class of 1911, Civil Engineering, the income of which is to be applied to the work of research in the Department of Civil Engineering. Established 1912..	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00

PHILOLEXIAN CENTENNIAL WASHINGTON PRIZE FUND:

Gift of the Philolexian Society from J. Ackerman Coles, of the Class of 1864, the accumulated income to be expended every four years for a duplicate of the life-size bronze bust of George Washington, modeled from life at Mount Vernon, by Jean Antoine Houdon. Bust to be cast at the Barthélemy Foundry, Paris, France, and to be given to that member of the Philolexian Society, who, in the opinion of the President of the University, the President of the Society, and a third man of their choosing, shall be deemed most worthy, upon his delivery of an original patriotic address. Established 1902.....

1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....
1,400.00	.....	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00	.....

PHILOLEXIAN PRIZE FUND:

From the Philolexian Society, the income to be paid to the Society for prizes. Established 1904

PHOENIX LEGACY:

On account of the residuary estate of the late Stephen Whitney Phoenix, bequeathed to Columbia College, for the purpose of scientific instruction and research. Established 1881.....

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE (FURNISHING AND EQUIPMENT) FUND:

Created by act of the Trustees on November 6, 1922, by the transfer of \$13,415.13 remaining in the anonymous gift of \$30,000.00 reported to the Trustees on March 6, 1911, and increased from the general funds of the University to \$20,000.00, this sum to constitute the principal of a special fund for the furnishing and equipment of the President's House, the income of which, and if necessary any portion of the principal, to be expended as may be needed under the direction of the President. Established 1922.....

PROUDFIT (ALEXANDER MONCRIEF) FELLOWSHIP FUND:

Bequest of the late Alexander Moncrief Proudfit, of the Class of 1892, to found a fellowship for the encouragement of study in English Literature, to be known as the 'Alexander Moncrief Proudfit Fellowship in Letters,' to be held only by such persons as, being the sons of native-born American parents, shall have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts after a three years' residence in Columbia College, and shall, while enjoying such fellowship, or the income thereof, remain unmarried. Established 1899.....

15,000.00	15,000.00
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	At June 30, 1925	Additions 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926
PROUDFIT (MARIA MCLEAN) FELLOWSHIP FUND IN MEDICINE: Bequest of the late Alexander Moncrief Proudfit, of the Class of 1892, to found a fellowship to be known as the 'Maria McLean Proudfit Fellowship,' to be held only by such persons, as being the sons of native-born American parents, shall, under the direction of the Medical Faculty of Columbia College, pursue advanced studies in Medicine, and shall, while enjoying such fellowship, or the income thereof, remain unmarried. Established 1899.....	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
PSYCHOLOGY FUND: Gift of John D. Rockefeller, as an endowment of the head professorship of the Psychological Department of Columbia University. Established 1899.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
PULITZER (JOSEPH) FUND FOR SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM: Gift from Joseph Pulitzer to establish and endow a School of Journalism in Columbia University. Established 1903.....	1,826,728.57	\$57,954.00 Decrease	1,768,774.57
PULITZER SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Gift of \$100,000 by Joseph Pulitzer to found thirty scholarships for graduates of City Grammar Schools, one-half the sum to be used on improvements on the new site at 116th Street. Established 1893. Augmented in 1912.....	302,000.00	18,562.50 Decrease	283,437.50
REISINGER (HUGO) FUND: Bequest of the late Hugo Reisinger, the income to be applied in the discretion of the Trustees to the purchase of books, periodicals, and other material for instruction and research in matters relating to the German peoples. Established 1919.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
ROGERS (HOWARD MALCOLM) SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of the late Henrietta Rogers to establish this Fund. Established 1925.....	4,750.00	.....	4,750.00

ROLKER (CHARLES M., Jr.) PRIZE FUND:

Gift of Mrs. Charles M. Rolker, the annual income to constitute a prize to be publicly awarded on Class Day of each year to that member of the graduating class in Columbia College who, in the judgment of his classmates, has proven himself most worthy of special distinction as an undergraduate student, either because of his industry and success as a scholar, or because of his helpful participation in student activities, or because of pre-eminence in athletic sports. Established 1909.

ROMAINE (BENJAMIN F.) PRIZE FUND:

Gift of Benjamin F. Romaine to establish a prize for proficiency in the Greek language and literature. Established 1922.

ROSS (GEORGE) FUND:

Bequest of the late Catherine A. Ross, the income to be used for the advancement and development of athletics at Columbia University. Established 1923.

SANDHAM (ANNA M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Bequest of the late Anna M. Sandham to establish a scholarship at Barnard College. Established 1922.

SAUNDERS (ALEXANDER) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Bequest of the late Mary Ellen Saunders in memory of her husband Alexander Saunders to establish an undergraduate scholarship for the benefit of an American boy of Scotch, English or Irish parentage, to be nominated by the superintendent, principal and teachers of the Yonkers High School, in Yonkers, N. Y. Established 1922.

SAUNDERS (LESLIE M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Bequest of the late Alexander Saunders to establish a scholarship for the benefit of the youth nominated therefor by the principal and teachers of the Yonkers High School in Yonkers, N. Y. in the first instance, and thereafter to fill a vacancy as it may occur from time to time perpetually, and upon such conditions as such principal and teachers may determine, with such power and authority to them to fill such a scholarship for a term of either one year, two years, three years, or four years, as they may from time to time determine. Established 1917.

ROLKER (CHARLES M., Jr.) PRIZE FUND:	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
	1,500.00	2,130.00	3,630.00
ROSS (GEORGE) FUND:	22,393.94	.....	22,393.94
	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
SANDHAM (ANNA M.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00
	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00

	At June 30, 1925	Additions 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926
SCHERMERHORN (F. AUGUSTUS) FUND: Established by the Trustees for a traveling fellowship in the Department of Architecture in recognition of the liberality of Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn of the Class of 1868, to this Department. This fellowship is awarded in even-numbered years. (Name changed from Columbia Fellowship Fund.) Principal reduced from \$13,000.00 to \$12,500.00. Established 1889.	\$12,500.00	.....	\$12,500.00
SCHERMERHORN SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Bequest of John J. Schermerhorn, of the Class of 1825, for the purpose of free scholarships, the nomination to which shall vest in my nearest male relative in each generation during his lifetime.' Established 1877.	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
SCHIFF FELLOWSHIP FUND: Gift of Jacob H. Schiff to found a fellowship in the School of Political Science, to be annually awarded by the Faculty on the nomination of the donor or his eldest living male descendant, etc. Established 1898.	15,000.00	\$3,000.00	18,000.00
SCHIFF (JACOB H.) ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Jacob H. Schiff for the endowment of a Professorship of Social Economy in order to make possible a close affiliation between Columbia University and the New York School of Philanthropy. Established 1905.	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of James N. Jarvie for the partial endowment of a Dental School. Original gift \$100,000, to which has been added \$5,000 on account of interest on the above principal to April 15, 1917. Gift of Anonymous Donors, \$26,000. Established 1916.	131,000.00	.....	131,000.00
SCHURZ (CARL) FELLOWSHIP FUND: From the Carl Schurz Fund Committee in honor of Carl Schurz. Established 1900.	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00

SCHIURZ (CARL) LIBRARY FUND:				
From the Carl Schurz Fund Committee in honor of Carl Schurz, the income to be devoted to the purchase of books, maps, pamphlets and the like, in the field of the German Language and Literature. Established 1900.....	10,700.00	.....	10,700.00	
SEIDL FUND:				
The proceeds of a memorial performance held at the Metropolitan Opera House on March 23, 1899, in honor of the late Anton Seidl, the income of the fund to be paid to Mrs. Seidl during her lifetime, and thereafter to be awarded at least every second year to the most promising candidate, either man or woman, prepared to devote himself, or herself, to the study of musical composition at Columbia University, or elsewhere in this country or abroad.....	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00	
SHOEMAKER (WILLIAM BROCK) FUND:				
Gift as a memorial to the late William Brock Shoemaker, of the Class of 1902, in Columbia College, established jointly by his wife, Ella de Peyster Shoemaker, and his father, Henry F. Shoemaker, the income to be used for the benefit of self-supporting students. Established 1908.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	
SLAVONIC FUND OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY:				
Anonymous Gift, the income of which is to be used for the support of Slavonic publications dealing with the philology, literature, history, economics, sociology and cultural achievements of the Slavonic nations. Established 1923.....	3.00	.....	3.00	
SLOANE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN FUND:				
Gift of William D. Sloane and Emily Thorn Sloane, his wife, as an endowment to the Sloane Hospital for Women. Established 1889.....	774,593.95	.....	3,625.00	
SMITH PRIZE FUND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE:				
Gift of relatives, friends and pupils of the late Joseph Mather Smith, M. D., as a memorial of his services as Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1826 to 1866. An annual prize of \$100 is to be awarded for the best essay on the subject for the year by an alumnus of the College. Established 1894.....	3,500.00	.....	3,500.00	
SMYTH (DAVID W.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:				
Gift of David W. Smyth, of the Class of 1902, the income to be awarded annually as a scholarship to a student in Columbia College whose pecuniary condition and resources are, in the judgment of the Faculty, insufficient to defray the expenses of a collegiate education. Established 1926.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	

	At June 30, 1925	Additions 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ETHICS PROFESSORSHIP FUND: To endow a chair of Social and Political Ethics. Established 1918.....			
STEERS (JAMES R.) FUND: Bequest of the late James R. Steers of the Class of 1863 Law, to found a free bed in the Sloane Hospital for Women in the name of his daughter, Fannie Steers Reeve. Established 1919.....	\$45,052.52	\$2,890.75	\$47,943.27
STEVENS PRIZE FUND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE: Established by the late Alexander Hodgson Stevens, formerly President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The income of the fund is to be awarded every three years for the best medical essay covering original research as determined by the committee in charge of the prize. Established 1891.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
STOKES (CAROLINE PHELPS) FUND: Bequest of the late Caroline Phelps Stokes, the income to be used for lectures, prizes or essays by the students of Columbia, Barnard and Teachers Colleges. Established 1910.....	1,900.00	.....	1,900.00
STUART SCHOLARSHIP FUND: The gift of Mrs. Cornelia A. Atwill, in memory of her grandsons, Sidney Barculo Stuart, of the Class of 1880, and Eugene Tolman Stuart, of the Class of 1881, to found two scholarships in the College, to be known as "Stuart Scholarships." Established 1895.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
SWIFT MEMORIAL FUND: Gift from the Trustees of the Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, representing the principal sum and accrued income as of December 31, 1920, of the Swift Memorial Fund, created in 1883 by Dr. James T. Swift as a memorial to his brother, Dr. Forest Swift, of the Class of 1857. Established 1921.....	6,589.00	1,443.75	8,032.75

TOPPAN PRIZE FUND:

Gift of Mrs. Sarah M. Toppan, to establish this fund in memory of her late husband, Robert Noxon Toppan; the income to be used annually in providing the Robert Noxon Toppan Prize in the School of Law. Established 1904.....

4,200.00

.....

4,200.00

TROWBRIDGE FELLOWSHIP FUND:

Gift of the Alumni Association of the School of Mines as a memorial of the late Professor Trowbridge, to establish the 'William Petit Trowbridge Fellowship in Engineering.' Established 1893.....

10,000.00

.....

10,000.00

TURNER (CHARLES W.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Gift of Wallis S. Turner, of the Class of 1900, to establish, in memory of his father, Charles W. Turner, a scholarship in Columbia College, to aid the education of a needy or deserving student, to the end that through the advantages of such education the recipient may aspire to the highest type of American Citizenship. Established 1920.....

6,000.00

.....

6,000.00

TYNDALL FELLOWSHIP FUND:

Gift of the late Professor John Tyndall, of London, the income to be applied to the support of 'American pupils who may have shown decided talent in Physics, etc.' Established 1885.....

11,500.00

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11,500.00

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATION FUND:

Created by act of the Trustees November 6, 1922, from part of the bequest of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, the income of such fund, and if necessary any portion of the principal, to be expended under the direction of the President, to meet the cost of publishing works of scholarship and research through the Columbia University Press. Established 1922.....

7,857.64

.....

7,857.64

VAN AM PRIZE FUND:

Gift of the Class of 1898 in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation and in memory of John Howard Van Amringe of the Class of 1860 to establish a fund, the income to be used in providing a bronze medal to be awarded each year to that member of the Sophomore Class who shall have most distinguished himself for service, character and courtesy in his relations to faculty, fellow students and visitors to the University. Established 1923.....

6,060.00

.....

6,060.00

	At June 30, 1925	Additions 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926
VAN AMRINGE (PROFESSOR) MATHEMATICAL PRIZE FUND: Gift of George G. DeWitt, of the Class of 1867, to establish his fund, the annual income to constitute the Professor Van Amringe Mathematical Prize in Columbia College. Established 1910..	\$5,100.00	.....	\$5,100.00
VANDERBILT CLINIC ENDOWMENT FUND: Gift of Cornelius, William K., Frederick W., and George W. Vanderbilt, as a perpetual memorial to their father, the late William H. Vanderbilt, as an endowment for the Vanderbilt Clinic. Established 1896.....	115,000.00	.....	115,000.00
VAN PRAAG (L. A.) FUND: Bequest of L. A. Van Praag to be used by the Trustees, at their discretion, for research into the causes and cure of cancer. Established 1915.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
VAN RENNSELAER (MARIANA GRISWOLD) PRIZE FUND: Gift of Maximilian Foster, the income to be awarded to the student who submits during the college year the best example of English lyric verse. Established 1926.....	\$1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
WARING FUND: The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, in the latter part of the year 1898, raised by public subscription the sum of \$100,000 to perpetuate the memory of the late George E. Waring. The income of the fund (to be not less than \$4,000 per year) is to be paid semi-annually to the widow and daughter of Colonel Waring during their lifetime, and thereafter the income shall be devoted to the purpose of instruction in municipal affairs in such manner as the President and Board of Trustees of such College may direct.	\$50,000.00	.....	100,000.00
For Mrs. Waring.....	50,000.00	.....	100,000.00
For Miss Waring.....	.....	.....	100,000.00

WATSON (DR. WILLIAM PERRY) FOUNDATION IN PEDIATRICS:			
Gift of Dr. William Perry Watson, to establish a permanent fund, the annual income of which shall be given in cash to that member of the graduating class showing the most efficient work in the study of the Diseases of Infants and Children. Established 1921.....	\$,087.21	.....	5,687.24
WEINSTEIN (ALEXANDER) MEMORIAL FUND:			
Gift of the classmates and friends of the late Alexander Weinstein, a member of the Class of 1921 College of Physicians and Surgeons, to establish this fund, the income from which is to be used in purchasing annually for the library of the Medical School additional copies of those reference books which are in greatest demand among the students. Established 1921.....	800.00	.....	800.00
WENDELL MEDAL FUND:			
Gift of the friends in the Alumni and Faculty of the late Professor George Vincent Wendell to honor and perpetuate his memory, the income to be applied to the cost of a medal to be awarded each year to a student in the graduating class of the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry who has been chosen by his class as best exemplifying the ideals of character, scholarship and service represented by Professor Wendell. Established 1924.....	340.00	.....	340.00
WHEELER (H. A.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Gift of H. A. Wheeler of the Class of 1880, School of Mines, to establish a scholarship for students in mining, engineering or geology who need financial assistance to carry on their work in the undergraduate department of Columbia University. Established 1923.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
WHEELER (JOHN VISSCHER) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:			
Bequest of the late Susan E. Johnson Hudson to establish this fund, the income to provide a scholarship in the University. Established 1914.....	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00
WHEELOCK (GEORGE G.) FUND:			
Gift of Mrs. George G. Wheelock and William H. Wheelock, to establish this fund in memory of the late Dr. George G. Wheelock, the income to be used to meet the needs of the Department of Physiology. Established 1907.....	5,027.07	.....	5,027.07
FIRE INSURANCE FUND:			
For the purpose of meeting the cost of repairing damage due to fire in those academic buildings which are not specifically insured.....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
	\$29,331.812.00	\$1,435,958.02	\$30,767,770.02

PERMANENT FUNDS

ESTABLISHED BY GIFT FOR THE PURCHASE OF LAND AND EQUIPMENT AND
ERECTION OF BUILDINGS

	At June 30, 1925	Additions 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926
Autobiography: John Stuart Mill.....	\$100.00.....		\$100.00
Avery Architectural Building.....	339,250.00.....		339,250.00
Baker Field.....	732,483.30.....		732,483.30
Bloomingdale Site.....	331,150.00.....		331,150.00
Boathouse: Class of 1897.....	8,000.00.....		8,000.00
Castings: Duriron.....	75.00.....		75.00
Chapel Furnishing.....		\$3,382.00.....	3,382.00
Clock: Class of 1906.....	1,159.64.....		1,159.64
College of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	453,185.50.....		453,185.59
Crocker Research Laboratory: X-Ray Equipment.....	18,465.53.....		18,465.5
Deutsches Haus.....	30,000.00.....		30,000.00
Earl Hall: Building.....	164,950.82.....		164,950.82
East Field.....	420,000.00.....		420,000.00
Egleston (Professor): Setting of Bust.....	390.00.....		390.00
Engineering Apparatus.....	450.00.....		450.00
Exedra, Granite.....	5,000.00.....		5,000.00
Faculty House: Building.....	248,437.70.....	58,527.67	306,965.37
Faculty House: Equipment.....	20,871.45.....	4,973.00	25,844.45
Fayerweather Hall: Building.....	330,894.03.....		330,894.03
Filter, Rotary.....	1,000.00.....		1,000.00
Flagstaff: Class of 1881.....	4,600.00.....		4,600.00
Fountain of Pan.....	12,013.50.....		12,013.50
Furnace, Hegeler.....	2,000.00.....		2,000.00
Furnald Hall: Building.....	350,000.00.....		350,000.00
Gates: Class of 1882.....	1,500.00.....		1,500.00
Gates: Class of 1888.....	2,000.00.....		2,000.00
Gates: Class of 1891.....	15,000.00.....		15,000.00
Hamilton Hall: Building.....	507,059.16.....		507,059.16
Hamilton Hall: Clock.....	1,913.90.....		1,913.90
Hamilton Hall: Gates.....	2,020.00.....		2,020.00
Hamilton Hall: Gemot.....	1,000.00.....		1,000.00
Hamilton Hall: Class of 1909 Shield.....	20.00.....		20.00
Hamilton Statue.....	11,000.00.....		11,000.00
"Hamerman".....	5,000.00.....		5,000.00
Hartley Hall: Building.....	350,000.00.....		350,000.00
Hartley Hall: Stained Glass Windows.....	2,000.00.....		2,000.00
Havemeyer Hall: Building.....	414,206.65.....		414,206.65
Havemeyer Hall: Annex.....	222,889.99.....	195,190.70	418,980.69
Havemeyer Hall: Laboratory.....	600.00.....		600.00
Highland, N. Y.: Property.....	30,000.00.....		30,000.00
Illuminating University Grounds.....	1,035.00.....		1,035.00
Instruments: Optical.....	9,930.00.....		9,930.00
Kent Hall: Building.....	495,672.57.....		495,672.57
Library: Building.....	1,100,639.32.....		1,100,639.32
Library: Marble Columns.....	1,678.00.....		1,678.00
Library: Torcheres.....	6,000.00.....		6,000.00
Livingston Hall: Memorial Window.....	1,124.00.....		1,124.00
Carried forward.....	\$6,656,765.15	\$262,073.37	\$6,918,838.52

	At June 30, 1925	Additions 1925-1926	At June 30, 1926
Brought forward.....	\$6,656,765.15	\$262,073.37	\$6,918,838.52
Long Island College Hospital: Apparatus..	3,500.00		3,500.00
Maison Francaise: Building.....	33,300.00		33,300.00
Medical School (New): Building.....	124,573.76	917,109.13	1,041,682.89
Medical School (New): Site.....	1,180,000.00	195,000.00	985,000.00
Medical School (Old): Additions.....	117,842.07	(Decrease)	117,842.07
Medical School (Old): Building.....	71,551.05		71,551.05
Medical School: Removing and Rebuilding	53,000.00		53,000.00
Medical and Surgical Equipment.....	14,912.80		14,912.80
Mineral Specimens: Dufourcq Collection..	300.00		300.00
Model: Buildings and Grounds.....	19,972.70		19,972.70
Model: Braden Copper Co.....	1,700.00		1,700.00
Model: Coal Mine.....	250.00		250.00
Philosophy Building.....	350,000.00		350,000.00
Power House: Steam Boilers.....	3,250.00		3,250.00
President's House Furnishing.....	14,410.17		14,410.17
Publications: Cragin Collection.....	1,400.00		1,400.00
Pylons: Class of 1890.....	8,598.72		8,598.72
St. Paul's Chapel: Bell.....	5,120.84		5,120.84
St. Paul's Chapel: Building.....	250,000.00		250,000.00
St. Paul's Chapel: Furniture.....	2,846.62		2,846.62
St. Paul's Chapel: Memorial Windows....	20,000.00	12,700.00	32,700.00
St. Paul's Chapel: Organ and Case.....	27,000.00		27,000.00
St. Paul's Chapel: Torcheres.....	5,280.00		5,280.00
Schermerhorn Hall: Building.....	458,133.18		458,133.18
School of Business: Building.....	961,752.50	5.83	961,758.33
School of Dentistry: Building.....	33,500.00		33,500.00
School of Dentistry: Equipment.....	5,584.92		5,584.92
School of Journalism: Building.....	563,501.21		563,501.21
School of Mines: Building.....	250,000.00		250,000.00
School of Mines: Torcheres.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Sloane Hospital for Women: Additions and Alterations.....	399,263.14		399,263.14
South Court Fountain.....	4,932.88		4,932.88
South Field.....	54,707.00		54,707.00
South Field Grading.....	11,500.00		11,500.00
Statue of Science and Pylon: Class of 1900	13,148.95		13,148.95
Sun Dial—116th Street.....	10,000.00		10,000.00
Telescope.....	4,000.00	1,497.35	5,497.35
Trophy Room: Equipment.....	980.00		980.00
University Hall: Enlargement.....	100,756.41		100,756.41
Van Amringe Memorial.....	20,238.34		20,238.34
Vanderbilt Clinic: Building.....	350,000.00		350,000.00
Villard (Henry) Legacy.....	50,000.00		50,000.00
	\$12,258,572.41	\$998,385.68	\$13,256,958.09

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS RECEIVED DURING 1925-1926

A. GIFTS TO CAPITAL:

1. *General Endowment:*

Alumni Federation of Columbia University for the Columbia University Permanent Alumni Fund.....	\$ 3,507.29
Estate of Mary B. Pell for the Pell (Mary B.) Legacy	6,000.00
Trustees of the Trust of J. Kennedy Tod for the Kennedy (John Stewart) Endowment Fund.....	685.77
Trustees of the Trust of William S. Tod for the Kennedy (John Stewart) Endowment Fund.....	985.06
Estate of Robert B. Van Cortlandt for the Van Cortlandt (Robert B.) Fund.....	90,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$101,178.12

2. *Special Endowments:*

Alumni Fund Committee:

For the Gray (Clifford) Fund.....	\$ 7,368.55
Bangs (Mrs. Francis Sedgwick) for the Bangs (Francis Sedgwick) Scholarship Fund.....	6,000.00
Class of 1885 School of Mines for the Class of 1885 School of Mines Scholarship Fund.....	2,525.00
Curtis (Carlton C.) for the Curtis (Carlton C.) Fund..	277.05
Estate of Mary Gertrude Edson Aldrich for the Edson (Herman Aldrich) Scholarship Fund.....	5,000.00
Estate of Joseph R. DeLamar for the DeLamar (Joseph R.) Fund.....	700,000.00
Estate of William A. Dunning for the Dunning (William A.) Fund.....	10,337.16
Estate of Ellen C. Harris for the Harris (Ellen C.) Fund.....	7,434.28
Estate of Jonas M. Libbey for the Libbey (Jonas M.) Fund.....	101,105.41
Estate of Katherine MacMahon for the MacMahon (Katherine) Scholarship Fund.....	1,500.00
Estate of Henrietta Rogers for the Rogers (Howard Malcolm) Scholarship Fund.....	4,750.00
Evans (Mrs. Henry) for the Evans (Henry) Scholarship Fund.....	20,000.00
Foster (Maximilian) for the Van Rensselaer (Mariana Griswold) Prize Fund.....	1,000.00
Gies (William J.) Fellowship Fund Committee for the Gies (William J.) Fellowship Fund.....	50.00
Goldsmith (Mr. James A.) for the Gottheil (Gustav) Fellowship Fund.....	100.00
Mayer (Ralph Edward) Fund Committee for the Mayer (Ralph Edward) Fund.....	400.00
Romaine (Benjamin F.) for the Romaine (Benjamin F.) Fund.....	2,130.00
Schiff (Mortimer L.) for the Schiff (Jacob H.) Fellowship Fund.....	3,000.00
Smyth (David W.) for the Smyth (David W.) Scholarship Fund.....	10,000.00
	<hr/>
<i>Carried Forward</i>	\$984,155.57

<i>Brought Forward.....</i>	\$984,155.57
3. Buildings and Grounds:	
Alumni Fund Committee for Alumni Room in the New Medical School.....	\$80.00
Carnegie Corporation for new Medical School buildings Class of 1881 for a mantel in the social hall of John Jay Hall.....	267,796.67
General Education Board for new Medical School buildings.....	1,000,000.00
General Education Board for Equipment of a Research Laboratory in Bio-Physics.....	10,000.00
Rockefeller Foundation for new Medical School buildings.....	1,000,000.00
	\$2,282,876.67
B. GIFTS TO INCOME:	
1. General Purposes:	
Alumni Federation of Columbia University.....	\$11,000.00
Estate of F. Augustus Schermerhorn for the Schermerhorn (F. Augustus) Gift.....	262,993.25
Estate of Frederick A. Vanderburgh for the general purposes of the University.....	306.17
	\$274,299.42
2. Specific Purposes:	
Alpha Kappa Psi Fraternity for a prize in the School of Business.....	\$50.00
Alumni Association of the School of Architecture for the purchase of books for the Ware Memorial Library.....	60.00
Alumni Fund Committee:	
For the Class of 1916 Fund for Needy Students.....	\$1,000.00
For the College of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	25.00
For the College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	664.00
For the College of Physicians and Surgeons Labrador Station.....	2.00
For Columbia College Scholarships...	2.00
For the Columbiania Library Fund...	10.00
For the Dean's Fund for Needy Students.....	12.00
For Engineering Schools.....	112.00
For the general support of the University.....	2,500.00
For Graduate Schools support.....	1.00
For Income of the Gray (Clifford) Fund	124.16
For the Institute of Arts and Sciences.	20.00
For the Joan of Arc Library Fund....	20.00
For the Law School.....	224.00
For the Medical Center Support....	2.00
For the Medical School Scholarship Fund.....	5.00
For the Mutual Welfare League Scholarships.....	50.00
<i>Carried Forward.....</i>	\$3,541,331.66

<i>Brought Forward.....</i>		\$3,541,331.66
For Preparatory Schools.....	\$500.00	
For the Purchase of Law Books.....	5.00	
For the School of Architecture.....	15.00	
For the School of Electrical Engineering	10.00	
For the Students' Loan Fund.....	25.00	
From Acton Griscom for the Joan of Arc Library.....	80.00	
From the Class of 1917 for the Fund for Needy Students.....	200.00	
From John D. Kennedy for the Special Scholarship Fund.....	10.00	
		\$5,618.16
American Friends of Poland, Inc., for the purchase of Polish books for the library.....	42.85	
American Manufacturers of Toilet Articles for the American Manufacturers of Toilet Articles Research Fund.....	5,000.00	
American Smelting and Refining Co. for the Lead Fund, Department of Physiology.....	964.11	
Anonymous for the Chapel Organ Fund.....	28.75	
Anonymous for Chinese salaries.....	2,000.00	
Anonymous for the Germanic Review.....	100.00	
Anonymous for the income of the Hartley Scholarship Fund.....	16.50	
Anonymous for the Medical School.....	125,000.00	
Anonymous for Publication in the Indo-Iranian Series	1,000.00	
Anonymous for Research Fellowship in Brazilian History.....	4,000.00	
Anonymous for the School of Dental and Oral Surgery	11.00	
Anonymous for the Department of Physical Education.....	168.00	
Argus Press Clipping Bureau for the German Book Exhibition.....	25.00	
Bastedo (Arthur Cary) for the School of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	500.00	
Baerwald (Paul) for Research in Anthropology.....	100.00	
Bennett (Eva L.) for the Chapel Organ.....	39.00	
Borden Company, (The) for the Borden Research Fund	18,000.00	
Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Co. for the Lead Fund, Department of Physiology.	157.25	
Bush (Professor Wendell T.) for purchase of furniture for the Butler Library.....	82.20	
Bush (Professor Wendell T.) for Philosophy salaries...	2,000.00	
Campagna (Anthony) for the Romanic Review.....	100.00	
Carnegie Corporation for Scholarships and Fellowships in the Arts.....	3,200.00	
Carnegie Corporation for a special scholarship.....	1,000.00	
Carnegie Endowment for Summer Session Lectures on International Law and Relations.....	3,000.00	
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh for the Comparative Literature Museum.....	7.67	
Carroll (E. H.) and Havarovsky (M. G.) for the Chapel Organ.....	20.75	
		\$3,541,331.66
<i>Carried Forward.....</i>		

<i>Brought Forward</i>	\$3,541,331.66
Chaloner (John Armstrong) for the Chanler Historical Prizes.....	\$500.00
Chamberlain (Joseph P.) for the Legislative Drafting Research Fund.....	5,500.00
Chibmor Foundation, Inc., for a scholarship in Columbia College.....	300.00
Class of 1887 Mines for '87 Mines Loan Fund.....	1,378.74
Class of 1901 for the Class of 1901 Student Loan Fund	5,000.00
Class of 1926 of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery for the Museum Fund.....	414.00
Class of 1928 College of Dentistry for the Museum Fund.....	31.00
Class of 1929 College of Dentistry for the Museum Fund.....	25.00
Clyde (Mrs. Ethel) for the Clyde (Ethel) Loan Fund	980.00
College Club for a special scholarship.....	175.00
Committee of Citizens of Holland for the Queen Wilhelmina Professorship.....	3,250.00
Commonwealth Fund for British Fellowships.....	2,423.00
Commonwealth Fund for Educational Research.....	3,000.00
Commonwealth Fund for the Psychiatric Commonwealth Clinic Gift.....	15,000.00
Content (Harold A.) to be added to the Special Scholarship Fund.....	75.00
Copper and Brass Research Association for the Copper and Brass Research Fund.....	9,280.00
Coudert (Frederic R.) for Mediaeval Philosophy salaries.....	250.00
Cuthell (Chester W.) for a special scholarship.....	400.00
Czecho-Slovak Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Education for the Department of Slavonic Languages	250.00
De Liagre (Alfred) for the German Book Exhibition	50.00
Dexter (Mrs. Louise Ewing) for the income of the MacMahon (Katherine) Scholarship Fund.....	26.46
Donahue (Mrs. James P.) for the School of Dental and Oral Surgery.....	50,000.00
Dunn (Gano) for the Dunn (Gano) Scholarship....	350.00
Du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours and Co. for the Du Pont de Nemours Fellowship in Chemistry.....	1,500.00
Durlach (Mrs. Milton L.) for Research in Anthropology.....	200.00
Eagle-Picher Lead Co. for the Lead Fund, Department of Physiology.....	462.00
Estate of John H. Prentice for the benefit of the sport of Rowing.....	5,000.00
Faculty of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry for the Chandler Museum Maintenance Fund.....	300.00
Faulkner (Edward D.) for Research work in the Department of Surgery.....	2,500.00
Feigenspan (C. W.) for the Germanic Review.....	100.00
Fox (Leon S.) for the Fox (Richard H.) Prize.....	20.00
Germanistic Society of America for the German Book Exhibition.....	470.00
<i>Carried Forward</i>	\$3,541,331.66

<i>Brought Forward</i>		\$3,541,331.66
General Education Board for Maintenance of the Department of Practice of Medicine.....	\$68,000.00	
Grace (Joseph P.) for Mediaeval Philosophy salaries.....	250.00	
Grace (Louise N.) for the Department of Public Health Administration.....	2,000.00	
Graham (Benjamin) for the Benjamin Graham Loan Fund.....	5,000.00	
Gregory (Laura J.) for the Chapel Organ.....	25.00	
Griscom (Mrs. Clement A.) for the Joan of Arc Library.....	140.00	
Griscom (Reverend Acton) for the purchase of books for the Joan of Arc Library.....	140.00	
Gristede (D.) for the German Book Exhibition.....	25.00	
Hartley Corporation for the Hartley (Marcellus) Laboratory.....	4,000.00	
Hendricks (Helen) for the Chapel Organ.....	20.50	
Holtzer (C. W.) for the German Book Exhibition....	25.00	
Ill (Edward J.) for the German Book Exhibition.....	5.00	
Jackson (Professor A. V. Williams) for Indo-Iranian Languages salaries.....	420.00	
Jenkins (Mrs. Helen Hartley) for the Romanian Review.....	200.00	
Kane (Mrs. John Innes) for the religious work of the University.....	500.00	
Kaupe (William) for the German Book Exhibition...	25.00	
Knapp (James R.) for a special scholarship.....	400.00	
Kunz (George F.) for the German Book Exhibition...	10.00	
Kutroff (Adolf) for purchase of Books and Serials for the Department of Germanic Languages.....	100.00	
Lafrantz (F. W.) for the Germanic Review	100.00	
Leary (Daniel J.) for a special scholarship.....	300.00	
Lee (Mrs. Frederic S.) for photographs in the De- partment of Romance Languages.....	200.00	
Lee (Professor and Mrs. Frederic S.) for the Depart- ment of Indo-Iranian Languages.....	5,000.00	
Legation of Poland for lectures on Polish History and Literature.....	1,200.00	
Lehman (Herbert H.) for Research in Anthropology..	200.00	
Lehn and Fink, Inc., for a Research Fellowship in Organic Chemistry.....	3,200.00	
Lilly (Eli) and Co. for Research work in Pathology (Pernicious Anemia Fund).....	6,000.00	
Loeb (James) for the Library.....	175.00	
Low (William G.) for the purchase of Books on Maritime and International Law.....	250.00	
Mackay (Clarence H.) for Mediaeval Philosophy salaries.....	250.00	
Matthews (Professor Brander) for the Dramatic Museum.....	510.30	
McClymonds (Mrs. Louis K.) for the McClymonds (Louis K.) Scholarship.....	1,300.00	
McFarland (Margaret) for the Chapel Organ.....	6.50	
Montgomery (Professor Robert H.) for the School of Business.....	2,000.00	
<i>Carried Forward</i>		\$3,541,331.66

<i>Brought Forward</i>	\$3,541,331.66
Montgomery (Professor Robert H.) for the purchase of Books for the Montgomery Library.....	\$500.00
Morrow (Dwight W.) for work in International Law and Relations (Summer Session).....	1,000.00
Moschcowitz (Dr. Alexis V.) for a Medical School Scholarship.....	100.00
Muschenheim (Mrs. F. A.) for the Germanic Review National Lead Co. for the Lead Fund, Department of Physiology.....	100.00
Naumburg (Aaron) for Research in Anthropology....	2,038.00
New York Historical Society for the 1926 Junior Scholarship in History.....	100.00
Nicolay (Carl) for the German Book Exhibition.....	300.00
Pagenstecher (R.) for the German Book Exhibition..	3.00
Parsons (Dr. Elsie Clews) for Research in Anthropology.....	20.00
Pavry (Bapsy D. C.) for Publications in the Indo-Iranian Series.....	1,800.00
Prentice (E. Parmalee) for the Mount Hope Farm Fund.....	50.00
Price (Walter W.) for Mediaeval Philosophy salaries	1,500.00
Rasch (Mrs. G. Williams) for the German Book Exhibition.....	250.00
Rockefeller (Laura Spelman) Memorial for Research in the Social Sciences.....	25.00
Rockefeller (Laura Spelman) Memorial for Social Research in France.....	35,000.00
Rockefeller (Laura Spelman) Memorial for the study of contemporary France.....	5,000.00
Rohm and Haas Co. for Research Fellowship in Biological Chemistry.....	10,000.00
Rohm and Haas Co. for the Department of Biological Chemistry.....	2,000.00
Romaine (Benjamin F.) for Greek Prizes.....	200.00
Rosenberg (James N.) for Research Work in the Department of Anthropology.....	25.00
Rosenthal (A. S.) for the Rosenthal Fund for Medical Research in Pathology.....	100.00
Sackett (Henry W.) for two Graduate Scholarships in the School of Journalism.....	2,500.00
Seager (Professor Henry R.) for the Department of Economics.....	600.00
Seligman (Edwin A.) for Philosophy salaries.....	600.00
Smyth (David W.) for a special scholarship.....	696.59
Speyer (Edgar) for the Germanic Review.....	400.00
Speyer (Mrs. Leonora) for the purchase of Books and Serials for the Department of Germanic Languages	100.00
Stern (Carl W.) for Research work in the Department of Pathology.....	200.00
St. Joseph Lead Co. for the Lead Fund, Department of Physiology.....	964.11
Stoehr (Max W.) for the German Book Exhibition...	100.00
Stroock (Bertram A.) for the Stroock (Louis S.) Scholarship.....	125.00
<i>Carried Forward</i>	\$3,541,331.66

<i>Brought Forward</i>	\$3,541,331.66
Stroock (Sylvan I.) for the Stroock (Louis S.) Scholarship.....	\$125.00
Students of 1925 Summer Session for the Summer Session Entertainment Fund.....	1,578.34
Theopold (Edward) for the Chapel Organ	2.50
Thomas (Mrs. Seth C., Jr.) for Medical School Scholarships.....	82.50
Tucker (Gertrude) for the Chapel Organ.....	25.00
United Metals Selling Co. for the Lead Fund, Department of Physiology.....	303.03
United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Co. for the Lead Fund, Department of Physiology.....	111.50
Von Vollenhoven (Professor C.) for the Queen Wilhelmina Professorship.....	150.00
Vogelstein (Ludwig) for the Germanic Review.....	100.00
Walker-Gordon Laboratory Co. for Research in Food Chemistry and Nutrition.....	10,000.00
Warburg (Felix) for Research in Anthropology.....	1,300.00
Wawepex Society for the Jones (John D.) Scholarship	200.00
Wendell Medal Committee for the Wendell Medal.....	30.00
Williams (Blair S.) for Ruskin Manuscript Letters.....	200.00
Wineburgh (A.) for the Rosenthal Fund for Medical Research in Pathology.....	250.00
Wood (Mr. and Mrs. Willis D.) for Research in the Department of Bacteriology.....	1,250.00
	<u>465,683.31</u>
	<u>\$4,007,014.97</u>

FREDERICK A. GOETZE,

NEW YORK, June 30, 1926.

Treasurer.

FINANCIAL REPORT
OF
BARNARD COLLEGE
1925-1926

BARNARD COLLEGE—BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30, 1926

B A R N A R D C O L L E G E

I45

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Endowment and Special Fund Assets:	
Investment Securities \$4,009,733.15	
Cash Awaiting Investment:	
United States Trust Company	
Capital Account \$1,527.83	
Annuity Account 61.00	
Plant Assets:	
Grounds \$1,165,000.00	
Buildings 2,348,774.65	
Equipment 194,852.81	
3,708,627.46	
Current Assets and Deferred Charges:	
Cash:	
New York Trust Company \$2,228.36	
Corn Exchange Bank 9,780.00	
12,008.36	
Accounts Receivable:	
College Entrance Examination Board \$2,402.50	
Students Loan Committee 1,500.00	
3,902.50	
Deferred Charges:	
Overexpended Moneys for Designated Purposes \$160.51	
Inventories—Food and Lunchroom Supplies 1,723.17	
Unexpired Insurance 3,457.20	
5,340.88	
Current Funds, etc., invested in Plant, per Contra	
Less: Surplus \$95,219.12	
Net Income Hewitt Hall in Suspense 48,114.37	
143,333.49	
Deficiency in Current Assets	
74,623.03	
95,875.37	

BARNARD COLLEGE—INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT—GENERAL FUNDS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES	EXPENSES
From Students: Fees	\$528,487.54
From Endowments	165,385.31
From Receipts for Designated Purposes	50.00
From Miscellaneous Sources	10,994.06
	\$628,748.79
Total Expenses	
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditures for Maintenance for fiscal year ended June 30, 1926	76,168.12
	<u><u>\$704,916.91</u></u>

BARNARD COLLEGE

PRINCIPAL OF SPECIAL FUNDS, JUNE 30, 1926

A. For General Endowment

ANDERSON (MRS. ELIZABETH MILBANK) FUND:		
Legacy from the estate of Mrs. E. M. Anderson. Established 1922 . . .		\$40,246.05
CARPENTER (HENRIETTA) FUND:		
Gift of General H. W. Carpenter, in memory of his mother, toward the Endowment Fund of Barnard College. The income of the fund is to be used for the payment of an annuity. Established 1898, 1900, 1911, 1913, 1914, and 1915		425,935.94
CARPENTIER (H. W.) ENDOWMENT FUND:		
Legacy from the estate of General H. W. Carpenter. Established 1919 . . .		1,350,880.09
CHOATE (MRS. JOSEPH H.) ENDOWMENT FUND:		
Gift of Mrs. Joseph H. Choate for endowment. Established 1918 . . .		38,201.00
FISKE FOUNDERSHIP FUND:		
Gift of the late Mrs. Martha T. Fiske-Collord, in memory of Mr. Josiah M. Fiske. The income of the fund to be applied to the running expenses of the College		5,323.80
FISKE HALL FUND:		
Legacy from the late Mrs. Martha T. Fiske-Collord, the income of which is to be applied to the care, maintenance, and improvement of Fiske Hall. Established 1910		486,525.34
GEER FUND:		
A memorial to Helen Hartley Jenkins Geer made by the Class of 1915. Established 1920		5,391.62
GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND	474,137.62	
GIBBES FUND:		
Legacy of the late Emily O. Gibbes. The income of the fund is paid for life to Edwina M. Post. Established 1908		126,797.50
HARRIMAN FUND:		
Gift of Mrs. E. H. Harriman to establish a fund, the income therefrom to be used for physical education and development, or to meet the deficit in running expenses. Established 1914		103,816.00
HERRMAN FOUNDERSHIP FUND:		
Gift of the late Mrs. Esther Herrman. The income of the fund is to be applied to the general needs of the College		4,928.60
MUNN (ANNE ELDER) MEMORIAL FUND:		
Gift of Mrs. I. Sheldon Tilney in memory of her mother. The income is to be used at the discretion of the Trustees. Established 1918 . . .		7,258.65
ROCKEFELLER (JOHN D.) ENDOWMENT FUND:		
Gift of Mr. John D. Rockefeller toward the permanent endowment of Barnard College. Established 1901		238,157.58
SANDERS (ELEANOR BUTLER) FOUNDERSHIP FUND:		
Legacy from the estate of the late Mrs. Henry M. Sanders. The income of the fund is used for the current needs of the College. Established 1908		4,877.42

SMITH (ANNA E.) FUND:		
Legacy from the estate of Anna E. Smith. Established 1916	\$10,048.00	
STRAIGHT FUND:		
Gift of Mrs. Willard Straight. Established 1920	20,743.10	
TILLOTSON (EMMA A.) ENDOWMENT FUND:		
Legacy from the estate of Emma A. Tillotson. Established 1910 . . .	3,799.13	
WOERISHOFFER FUND:		
Gift of Mrs. Charles Woerishoffer for endowment. Established 1913,		
1917	9,777.70	
		<hr/>
		\$3,355,945.14

B. For Designated Purposes

ADAIR (WILLIAM R. AND MARTHA S.) FUND:		
Legacy from the estate of Miss Helen Adair, to establish a fund in memory of her father and mother. The annual income of the fund is to be used for the purchase of books for the library. Established 1924	\$980.00	
ADAMS (EDWARD DEAN) FUND:		
Gift of Mr. Edward Dean Adams. The income is to be used to encourage the study of the German language and literature. Established 1925.	4,687.50	
ALDRICH (MARY GERTRUDE EDSON) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Gift of Mrs. James Herman Aldrich. Established 1916	1,004.80	
ALUMNAE SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Gift of the Class of 1912 the income of which is to be used for scholarships. Established 1923	1,410.63	
BALDWIN (JANE) MEMORIAL FUND:		
Gift of friends of the late Jane Baldwin, daughter of Professor Charles Sears Baldwin of Barnard College. The annual income of this fund is to be used for the purchase of books for the library in the field of medieval literature, these books to be inscribed as having been bought from this fund. Established 1924	624.36	
BARNARD (ANNA E.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Gift of Miss Emily H. Bourne in honor of the late Mrs. John G. Barnard, for a scholarship to be awarded annually at the discretion of the founder in conference with the representatives of the College. Established 1899	3,078.72	
BARNARD SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Gift of the Alumnae of the Barnard School for girls. Established 1916	4,019.20	
BOGERT (ANNA SHIPPEN YOUNG) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Legacy from the estate of Mrs. Annie P. Burgess. The annual income is to defray the tuition and expenses of a worthy pupil who is unable to pay her own expenses. Established 1913	4,739.64	
BOGERT (CHARLES E.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Legacy from the estate of Mrs. Annie P. Burgess. The annual income is to defray the tuition and expenses of a worthy pupil who is unable to pay her own expenses. Established 1913	3,607.19	
BREARLEY SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Gift of pupils of the Brearley School for a scholarship to be awarded annually to a student who deserves assistance. Established 1899 .	3,000.00	

BRENNER (MARTHA ORNSTEIN) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Gift in memory of Martha Ornstein Brenner, Class of 1899, by her friends.		
Established 1915		\$3,527.50
BROOKS (ARTHUR) MEMORIAL FUND:		
Gift of Miss Olivia E. Phelps Stokes as a memorial of the late Reverend Arthur Brooks, D.D., Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College during the first six years of the existence of the College. The income of the fund is to aid needy and deserving students of the College.		
Established 1897		4,779.67
CARPENTIER SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Legacy from the estate of General H. W. Carpenter for scholarships.		
Established 1919		213,863.43
CHISHOLM (ELIZA TAYLOR) MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Gift of the Alumnae Association of Miss Chisholm's School for a scholarship, to be awarded annually by the Committee on Scholarships of the Faculty to a student in need of assistance, said Alumnae Association reserving the privilege of precedence for such candidates as they may recommend. Established 1901		1,556.75
CLARKSON (JENNIE B.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Gift of the late Mrs. W. R. Clarkson for a scholarship to be awarded annually to a student who deserves assistance. Established 1898 .		2,973.92
COE (MRS. HENRY CLARKE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Gift of the National Society of New England Women for a scholarship to be awarded on the nomination of the Chairman of the Scholarship Committee of the above society, to a student from New England or of New England parentage. Established 1904		3,720.00
ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
An anonymous gift. Established 1920		5,000.00
FISKE SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Gift of the late Mrs. Martha T. Fiske-Collord, the income of which is to be placed at the disposal of the Dean of Barnard College. Established 1895		5,413.00
FISKE (MARTHA T.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Gift of Miss Anna E. Smith for a non-resident scholarship in memory of Mrs. Martha T. Fiske-Collord. Established 1911		2,914.96
GALWAY FUND:		
Gift of an anonymous donor for a scholarship. Established 1912 . . .		2,420.33
GOLDFRANK (IRMA ALEXANDER) FUND:		
Gift of friends of Mrs. Irma Alexander Goldfrank, the income of which is to help deserving students in time of special need. Established 1919		2,101.18
GRAHAM SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Gift of the Alumnae Association of the Graham School. The income of the fund is to be applied to the tuition of a student. Established 1907		3,055.00
HEALTH FUND:		
Gift from an anonymous donor to promote the physical health of the students and officers of the College. Established 1917		5,021.49
HERRMAN BOTANICAL PRIZE FUND:		
Gift of the late Mrs. Esther Herrman, for a prize to be awarded annually to the most proficient student in Botany		1,000.00

HERTZOG (EMMA) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift to establish a scholarship in memory of Miss Emma Hertzog, who for a long period of years was prominently identified with the intellectual life of Yonkers. The income is awarded annually to a graduate of the Yonkers High School. Established 1904	\$3,000.00
KAUFMANN (JESSIE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of Mr. Julius Kaufmann to establish a scholarship in memory of his daughter, Jessie Kaufmann. The annual income of the fund is awarded on the merits of the entrance examinations to a student who, after careful investigation, is found to have no relative able to assist her financially. Established 1902	4,013.75
KINNICKUTT (ELEONORA) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of friends of the late Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt, a trustee of the College, to establish a scholarship. The income is awarded to a student who needs assistance. Established 1911	4,725.00
KOHN MATHEMATICAL PRIZE FUND:	
Gift of Mrs. S. H. Kohn for a prize to be awarded annually to a senior for excellence in Mathematics	1,062.08
LARNED (AUGUSTA) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
A legacy from the estate of Augusta Larned for a scholarship, the income of which is to be awarded by the Faculty Committee on Scholarships to a student in good standing who is in need of aid. Established 1924	10,405.00
MCLEAN (MRS. DONALD) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The income of the fund is awarded in conference with a representative of the Chapter to a deserving student who agrees to pursue the study of history (chiefly that of the United States) continuously throughout her college course. Established 1906	2,739.23
MOIR (WILLIAM) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Legacy from the estate of Mrs. Emily H. Moir in memory of her husband. Established 1912	9,316.25
MURRAY (CAROLINE CHURCH) FUND:	
Gift of Mr. George Welwood Murray in memory of his wife, Caroline Church Murray. The income of this fund is to be used in aid of needy and deserving students. Established 1918	5,000.00
OGILVIE (CLINTON) MEMORIAL FUND:	
Gift of Mrs. Clinton Ogilvie. The income of this fund is to be applied to the salaries of assistants in the Department of Geology. Established 1914	6,474.68
POPE (MARY BARSTOW) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift in memory of Miss Mary Barstow Pope, sometime teacher in Miss Chapin's School, by her friends, her fellow teachers, and her pupils. Established 1913	3,849.40
PRINCE (HELEN) MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND:	
Gift of Mr. Julius Prince, in memory of his daughter, Helen C. Prince, Class of 1922, to establish a prize to be awarded each year to the undergraduate student who submits the best piece of creative English composition. Established 1922	1,195.13
PULITZER (LUCILLE) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:	
Gift of the late Mr. Joseph Pulitzer in memory of his daughter, Lucille Pulitzer. The income of the fund is to be used for scholarships. Established 1899 and 1903, 1915 and 1916	165,822.11

REED (CAROLINE GALLUP) PRIZE FUND:		
Gift of Mrs. William Barclay Parsons. Established 1916	\$1,004.80	
SANDERS (HENRY M.) FUND:		
Legacy from the estate of Rev. Henry M. Sanders to establish a scholarship to be known as and called the Eleanor Butler Sanders Scholarship. Established 1922	10,000.00	
SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Gift of friends of Barnard College. The income of the fund is applied toward helping deserving students through college. Established 1901	9,698.75	
SHAW FUND:		
A memorial to Anna Howard Shaw. The income is applied towards the expenses of the Department of Government. Established 1920	6,626.12	
SMITH (EMILY JAMES) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Gift of Miss Emily H. Bourne in honor of Miss Smith, Dean of Barnard College. The income of the fund is awarded in conference with the founder. Established 1899	2,894.89	
SMITH (GEORGE W.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Gift of the late Mrs. Martha T. Fiske-Collord, in memory of Mr. George W. Smith, a Trustee of Barnard College. The income of the fund is placed at the disposal of the Dean of Barnard College. Established 1906	4,685.19	
SPERANZA (CARLO L.) PRIZE FUND:		
Gift from an anonymous donor for the founding of a prize in memory of Professor Carlo Leonardo Speranza, to be awarded annually to a student in Barnard College for excellence in Italian. Established 1911	1,000.00	
TALCOTT (JAMES) FUND:		
Gift of Mr. James Talcott, to found a professorship for Religious Instruction. Established 1915	99,563.05	
TATLOCK PRIZE FUND:		
Gifts in memory of Jean Willard Tatlock, Class of 1895, by her friends, to found a prize to be awarded annually to the undergraduate student most proficient in Latin. Established 1917	1,268.35	
TILLOTSON (EMMA A.) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Legacy from the estate of Emma A. Tillotson. Established 1910	3,721.84	
VELTIN SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Gift of the Alumnae of Mlle. Veltin's School. Established 1905	2,739.23	
VON WAHL PRIZE FUND:		
Gift from the friends of Constance Von Wahl, 1912, to found a prize to be awarded annually to a senior who has rendered the highest type of service to the College. Established 1915	1,205.31	
WEED (ELLA) SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		
Gift of the pupils of Miss Anne Browne's School, in memory of Miss Ella Weed, who was Chairman of the Academic Committee of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College during the first five years of its existence. Established 1897	3,351.72	
WHITMAN MEMORIAL FUND:		
Gift of Mr. Malcolm Whitman, in memory of his wife, Janet McCook Whitman, a former student and graduate of Barnard College. The		

income of the fund is to be used towards the support of a Chair of Philosophy. Established 1920	\$5,515.69
	<u>\$655,376.84</u>

C. For Construction and Equipment of Buildings

BURGESS (ANNIE P.) FUND:

Legacy from the estate of Mrs. Annie P. Burgess. The principal of this fund was invested in Hewitt Hall 1924-1925. Established 1913 . . . \$60,386.43

GIBBES FUND:

Legacy of the late Emily O. Gibbes. The principal of this fund was invested in Hewitt Hall 1924-1925. Established 1908 223,193.44

KENNEDY (JOHN STEWART) FUND:

Legacy from the estate of the late John Stewart Kennedy. The principal of this fund was invested in Hewitt Hall 1924-1925. Established 1910 47,683.24

SAGE (RUSSELL) MEMORIAL FUND:

Legacy from the estate of Margaret Olivia Sage. The principal of this fund was invested in Hewitt Hall 1924-1925. Established 1920 . . . 506,158.95
\$837,422.06

TAX VALUATION OF BARNARD COLLEGE PROPERTY
FOR THE YEAR 1925-1926

Lot No. 1, Block No. 1992, 119th-120th Sts. and Claremont Ave. and B'way	1925	1926
Land	\$475,000	\$475,000
Building	275,000	275,000
Total	\$750,000	\$750,000

Lot No. 1, Block No. 1989, 116th-119th Sts. and Claremont Ave. and B'way	1925	1926
Land	1,400,000	1,400,000
Buildings	600,000	600,000
	<u>\$2,000,000</u>	<u>\$2,000,000</u>

Lot No. 27, Block 1989

Land		
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(Garden)	\$550,000	\$550,000
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as furnished by Department of Taxes and Assessments June 23, 1926.

FINANCIAL REPORT
OF
TEACHERS COLLEGE
1925-1926

TEACHERS COLLEGE, FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1925-1926

We have audited the accounts and records of TEACHERS COLLEGE for the year ended June 30, 1926, and we hereby certify that, in our opinion, the following Statement of Funds is drawn up so as to show the true financial condition of the College at June 30, 1926.

LESLIE, BANKS & CO., Accountants

TEACHERS COLLEGE

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STATEMENT OF FUNDS AT JUNE 30, 1926

FUNDS:

I.	INCOME PRODUCING FUNDS:		\$4,434,618.34
	Applicable to General Purposes	\$3,738,445.79	
	Restricted to Special Purposes	1,213,531.42	
	Applicable to Liquidation of Mortgages on Dormitories	50,000.00	
	Applicable to Teachers' Retirement	77,935.33	
			\$5,080,232.54
II.	OTHER FUNDS:		
	For Designated Purposes	\$ 197,098.97	
	For Student Loans	48,168.89	
	Surplus Income in Funds restricted to Special Purposes	27,565.93	
	For Teachers' College Commons Equipment	25,150.54	
	College Buildings and Land—Uninvested Funds (As per Assets Caption IV)	6,492.37	
			304,385.80
			50,000.00
III.	SPECIAL INVESTMENT FUND		
ASSETS:			
I.	INCOME PRODUCING:		
	Stocks and Bonds	\$2,418,576.65	
	Dormitories	475,700.00	
	Less: Mortgages		
			1,942,876.65
	Over-investment—Due to General Fund	26,874.82	
			\$5,080,232.54
II.	OTHER FUNDS:		
	Due by General Endowment Fund (As per Caption IV)		
			304,385.80
III.	SPECIAL INVESTMENT FUND (Represented by Stock in Parents' Publishing Association)		
			50,000.00
IV.	GENERAL FUND:		
	Cash	\$ 222,457.55	
	Accounts Receivable	147,200.01	
	Accrued Interest on Investments	26,660.57	
	Due from Income Producing Funds	26,814.82	
			\$ 423,132.95
	<i>Debt:</i>		
	Accounts Payable	\$ 102,518.64	
	Prepaid Group Insurance and Diploma Fees	6,833.10	
			109,341.74
	Net Liquid Funds		
	Less: Surplus at June 30, 1926		
			\$ 313,791.21
			9,405.41
			\$ 304,385.80
			\$5,434,618.34

Note: The College Property, Land and Buildings are not included herein.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1926

	General Fund	Special Funds	Designated Funds	Total
College Earnings	\$1,534,808.33		\$ 119,674.15	\$1,654,482.48
Investments	203,247.49	\$39,927.40	4,029.37	247,204.26
Administrative, Instruction and Instruction			583,923.37	583,923.37
Bureau of Publications			168,558.83	168,558.83
or Speyer School Alterations			40,000.00	40,000.00
Special Investment Gift			50,000.00	50,000.00
Miscellaneous Funds			54,963.81	54,963.81
TOTAL INCOME	\$1,738,055.82	\$39,927.40	\$1,021,149.53	\$2,799,132.75

EXPENDITURE				Total
	General Fund	Special Fund	Designated Fund	
Educational Administration and Instruction				
Buildings and Grounds	\$1,279,401.54	\$24,799.00	\$682,327.47	\$1,986,528.10
Teachers College Library	278,750.92	1,642.66	62,804.18	343,287.76
Bureau of Publications	46,124.20	5,086.39	169.78	51,380.57
Business Administration	4,841.12	.....	150,016.14	154,857.26
Transferred to Special Investment Account	63,336.57	.....	.....	63,336.57
Income from Investments applied to Teachers Retirement Fund	.....	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00
Miscellaneous . . . . .	.....	.....	4,029.37	4,029.37
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$1,672,454.35	\$31,528.34	\$974,334.66	\$2,678,317.35
URPLUS FOR YEAR	\$ 65,601.47	\$ 8,399.06	\$ 46,814.87	\$ 120,815.40

SURPLUS ACCOUNT—GENERAL FUND			
Deficit at June 30, 1925		\$34,746.69	Surplus Income for Year 1925-1926 (as above)
Appropriations for Horace Mann Boys' School		13,601.54	Tuition Fees prior years
Gymnasium Fund		825.00	Miscellaneous
Purchase of Real Estate, Boys' School		6,000.00	
School of Experiment (Spec. Sect.)		1,500.00	
Appropriation for Practical Arts School			
Nursing and Health Fund			
Total Appropriations			
Surplus at June 30, 1926		\$66,078.64	
			\$65,601.47
			475.00
			2.17
			<u>\$66,078.64</u>

FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS

(AS PER STATEMENT OF FUNDS AT JUNE 30, 1926)

	At June 30, 1925	Additions During Year	At June 30, 1926
GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND	\$ 3,547,474.07	* \$ 190,971.72	\$ 3,738,445.79
FUNDS RESTRICTED TO SPECIAL PURPOSES:			
Anderson, Gen. Robert Scholarship	\$ 4,976.17	\$ 7.85	\$ 4,984.02
Army and Navy Scholarship	3,144.51	4.96	3,149.47
Avery Collection Fund	2,093.99	3.30	2,097.29
Bryson Library Fund	83,585.83	131.81	83,717.64
Caroline Scholarship	5,012.54	7.90	5,020.44
Chester, John Scholarship		7,511.83	7,511.83
Darche Kimber Scholarship Fund	6,627.35	229.05	6,856.40
Dodge, Grace H. Welfare Fund	60,206.02	185.08	60,391.10
Goodrich, Annie W. Lecture Fund	1,534.65	2.43	1,537.08
Hartley, Helen Endowment Fund	149,554.29	235.84	149,790.13
Household Administration Fund	1,448.57	50.06	1,498.63
Hooley Scholarship Fund	2,991.25	4.72	2,995.97
Hoe, Margaret Memorial Scholarship Fund	4,990.83	7.87	4,998.70
Kemp Estate Legacy Fund	34,283.13	54.06	34,337.19
Kingsland, Mary J. Bequest	49,801.64	78.53	49,880.17
(For Macy Building Maintenance)			
Larned, Augusta Scholarship	9,968.44	15.72	9,984.16
Lincoln School Endowment		500,788.47	500,788.47
Lincoln School Building Fund		20,048.56	20,048.56
Macy, Caroline L. Bequest	196,966.53	310.61	197,277.14
Morris, Eleanor Fellowship	9,981.59	15.74	9,997.33
Morrey Scholarship Fund	4,991.33	7.87	4,999.20
Norsworthy, Naomi Memorial Fund	4,904.95	381.61	5,286.56
Patrons Scholarship		1,000.00	1,000.00
Robb, The Isabel Hampton Fellowship	11,755.12	18.51	11,773.63
Runyan Scholarship	1,125.55	1.77	1,127.32
Rogers, Elinor T. Prize	199.37	.31	199.68
Sachs, Julius and Rosa Prize Fund	19,963.17	31.48	19,994.65
Sachs, Julius Library Fund	9,981.58	15.74	9,997.32
Tennyson, Alfred Prize Fund	100.23	.19	100.42
Tileston Scholarship Fund	2,506.97	3.95	2,510.92
	\$ 682,695.60	\$ 531,155.82	\$ 1,213,851.42
FUND FOR MORTGAGE RESERVE	*\$ 169,554.34	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
TEACHERS RETIREMENT FUND	\$ 74,643.33	\$ 3,292.00	\$ 77,935.33
	\$4,474,367.34	\$ 775,419.54	\$5,080,232.54
INVESTMENT OF ABOVE FUNDS:			
Stocks and Bonds		\$3,164,170.71	
Dormitories (Net)		1,942,876.65	5,107,047.36
OVERINVESTED FUNDS AT JUNE 30, 1926			\$ 26,814.82

* Balance of Mortgage Reserve Fund \$169,554.34 at July 1, 1925, transferred to General Endowment Fund.

BEQUESTS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED, 1925-1926

GENERAL FUND:

Final Payment—General Education Board on account of Russell Hall . . .

FUNDS RESTRICTED TO SPECIAL PURPOSES:

Chester, John Scholarship	\$ 7,500.00
Darche-Kimber Scholarship Fund	90.00
Patrons Scholarship Fund—Walter Pforzheimer	1,000.00
Norsworthy (Naomi) Memorial Fund	205.00
Lincoln School Endowment Fund—General Education Board	500,000.00
Lincoln School Building Fund	20,017.00

\$ 11,843.80

ADMINISTRATION AND LIBRARY BUILDING FUNDS:

Mrs. L. K. Elmhirst	\$ 5,000.00
V. Everit Macy	1,000.00
Mrs. Joseph R. Swan	500.00
Arthur Turnbull	500.00
James Speyer	500.00
Felix M. Warburg	500.00
Clark Williams	500.00
Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins	250.00
Col. Newbold Morris	250.00
Cleveland E. Dodge	250.00
M. B. Hillegas	100.00
Peter B. Olney, Jr.	10.00
Edith Harvey	1.00

528,812.00

HORACE MANN BOYS SCHOOL GYMNASIUM FUND:

Allen D. Skinner	\$ 1,250.00
E. H. Ludeman	1,250.00
D. K. Weiskopf	1,000.00
J. J. Danzig	500.00
Dunlevy Milbank	500.00
L. L. Rosenthal	250.00
Sydney Ballin	250.00
Chas. E. Hughes, Jr.	50.00
Chas. Adams	20.83

9,361.00

GIFTS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES:

Dow, Arthur Wesley Scholarship (1926-27-\$200.00)	\$ 400.00
Jenkins, Helen Hartley Scholarship	250.00
Hayes, Mercy Jane Scholarship and Student Loan Fund	1,000.00
Physical Education Scholarship—Cedar Island Camp, Inc.	50.00
National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters Fellowship	1,000.00
Bruce Alger Music Fund	200.00
Educational Psychology—Designated Fund	67.50
Kindergarten Education Fund (For Salaries)	600.00
Institute of Musical Art—Educational Psychology	500.00
Institute of Musical Art—History of Education	500.00
Normal School Education—Carnegie Corporation	10,000.00
American Classical League—Miscellaneous Expense #5	8,000.00
Elementary Curriculum Research—Miscellaneous Expense #5 Eastman Kodak Co.	1,000.00
Household Arts Research—Miscellaneous Expense #5 Eastman Kodak Co.	1,000.00
Lincoln School—General Education Board	150,000.00
Lincoln School Staff Annuity—General Education Board	28,057.25
Lincoln School Insurance Fund—General Education Board	9,000.00
Rural Experimental School—Gift of Felix M. Warburg	2,500.00
Rural Experimental School—Wilton, Conn. Gift of Keith Fund, Inc., for Salaries	549.50

BEQUESTS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED, 1925-1926
(Continued)

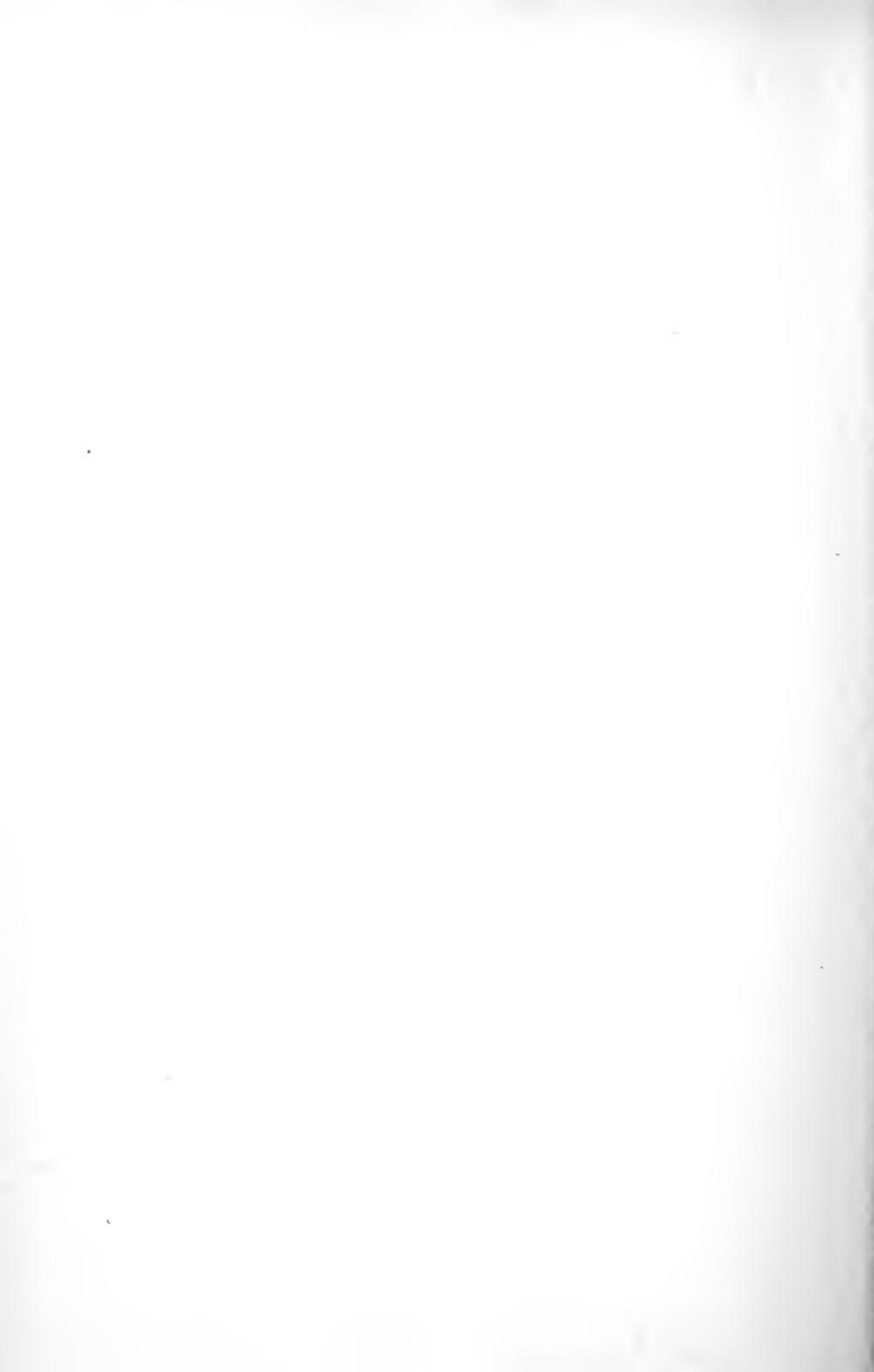
International Institute—International Education Board	100,000.00
Special Emergency Fund—Trustees	3,500.00
Dean's Fund for Emergencies	100.00
Latin Amer. Survey (International Institute)	32,075.00
American Council on Education—Travel Students	500.00
Foreign Student Fund (V. E. Macy)	30,000.00
Instruction in Scouting—Mortimer L. Schiff	2,000.00
Lincoln School—Designated Fund	1,111.88
Practical Arts Research and Equipment	11,408.32
Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial—For Repairs Speyer School	40,000.00
Institute of Child Welfare Research:	
Fund—A. Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial	50,000.00
Fund—B. Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial	5,000.00
Fund—C. Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial	10,000.00
Scholarship in Nursery—Manhattanville Day Nursery	175.00
For Purchase of Stock in Parents Publishing Association, Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial	50,000.00
Child Study Progress—Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial	18,000.00
Child Study Progress—Traveling Expenses—Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial	1,856.24
Institute of Educational Research:	
Division of Psychology 9A—From The Commonwealth Fund	1,000.00
Division of Psychology 9B—From The Commonwealth Fund	2,000.00
Division of Psychology 11—Character Education Inquiry—Institute of Social and Religious Research	27,500.00
Division of Psychology 12—Mental Discipline of High School Subjects— From The Commonwealth Fund	4,000.00
Division of Psychology 13—Language Study	1,762.49
Division of Psychology 14—Adult Education—From Carnegie Corporation	
School Equipment Study—From American Seating Co.	16,500.00
Tampa Survey—From City of Tampa, Fla.	5,000.00
Hammonton Survey—From Board of Education, Hammonton, N. J.	10,000.00
Port Arthur Survey—From Port Arthur, Texas	2,500.00
Survey of Lutheran Higher Educational Institutions in the United States	
Division of Psychology	10.57
	651,173.75

STUDENTS' LOAN FUNDS:

Nursing and Health Fund:	
Gift from B. Davis	\$ 140.00
Ruth Loan:	
Gift from Mrs. V. Everit Macy Estate	25,000.00
General Fund:	
Gift from Sigma Lambda Sorority	100.00
Gift from Graduate Club of Teachers College	200.00
Delta Sigma Memorial Loan Fund:	
Gift of Delta Sigma Alumnae Association	813.00 26,253.00
	<u><u>\$1,232,514.38</u></u>



FINANCIAL REPORT
OF
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
1925-1926



COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30, 1926

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Real Estate:	
Land	\$150,000.00
Building	350,000.00
	<u>\$500,000.00</u>
Equipment:	
Library	\$50,000.00
Herbarium	10,000.00
Furniture & Fixtures	115,000.00
Apparatus & Chemicals:	
Materia Medica	\$30,000.00
Chemistry	10,000.00
Analytical Chemistry	20,000.00
Pharmacy	20,000.00
	<u>80,000.00</u>
Invested Funds:	
Bonds	\$17,738.86
Savings Banks	16,664.56
	<u>\$64,403.42</u>
Cash:	
General Funds	\$10,942.48
	<u>\$830,345.90</u>

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT --1925-1926

RECEIPTS	DISBURSEMENTS
Balance, July 1, 1925	\$28,586.69
Tuition Fees and Deposits	175,903.50
Membership Dues	620.00
Inheritance	1,000.00
Dividends and Bank Interest	4,159.46
Miscellaneous	11,365.47
	<hr/>
	\$221,635.12
General Purposes:	
Educational Administration	\$89,576.00
Business Administration	12,845.16
Building Maintenance	12,143.92
Library	522.44
Educational Supplies	12,110.99
	<hr/>
Prizes and Scholarships	\$127,198.51
Mortgage, Principal and Interest	\$1,900.00
Annuity Insurance	53,221.22
College Publication	5,783.00
Refunds of Fees	1,500.00
Miscellaneous	2,736.15
Balance, June 30, 1926	1,659.20
	<hr/>
	66,829.57
	27,607.04
	<hr/>
	\$221,635.12
 SPECIAL BUILDING FUND	
Balance, July, 1925	\$8,105.80
Contributions and Bank	2,014.49
Interest	\$10,120.29
	<hr/>
	\$10,000.00
	120.29
	<hr/>
	\$10,120.29

FINANCIAL REPORTS
OF
VANDERBILT CLINIC
AND
SLOANE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN
1925-1926



VANDERBILT CLINIC—INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT—1925-1926

VANDERBILT CLINIC

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RECEIPTS

Balance, June 30, 1925	\$19,334.02
Sale of Prescriptions, Surgical Dressings, etc.	\$108,098.97
Interest on Investments	5,148.45
Profit on sale of \$100,000—Mich. Cent. Det. & Bay City 5% Bds.	\$100,625.00
\$100,000—Bonds sold at 100 5/8% \$100,000—Bonds held in Fund at 100	100,000.00
	<u>625.00</u>
	<u>\$133,207.04</u>

VANDERBILT CLINIC

Salaries and Wages	\$113,247.42
Medical and Surgical Appliances, etc.	
Apothecaries Dept.	
Hospital supplies	
Washing and Cleaning	
Janitor's Supplies	
X-Ray	
Stationery	
Glasses	
Current Repairs and Improvements	
Electric Current and Gas	
Insurance	
Telephone	
Wasserman Account	
Appropriation to Ladies' Auxiliary	
Other Expenses	
	<u>625.00</u>
	<u>\$107,137.40</u>

Balance, June 30, 1926

With Treasurer in Irving Bank—Columbia
Trust Co.
With Superintendent

\$12,114.40

VANDERBILT CLINIC DAY CAMP

Balance, June 30, 1925	\$114.40
Frederick W. Vanderbilt—Amount Received Account Maintenance of Camp—July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926	12,000.00
	<u>12,000.00</u>
	<u>\$12,114.40</u>
	<u>\$132,114.40</u>

VANDERBILT CLINIC TUBERCULOSIS CAMP FUND

Balance, June 30, 1925	\$7,120.84
Frederick Townsend Martin Fund—Income, 2 years, to July 1, 1926	\$1,000.00
Gifts received by Dr. Jas. A. Miller from— Benjamin Strong	100.00
Mrs. H. P. Davidson	250.00
	<u>350.00</u>
Interest on Balances in Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Co., June 26, 1925, to June 25, 1926	52.42
	<u>52.42</u>
	<u>\$8,523.26</u>
	<u>1,402.42</u>
	<u>\$8,523.26</u>
	<u>2,852.86</u>
	<u>\$8,523.26</u>

SLOANE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN—INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT—1925-1926

